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# HISTORY

OF THAT PART OF THE

SUSQUEHANNA AND JUNIATA VALLEYS.

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EMBRACED IN THE

*v. 2, pt. 1*

COUNTIES OF MIFFLIN, JUNIATA, PERRY,  
UNION AND SNYDER,

IN THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

16326

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II

PHILADELPHIA:  
EVERTS, PECK & RICHARDS.  
1886.





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# HISTORY OF PERRY COUNTY.

## CHAPTER I.

Civil History—The County Organized—County-Seat  
Contest—Public Buildings—Election Districts—  
Civil List, 1820-85—Population.

PERRY COUNTY was erected by act of Legislature approved March 22, 1820. Its territory was the southern part of the Indian purchase of July 6, 1754, and was separated from old Cumberland County by the "Kittochtinny," or Blue Hills. The land of the New Purchase was all embraced in Cumberland County, and the northern part was formed into counties, of which Mifflin (1789) was the last, many years before Perry was organized. The territory, at the time of the formation of Perry, was embraced in seven townships, of which Tyrone was erected in 1754; "Tobaine," 1762; Rye, 1766; Greenwood, 1767; Juniata, 1793; Buffalo, 1798; and Seville, in 1817. These townships were all settled before any movement was made to form a new county. The increasing population of the territory, the distance from the county-seat (Carlisle) and the high range of mountains they were compelled to cross combined to induce the inhabitants to present petitions to the Legislature of the State, asking for a county to be formed from the territory north of the Blue Hills. The matter was considered, and resulted in the passage of an act erecting part of Cumberland County into a separate county, to be called "Perry," which was approved by the Governor March 22, 1820.

Section 1 enacted that "from and after the first day of September, 1820, all that part of Cumberland County lying north of the Blue Mountain, beginning on the summit of the Blue Mountain, where the

Franklin County line crosses the same, and running thence along the summit thereof an eastwardly course to the river Susquehanna; thence up the west side of the same to the line of Mifflin (now Juniata) County; thence along the Mifflin County line to the Juniata river; thence along the summit of the Tuscarora Mountains to the Franklin County line; thence along the Franklin county line to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby declared to be erected into a separate county to be called Perry."

Section 9 authorized the Governor, before the 1st day of September following, "to appoint three disinterested persons, not resident in the county of Cumberland or Perry, whose duty it should be to select a proper and convenient site for a court-house, prison and county offices, within the limits of the county of Perry, as near the centre as circumstances should admit, having regard to convenience of roads, territory, population and accommodation of the people of the territory," and provided that, "having viewed the relative advantages contemplated by the People, they should report on or before September 1 following, and they, or a majority, should describe and limit the site or lots of land they had chosen, and transmit such report to the Governor."

Section 10 authorized that "the Commissioners of the County take a deed of the lot chosen as the county site, and also authorized them to assess, levy and collect money to build a court-house and prison."

Section 16 provided that "all prisoners of Perry County be kept in the Cumberland County Jail for the term of three years, or until the Commissioners of Perry County shall have certified to the Court that a Jail is erected and approved by the Court and Grand Jury."

Section 19 provided that "the poor-house establishment (which was included in the County of Perry) should continue to be conducted as heretofore for the term of four years from and after the passage of this act, and at the expiration of the four years the Commissioners of Cumberland County shall remove their paupers into their own County."

CONTEST FOR LOCATION OF COUNTY-SEAT.



—The commissioners appointed by the Governor to locate a site for the county-seat of Perry were William Beale, David Mackay and Jacob Bucher.

A strife began among the citizens concerning the locations and the places, contending for it were as follows :

"1, Landisburg; 2, (Cedar Run) Toboyne township; 3, Douglas's, near Greenpark; 4, Elliottsburg; 5, Power's (Captain William); 6, Casper Laffer's; 7, George Barnett's; 8, Reider's Ferry (Newport); 9, Across Juniata from Millerstown; 10, Clark's Ferry."

Four separate commissions were appointed before it was finally settled. Meetings were held over the county objecting to sites selected and petitions in protest were sent to those having authority. Landisburg started a subscription list, a copy of which is here given :

"We, the undersigned, feeling a deep interest in the location of the public buildings in the County of Perry, being desirous that the same may be fixed in Landisburg, believing that no site has or can be offered so near the centre of said County and of the population thereof, which also embraces the important advantages contemplated in the Act of Assembly erecting said County, to wit, the intersection of roads and the convenience and the accommodation of the people, generally, believing also that a liberal subscription towards defraying the expense of the public buildings would extend that accommodation by lightening the burden of taxes upon the poorer class of citizens and thereby relieving the great inconvenience which they would suffer from an increase of taxes, during the present extraordinary difficulties and embarrassments under which they labour, and that the advantages arising from the division, and erection of the county would be equalized, by throwing the burden of the expense for buildings upon those who will be more immediately benefited thereby, and thus give general satisfaction to the citizens of the county, and confiding in the judgment and integrity of the Commissioners appointed by his Excellency, the Governor, to fix the site for said buildings, do hereby agree and obligate ourselves to pay unto the Commissioners, who may be duly elected at the general election in October next, within three years from the date hereof, in yearly or quarterly payments, as the said County Commissioners may direct, the sum or sums annexed to our several names respectively or to furnish materials for the public buildings, or labour for their erection, according to our respective subscriptions. The time of payment to be computed from the thirteenth day of June, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the Subscriptions to be binding and obligatory only in case and provided the site

for the aforesaid buildings shall be fixed in Landisburg."

#### "SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"William Parven.....	\$100
Jacob Stroop.....	100
Samuel A. Anderson.....	100
Martin Swartz.....	50
Jacob Fritz.....	50
Abraham Fulwiler, to pay in building, Labour & Materials.....	50
John Diven.....	30
Henry Wingert.....	20
Andrew Matcer.....	20
Rees Cadwallader.....	5
Abraham Kistler, Jr.....	10
William Charters.....	10
William Smith, in work.....	10
John Ross.....	10
George Waggoner.....	100
Joseph Wilson.....	20
Thomas Craighead, Jr.....	10
Jesse Ewen.....	10
John Abercrombie.....	3
Samuel Stroop, in materials.....	100
John Kennedy.....	2
Fred Lintbush.....	3
Samuel Ross.....	5
John Foose, Jr.....	5
Henry Guss.....	4
Leonhart Keck.....	25
Howland Cantz.....	20
Henry Hohenshilt.....	10
William G. Kennedy.....	10
William Wilson.....	50
Abraham Ben.....	20
Abraham Shade.....	50
Joseph H. Kennedy.....	25
Daniel Stambaugh.....	50
George Fry.....	25
Jonathan D. Elbarger.....	50
Jonathan Ross.....	10
John Parball.....	25
Jacob Stambaugh.....	50
Benjamin Bosler.....	10
Henry Hipple.....	10
Samuel Linn, in work.....	50
Henry Lightner.....	60
Allen Nesbett.....	50
Amos Cadwallader.....	25
Joseph McKan.....	20
Christian Lemon.....	15
Francis Patterson.....	15
John Colhoon.....	15
Henry Titsel.....	30
Peter Bower.....	15
Conrad Hallman.....	10
Samuel Misser.....	3
Conrad Correle.....	3





George Bloom.....	2
Robert Welch.....	10
Samuel McGaughey.....	10
Nathaniel C. Winston.....	10

—  
\$1610"

Toboyne township presented the following subscription. It is thought the location here intended was near what is now known as Cedar Run, in Madison township:

"We, the subscribers herenuto annexed, do bind ourselves, our heirs and assigns, to pay unto the person or persons legally authorized to receive the same, the sums set opposite to our respective names—provided the offer is accepted & the site for the seat of Justice is finally fixed as offered by Helfenstine & Ury, in Toboyne township, Perry County, and said sums we do obligate ourselves, our heirs and assigns to pay in three equal installments—the first payment to be paid on the first day of April, 1821. The balance in two equal annual installments from said first day of April, 1821.

"TOBOYNE TOWNSHIP, June 22, 1820.

"Ury & Helfenstine.....	\$500
Abraham Bower.....	400
William Owings.....	300
Joseph McClintock.....	100
Henry Ernest.....	100
Samuel McCord.....	100
John & Jacob Beaver.....	100
Owen Bruuer.....	100
George Douglas.....	200
Thomas Addams.....	100
Jas. Morrison.....	100
George Hollenbough.....	50
George Gutshall.....	50
Solomon Bower.....	50
John Clark.....	50
James Johnston.....	50
George Black.....	50
John Stambaugh.....	50
Henry Wentz.....	20
Jacob Briner.....	20
John Garber.....	25
Conrad Hollenbough.....	20
Conrad Ernest.....	50
[German name].....	15
Allen Nesbit.....	50
Nicklas Borrall.....	100
Robert Adams.....	30
Michael Kern.....	7
Jas Adams (low'r).....	25
[German name].....	20
Jno. Maxwell.....	75

"This subscription is all good, and we have no objection on condition that the seat of Justice is fixed,

as within stated, that it be made a condition that Five thousand Dollars be advanced towards the public buildings according to the conditions within stated and any addition requisite to this subscription we guarantee payment. HELFENSTINE & URY.

"Five thousand dollars."

The following was offered by Casper Lupfer, who then lived on the William A. Sponser farm, near Bloomfield:

*"Proposals by Casper Lupfer to the Commissioners for the scite of Justice in and for Perry County.*

"To the Honorable William Beals Esquire David M'Clay Esquire and Jacob Bucher Esquire Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to view that part of Cumberland County lying north of the blue Mountain which is to constitute the County of Perry in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania after the first day of September next and there in fix upon a proper and convenient Scite for a Court house prison and County offices, within the aforesaid County of Perry. I Casper Lupfer having a Plan in the centre or thereabouts suitable in my opinion for the scite of Justice in and for Perry County. I there fore invite your Honorable Body to come and view the scite for the Court House prison and County offices on My Plantation aforesaid and if you can think with me that my scite is suitable for the Court House prison and County offices, I do here by bind myself my heirs Executors and administrators firmly by these Presents that I will Make and Execute a deed of Conveyance to the Commissioners of Perry County or to any person or persons lawfully authorized to Receive the title for the Scite for the Court House prison and County offices, Grattis and without any fee or Reward what Ever to be for the only proper use benefit and behoof of the County of Perry for ever. whith a warantee there unto annexed to warrant and define the above said scite for the Court House prison and County offices. the Right of the above said Tract of Land is on a patent granted to Jacob Lupfer tested the fifteenth day of may in the year of our lord one thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Eight and of the Commonwealth the Twelfth and now Confirmed to me the said Casper Lupfer. But if by some unknown Circumstance I shall not be able to Make and Execute a deed of Conveyance in My life Time so as aforesaid. I hereby impower and direct my Heirs Executors and administrators to Execute a deed of Conveyance for the above said scite for the Court House prison and County offices with out recovering any fee or Consideration for the same for the only proper use and behoof for the County of Perry for ever in witness where of I have here unto set my hand and seal the 16 day of august in the year of our lord one thousand eight Hundred and Twenty and the Commonwealth the forty fifth

\*CASPER LUPFER [SEAL.]



"Signed sealed and delivered to the Commissioners aforesaid in presents of

"MATTHEW McBRIDE  
"WM POWER JR."

A. Addams, W. Waugh, J. Purcell, C. North, W. North and Benjamin Lease, inhabitants of Millerstown and vicinity, offered a site on a farm in Raccoon Valley, opposite Millerstown, then owned by Henry Lease.

The commissioners, after spending twelve days in examining sites offered, decided upon a site about two miles west of Bloomfield, on the farm of William Powers. Their report is as follows:

"Courses and distances of the lines ran by the Commissioners, &c., in locating the site for Public Buildings in Perry County, Aug't 17th, 1820.

"*Located for Court House and County office*—Beginning at the Willow tree nearest the house of Wm. Power, thence S. 68 W. 87 perches to a corner on a street; thence

"N 22 W 15 perches & 11½ feet to Corner of Public Ground, thence

"S 68 feet to a post;

"N 22 W 180 feet post;

"N 63 E 160 feet post;

"S 22 E 180 feet post & beginning.

"*For Jail*—From the last post mentioned & N 22 W 20 feet across an alley to a post, thence

"N 22 W 180 feet to post & stones,

"S 68 W 160 to Chestnut post,

"S 22 E 180 to post & stones,

"N 68 E 160 to forementioned place of Beginning, excluding the alley."

On the back of this bit of paper are indorsements as follows:

"David Maclay,  
W. Maclay, W. Beales, & J. Bucher,  
Commissioners, &c., Gentlemen."

These commissioners met first in June, 1820, and made their selection August 16, 1820.

A public meeting was held August 26, 1820, at Landisburg, in protest against this action. A resolution passed at the meeting opposed the site as a place having no intersection of roads, no direct intercourse with adjacent counties, destitute of good water, good mills or even mill-seats.

At the meeting of the next Legislature the citizens of the county asked for another commission, which was granted by an act passed April 2, 1821, which provided for their appointment

before May 1, 1821, and directed that they should examine sites and make their report on or before June 1st.

They were appointed and located a site at Reider's (now Newport), at which indignation meetings were held in different parts of the county protesting against the location at that place, it being seven miles from the centre of the county. In consequence of the protest, an act was passed and approved March 11, 1822, in which Moses Rankin, of York, James Hindman, of Chester, Peter Frailey, of Schuylkill, David Fullerton, of Franklin, and James Agnew, of the county of Bedford, were appointed commissioners to select a site for the county-seat, and report on or before June 1, 1822.

These commissioners decided upon Landisburg as the county-seat.

Four days later (June 5th) a meeting of the citizens of five eastern townships was held at the house of John Koch (Blue Ball, Juniata township), when Frazer Montgomery, John Harper and William Waugh were chosen to draft an address to the citizens of the county on the subject.

The address recited at length the reasons why the county-seat should not be located at Landisburg, which was within three miles of the Cumberland County line, and closed by reciting that the selection was unjust to the county at large. On the 16th of October, 1822, a meeting of the citizens of Juniata and Buffalo townships was held at the house of Meredith Darlington for discussing the merits of county-seats. Francis McCowen was appointed chairman and William Power, Jr., secretary. Resolutions were passed favoring the site first located in Limestone Valley, at William Power's, which is situated in the centre of the county.

A petition was drawn up, which stated that three different commissions had been appointed under acts of Legislature, and the last commission had moved the location to Landisburg, eight miles to the west of the centre of the county, within three miles of the Cumberland County line, and a distance of thirty-four miles from the eastern settlement. It further requested that the site be where selected by the first commissioners, which was stated to be



"the admitted centre of territory and population as near as circumstances will admit."

On the 16th of November, 1822, a meeting was held at the house of John Fritz (Bark Tavern), in Rye township, for the purpose of electing delegates to recommend to the citizens of that and other townships to elect on December 7th (election-day) two citizens in each township, to meet at the house of John Fritz on the 10th of December, to designate a certain place for a seat of justice, and draft a petition for the citizens to sign.

No information is obtained as to the meeting December 10th, but that some attention was given to it is shown by the fact that on the 23d of December in that year Mr. Mitchell, a member of the Legislature, presented to the House twenty-one petitions, signed by eight hundred inhabitants of the county, praying that the seat of justice in the county might be fixed where the first commission advised. The commissioners had made a report, and the bill for the confirmation thereof came before the House, on Monday, the 24th of February, 1823, and after considerable discussion passed a first reading. On Tuesday it came up for a second reading, when Mr. Todd proposed a substitute for the bill, offering Barnett's Farm instead of Landisburg. A vote was called, which resulted in thirty yeas and fifty-six nays; thus the proposition was defeated. The bill was killed in the Senate by the introduction of a bill for another view.

A fourth commission was appointed by the Governor, under an act passed March 31, 1823, composed of the following persons: Joseph Huston, of Fayette; Abner Leacock, of Beaver; Cromwell Pearce, of Chester; Henry Sheets, of Montgomery; and Dr. Phineas Jenks, of Bucks County.

These commissioners agreed to meet at the house of Meredith Darlington on Wednesday, the 28th of May. At the appointed time Messrs. Leacock, Pearce, Sheets and Jenks met at Mr. Darlington's. The weather being stormy, they did not proceed to business until Friday. On that day they arrived at Landisburg, when, after tarrying a few hours and walking around the town and not finding the three first-located sites

satisfactory, and disagreeing with all the former commissioners, on Monday, June 2, 1823, they decided to locate the seat of justice on the farm of Mr. George Barnett, in Juniata township, within about two miles from Captain William Powers', the first-located site.

The report was made to the Governor, and in January, 1824, the bill was brought before the House, when Mr. Jacob Higgins, then a member from Perry County, presented nine petitions for confirmation of the site selected by the last commissioners, and nine petitions for the site at Landisburg. On the 5th of February, 1824, he again presented petitions, nine for the last site and seven for Landisburg. On February 27th, he presented seven petitions for Landisburg and one for the last-chosen site. At this time he stated he had leave to withdraw the petitions of Abraham Reider and William Power.

The acts of Legislature published fail to show an act confirming the report of the last commission; but that it was confirmed is plain from the fact that on the 12th of April, 1824, George Barnett conveyed to the commissioners of Perry County eight acres and one hundred and thirty-six perches of land, which was located as the county site by the commissioners appointed under the act of March 31, 1823. The commissioners of Perry County, in accordance with Section 10 of the act, secured of George Barnett, a deed for the property selected, bearing date April 12, 1824, and, on the 17th of May, 1824, the commissioners of the county, Robert Elliot, John Maxwell and Samuel Linn, advertised that twenty-five lots on the public ground would be sold at public vendue, Wednesday, June 23d.

**COUNTY BUILDINGS.**—On the 7th of July, in that year, the commissioners advertised for proposals from carpenters, masons and others for the erection of a stone prison, thirty-two by fifty feet, with walls two and a half feet thick, and two stories in height, with four rooms on the lower floor and six on the upper.

The contract was awarded to John Rice for two thousand four hundred dollars. The jail was finished in 1825, and cost, complete, \$2625.06.





On the 11th of April, 1825, the commissioners, Samuel Linn, Robert Mitchell and Abraham Bower, advertised to receive proposals until August 30th, for building a court-house, of brick, forty-five by forty-five feet, in New Bloomfield. The contract was awarded to John Rice in August, 1825, but the contract was not drawn until September 28th. It was later decided to make the walls higher than intended in the original plan and also to add a cupola. It was completed in the winter of 1826-27, and at a cost of four thousand two hundred and forty dollars.

On the 1st of October, 1827, a contract was made with John Hipple to build a stone wall inclosing a yard at the jail, for nine hundred and fifty dollars, which was completed in 1828.

The courts were held at Landisburg, in a large log house on Carlisle Street, which belonged to Allen Nesbitt, who rented it to the county for fifty dollars per year. The offices were held in the houses of the different officials. The register's and recorder's office was moved to New Bloomfield on the 6th of March, 1827. The prothonotary, sheriff and treasurer's offices were moved to the new county-seat March 12th and 13th, and the first court was held in the court-house on the 2d of April, 1827, since which time courts have been held regularly at New Bloomfield.

The court-house was used, with occasional repairs, until 1868, when, by action of the grand jury and the court, the commissioners were authorized to enlarge it. On April 25, 1868, the commissioners resolved to carry out the recommendation of court, and Luther M. Simons, architect, of Harrisburg, was invited to meet the commissioners May 12th, at which time he was instructed to draw a plan to enlarge the court-house by an addition to the north end and to rearrange the interior. A plan was decided upon, and, on the 8th of June, arrangements were made with the trustees of the Presbyterian Church for the use of the basement of the church for offices of the prothonotary, recorder and register while the court-house was undergoing alterations. The Methodist Church was also engaged as the place for holding court.

The commissioners superintended the enlarge-

ment, contracted for material and labor, and completed the entire work at a cost of \$25,219.-



PERRY COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

60, including the town-clock, of which three hundred dollars was subscribed by the citizens.

The poor of Cumberland County were kept in the alms-house of Perry County for four years, as directed in Section 19, at the expiration of which time they were removed. An account of the alms-house is here given from the time of its establishment as the alms-house of Cumberland County.

**ALMS-HOUSE.**—The directors of the poor and of the House of Employment of Cumberland County, on the 12th of April, 1810, purchased of Adam Bernheisel, of Tyrone township, one hundred and twelve acres of land, which were warranted in 1763 to William McClure. The amount agreed upon was \$5196.36. The directors, on the 8th of October in the same year, contracted with Robert Cree to erect the mason work of a building for one thousand nine hundred dollars; with George Libbey for the carpenter work for one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; and with Thomas Redding to do the plastering for two hundred and thirty dollars. The building then erected, at a cost of three thousand nine hundred and eighty dollars,





was located east of the present one, and was transferred to Perry County upon its erection, in 1820. The poor of Cumberland County were however, kept there until about 1826. The brick house erected by Adam Bernheisel in 1806 was used as a dwelling by the steward. The present barn was built in 1835. The almshouse was destroyed by fire in 1839 and rebuilt by Samuel Shuman. This house was in use until the erection of the present building, in 1871. It is of brick, four stories in height and has about seventy rooms. It is provided with iron stairways and its partitions are all of brick. Heat is supplied by a furnace in the basement. The grounds are finely laid out and the building is kept in good condition. The building with all its appointments, cost about sixty thousand dollars.

George Hackett was the first steward after the building and land passed to Perry County. The stewards who served since April, 1838, are as follows: Daniel Minnich, 1840; Benjamin Rice, 1841; H. Kleckner, 1851; Benjamin Balthausen, 1852; Jacob Balthausen, 1855; Samuel P. Campbell, 1858; Thomas W. Morrow, 1860; John Hopple, 1863; Jeremiah Minnich, 1867; Joseph S. Bistline, 1870; J. B. Trostle, 1875; Henry P. Lightner, 1879; T. P. Osner, 1882; P. G. Kell, which last is the present steward.

The institution has at present about seventy inmates.

**ELECTION DISTRICTS.**—The Provincial Conference held in Carpenter's Hall, June 18 to 25, 1776, in accordance with a resolution of the Continental Congress of May 15, 1776, in reference to election of representatives from each county, divided the counties in districts. Cumberland County was made into three districts; the Third was composed of the townships of Tyrone, Toboyne, Rye, Millford, Greenwood, Armagh, Lack, Derry and Fermanagh. The election was to be held at the house of Robert Campbell, in Tuscarora Valley (now in Juniata County). It will be noticed that this district embraced what is now Perry, Juniata and Millin Counties. The act of June, 1777, divided Cumberland into four election districts; the Third was composed of the townships of Tyrone, Toboyne,

and Rye, and elections were to be held at the house of William McClure, Esq., in Tyrone (almshouse farm). Greenwood township was in the Fourth District, with voting-place at James Purdy's, in Fermanagh township (near Jericho, Juniata County.)

The following on this subject is from an article read before the Historical Society by Hon. William H. Sponsler:

"By the act of September 13, 1785, entitled 'An act to regulate the general elections of this Commonwealth, and to prevent frauds therein,' the State was re-districted, and voting-places fixed in each district. Cumberland County was thrown into four districts. The First was within her present limits. The Second was composed of the townships of Rye, Tyrone and Toboyne, with the voting-place 'at the house of William McClure, Esq., in the township of Tyrone.' The Third District embraced Greenwood, with the townships of Fermanagh, Millford and Lack (Lack) (now Juniata County), with the voting-place fixed 'at the house of Thomas Wilson (Port Royal), in the township of Millford.'

"The citizens of Rye and Greenwood were much inconvenienced by the long distance to the voting-places, especially Greenwood, and petition was made to the Legislature asking relief, which was granted by Act of Legislature September 10, 1787, of which Section IV. is in these words,—'And whereas, a number of the freemen of the townships of Greenwood and Rye, in the county of Cumberland, have, by their petition, set forth that their distant situation from the place of holding their general elections is found inconvenient, and have, therefore, prayed this General Assembly to enact a law by which the said townships shall be made a separate district for the holding of their general elections. Therefore,' etc.

"The Fifth Section accordingly erects Rye and Greenwood into the Sixth District of Cumberland, with its voting-place 'at the mill late the property of David English, and known by the name of English's Mill' (at the mouth of Big Buffalo Creek).

"By the act of the 19th of September, 1789, this Sixth District was bereft of a portion of the territory, that part of Greenwood lying north of Turkey Hills, which, by an act passed 29th of the same month, was made into a separate election district of Millin County.

"After Rye was taken from Tyrone and Toboyne, it was found that McClure's, which had, no doubt, been selected with a view to accommodate the Rye township people, as well as the other two townships was inconvenient and the inhabitants asked that a more convenient place be established. The act of September 30, 1791, was enacted to remedy this among others, and the place of election was fixed 'at the house now occupied by George Robinson, in Ty-



rone township (now Andrew Loys', Madison township).

"In 1787 the township of Rye and that part of Greenwood lying south of the Half Falls Mountain were erected into a separate election district, with its voting-place 'at the Union School-House, in the town of Petersburg, in Rye township.'

"The next change made was by the act of March 8, 1802. Juniata, Greenwood and that part of Buffalo township lying north of the Half Falls Mountain had their place of holding elections fixed 'at the house now or lately occupied by William Woods, at Millerstown, in the township of Greenwood.'

"By the act of March 21, 1803, the townships of Tyrone and Toboyne, heretofore together, are separated, each to constitute an election district of itself. Tyrone was to vote 'at the school-house in the town of Landisburg,' and Toboyne 'at the house now occupied by Henry Zimmerman, in said township.'

"By the act of February 11, 1805, Buffalo township was made a separate election district, with a voting-place 'at the house now occupied by William Thompson, in Buffalo township.'

"By the act of March 19, 1816, it was provided that 'The electors residing within the eastern part of Greenwood township to be divided as follows: beginning in the narrows of Berris Mountain (Berry's); thence westerly above the summit of the said mountain, six miles; thence northerly by a line parallel with the River Susquehanna to the line of Cumberland County; thence easterly along the said line to said river; thence down said river to the place of beginning shall hold their general elections at the house of Henry Raymon,' now in the present township of Liverpool.

"By the 32d Section of the act of 24th of March, 1818, the voting-place of Buffalo was changed to the house of Frederick Deal, in said township, and by the 12th Section of the act of 29th March, 1819, the township of Saville was erected into a separate election district, with voting-place 'at a school-house near Ickesburg, in said township.'

In 1820 when the county was stricken off as a new county the election districts and voting-places were as follows; Toboyne, house of Henry Zimmerman; Tyrone, school-house, Landisburg; Saville, school-house, North Ickesburg; Buffalo, house of Frederick Deal; East Greenwood, house of Henry Raymon; Rye, Elmon school-house, Petersburg; Juniata and West Greenwood, W. Wood's House, Millertown.

"A change was again made in 1860, and the following were the places of holding elections:

"At the school-house in Germantown District, at Zimmerman's tavern in the lower district of Toboyne; at the school-house in Landisburg, for Tyrone township; at the school-house near Ickesburg, for Tyrone; at John Koch's tavern, for the northern district of Juniata

township; at the Union school-house near the Methodist Church, in Wheatfield township; at Colonel Boyard's tavern, for Rye township; at the house of — Straw, for Buffalo township; at the house of John Gardner, Millerstown, for Greenwood township; at the house of John Eberling, in Liverpool township.

"At this time a new district was made, composed of parts of Juniata, Wheatfield, Tyrone and Saville townships, bounded as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Little Buffalo creek, in Juniata township; thence up said creek to the house of John Smith, in Saville township, including said house; thence by a straight line to the house of Abraham Kistler, in Tyrone township, including said house; thence by a straight line to Jacob Shatto's saw-mill in said township; thence down the summit of Iron Ridge to the house of John Greer, in Wheatfield township, including said house; thence along the summit of Dick's Hill to Johnston's saw-mill, in last said township; thence by a straight line to Dick's Gap, in Juniata township; thence along the summit of the Mahanoy Hill to the house of Alexander Watson, on the bank of the Juniata River, including said house; thence up said river to the place of beginning.

"A few years later, as townships were erected, separate election districts were made embracing the townships, and, with the exception of Madison township, each township is an election district to-day. The north end of the latter was cut off into a separate district called Sandy Hill.

**CIVIL LIST OF THE COUNTY.**—The following is the civil list of the county of Perry from its organization, as nearly as can be ascertained:

#### MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

1845. James Black.	1862. Joseph Bailey.
1859. Benj. F. Junkin.	1872. John A. Magee.
1860. Benj. F. Junkin.	

#### STATE SENATORS.

1830. Jesse Miller.	1857. Henry Fetter.
1844. Wm. B. Anderson.	1868. C. J. T. McIntire.
1846. Robert C. Stewart.	1881. Chas. H. Smiley.
1851. Joseph Bailey.	

#### MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE.

1820-21. John Fry.	1838-41. Wm. B. Anderson.
1820-23. F. M. Wadsworth.	1842. George Beaver.
1823-26. J. Huggins.	1843-45. Thos. O'Bryan.
1826-28. Jesse Miller.	1846. Eleazer Owen.
1828-29. W. M. Power.	1847-49. John Souder.
1830-32. James Black.	1850-52. David Stewart.
1832-34. Jno. Johnston.	1852. David Sheaver.
1834-37. F. Rinehart.	1854. Thomas Adams.
1837-38. Wm. Clark.	1855-56. Kirk Haines.



1857. Chas. C. Brandt.	1868-69. <sup>2</sup> John Shively.
1858. <sup>1</sup> Chas. C. Brandt.	1870-71. <sup>2</sup> D. B. Milliken.
1859-60. <sup>1</sup> John Power.	1872-73. <sup>3</sup> Joseph Shuler.
1861. <sup>1</sup> Wm. Lowther.	1874. <sup>3</sup> J. H. Sheibley.
1862. <sup>1</sup> Jesse Kennedy.	1875-76. G. N. Reutter.
1863. John A. Magee.	1877-78. D. H. Sheibley.
1864. Chas. A. Barnett.	1879-82. M. B. Holman.
1865-66. <sup>2</sup> G. A. Shuman.	1883-86. Wm. H. Spons-
1867. <sup>2</sup> Geo. A. Shuman.	ler.

PROTHONOTARIES.<sup>1</sup>

1820. Wm. B. Mitchell.	1860. James G. Turbett.
1821. Henry Miller.	1863. John C. Lindsay.
1824. Wm. B. Mitchell.	1864. David Mickey.
1829. George Stroop.	1867. Charles H. Smiley.
1835. John Boden.	1870. James J. Sponen-
1839. Alexander Topley.	berger.
1842. Alexander Topley.	1873. James J. Sponen-
1845. Joseph Miller.	berger.
1848. Peter Orwan. <sup>5</sup>	1876. David Mickey.
1851. James L. Diven.	1879. Alexander Grosh.
1854. James L. Diven.	1882. Alexander Grosh.
1857. David Mickey.	1885. Jacob E. Bonsell.

## REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

1820. Benjamin Leas.	1857. George Spohr.
A. Fulweiler.	1860. Samuel Roth.
1824. Jacob Fritz.	1863. William Grier.
1830. John McKeehan.	1866. William Grier.
1836. Jere. Madden.	1869. Thos. J. Sheibley.
1839. John Souder.	1872. Joseph S. Smith.
1842. John Souder.	1875. George S. Briner.
1845. George W. Crane.	1878. George S. Briner.
1848. George W. Crane.	1881. Josiah W. Rice.
1851. Robert Kelley.	1884. Joseph S. Smith.
1854. John Campbell.	

## SHERIFFS.

1820. Daniel Stambaugh.	1853. Benj. F. Miller.
1823. Jesse Miller.	1856. James Woods.
1826. John Hipple.	1859. Benj. F. Miller.
1829. Josiah Roddy.	1862. John Shieibly.
1832. William Lackey.	1865. John F. Miller.
1835. M. Stambaugh.	1868. Jere. Rinchart.
1838. Joseph Shuler.	1871. D. M. Rinesmith.
1841. Alexander Magee.	1874. J. W. Williamson.
1844. Henry Cooper.	1877. James A. Gray.
1847. Hugh Campbell.	1880. John W. Beers.
1850. Samuel Huggins.	1883. Henry C. Shearer.

<sup>1</sup> With Cumberland County.<sup>2</sup> With Franklin County.<sup>3</sup> With Dauphin County.

<sup>4</sup> The prothonotary was clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Orphans' Court. About 1843 the Orphans' Court was placed under the charge of the register and recorder.

<sup>5</sup> John A. Baker appointed to fill the vacancy caused by death of Peter Orwan.

## TREASURERS.

1820. William Power.	1855. John R. Shuler.
1821. William Power.	1857. H. D. Woodruff.
1822. William Power.	1859. David J. Rice.
1823. R. H. McClelland.	1861. John H. Shieibly.
1827. George Stroop.	1863. James McElheny.
1830. John Wilson.	1865. Samuel Smith.
1832. Robert Kelley.	1867. James McElheny.
1835. David Lupfer.	1869. William Tressler.
1838. David Deardorff.	1871. Isaac N. Shatto.
1841. William Lackey.	1873. George W. Spohr.
1844. Henry Rice.	1875. John R. Boden.
1847. David Lupfer.	1878. William Rice.
1849. Jonas Ickes.	1881. John P. Steel.
1851. George Spohr.	1884. Wm. A. Lightner.
1853. Thomas Clark.	

## COMMISSIONERS.

1820. Thomas Adams.	1849. Jacob Shieibly.
Jacob Huggins.	1850. Fenlow McCowen.
Robert Mitchell.	1851. Charles C. Brandt.
1821. Robert Elliott.	1852. George Stroup.
1822. Samuel Linn, Esq.	1853. John Myers.
1823. John Maxwell.	1854. William Power.
1826. Abraham Adams.	1855. Jacob Bixler.
Abraham Bower.	1856. Lawrence Gross.
John Owen.	1857. James B. Cooper.
1827. George Mitchell.	1858. Thomas Campbell.
1828. Solomon Bower.	1859. Henry P. Grubb.
1829. John Junkin.	1860. Henry Foulk.
1830. Jacob Kumbler.	1861. William Kough.
1831. Alex. Branyan.	1862. William Wright.
1832. Frederick Orwan.	1863. J. Kochenderfer.
1833. Jacob Kumbler.	1864. Perry Creamer.
1834. George Beaver.	1865. John Wright.
Andrew Shuman.	1866. William Hays.
1835. Cadwalader Jones.	1867. George S. Briner.
1836. George Beaver.	1868. John Stephens.
1837. C. Wright.	1869. Zachariah Rice.
J. Zimmerman.	1870. J. A. Lineweaver.
1838. Wm. White, Esq.	1871. W. B. Stambaugh.
1839. M. Donnelly.	1872. George W. Bretz.
1840. G. Charles, Sr.	1873. William Brooks.
1841. Robert Adams.	1874. Joseph Uish.
1842. Robert Kelly.	1875. J. Wesley Gantt.
1843. T. P. Cochran.	Solomon Bower.
Isaac Kirkpatrick.	George Campbell.
1844. Wm. Meninger.	1878. J. Wesley Gantt.
1845. Nicholas Herich.	1881. James B. Black.
1846. John Patterson.	1884. U. H. Rumbach.
1847. George Fitzell.	Aaron Shreffler.
1848. Thomas Adams.	Edward Hull.

## COMMISSIONERS' CLERKS.

1820. Jesse Miller.	1854. H. G. Milans.
1821. Isiah Roddy.	1858. A. C. Klink.
1830. N. Eby.	1859. Lewis Orwan.
1837. William Wilson.	1860. Benjamin Belford.





1863. B. P. McIntire. 1876. Calvin Nelson.  
 1865. William Wright. 1882. C. W. Rinesmith.  
 1865. John R. Shuler. 1885. J. W. McKee.  
 1871. Wm. N. Seibert.

## AUDITORS.

1820. William Smiley. Peter Shiebley.  
 A. Fulweiler. 1817. John Withrow.  
 1821. Robert Kelly. Martin Motzer.  
 1822. John Purcell. 1818. Francis Mickey.  
 1823. George Mitchell. 1819. W. J. Graham.  
 1824. John West. 1850. W. S. Mitchell.  
 1825. Henry Fetter. 1851. D. Kochenderfer.  
 1826. John Junkin. 1852. John Wright.  
 David Stewart. 1853. Robert Dunbar.  
 1827. William Wilson. 1854. W. Bosserman.  
 1828. William Roberts. 1855. Robert C. Boden.  
 1829. William Cook. 1856. W. A. Morrison.  
 Alexander Magee. 1857. Francis English.  
 1830. Jonas Ickes. 1858. Joseph W. Frank.  
 1831. William Adams. 1859. A. McKinzie.  
 1832. Samuel Beaver. 1860. G. A. Shuman.  
 1833. Jacob Bloom. 1861. Samuel Beaver.  
 1834. M. Donnelly. 1863. Philip Huston.  
 1835. Alex. F. Topley. 1864. Alex. G. White.  
 1836. Robert Adams. 1865. Geo. W. Bretz.  
 S. Darlington. 1866. Simon H. Fry.  
 1837. D. G. Reed. 1868. George H. Hench.  
 H. R. Wilson. 1869. Jonath. Michener.  
 1838. John Chartess. 1870. John English.  
 1839. Hugh Campbell. 1871. S. H. Baker.  
 1840. Jesse Beaver. 1872. Wm. A. Meminger.  
 1841. Thomas McKee. 1873. David Messinger.  
 1842. Hugh Campbell. 1874. G. Shiebley.  
 1843. Michael Steever. 1875. John F. Stouffer.  
 1844. J. B. Zimmerman. 1879. James C. Hill.  
 1845. James B. Hackett. 1881. Geo. A. Shiebley.  
 T. M. Graham. 1884. Chester L. Steel.  
 1846. James L. Diven.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

[The office of district attorney was filled by appointment prior to 1850, from which time it became elective].

1850. Benj. F. Junkin. 1866. Lewis Pattee.  
 1853. Chas. J. T. McIntire. 1869. Benj. P. McIntire.  
 1856. John B. McAlister. 1872. Jacob Bailey.  
 1859. F. Rush Roddy. 1875. J. C. McAlister.  
 1862. Ephraim C. Long. 1878. J. C. Wallace.  
 1863. Ephraim C. Long. 1881. James W. Shull.  
 1884. Rich'd H. Stewart.

## SURVEYORS.

[The office was filled by appointment until 1850, from which time it became elective].

1850. James Woods. 1862. David Rife.  
 1853. James Woods. 1865. M. B. Hallman.  
 1856. James B. Hackett. 1868. Michael B. Hallman.  
 1859. Samuel Arnold.

1871. Samuel H. Galbreath. 1877. David Mitchell.  
 1874. James Bell. 1880. John Rynard,  
 1883. W. J. Stewart, Jr.

## DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.

1839. John Tressler. 1861. John Arnold.  
 1840. Samuel Hench. 1865. Peter Shaffer.  
 1841. Jacob Bixler. 1866. John Dum.  
 1842. 1867. Geo. Hoobaugh.  
 1843. John Ritter. 1868. John Flickinger.  
 1844. Jacob Weibley. 1869. John Newcomer.  
 1845. 1870. John S. Ritter.  
 1846. Charles Wright. 1871. John Patterson.  
 1847. Peter Hench. 1872. Saml. Dunkelberger.  
 1848. Robert Hackett.  
 1849. Thomas Black. 1873. Wm. J. Graham.  
 1850. Moses Uttley. 1874. John Swartz.  
 1851. George Titzell. 1875. Abraham Long.  
 1852. Henry Lackey. 1876. Samuel Sigler.  
 1853. Samuel Arnold. 1877. Benj. F. Beeton.  
 1854. Samuel Milligan. 1878.  
 1855. James McClure. 1879. Geo. C. Snyder.  
 1856. William Kerr. 1880. Isaac T. Hollenbaugh.  
 1857. Henry Rinesmith.  
 1858. Jacob Bernheisel. 1881. Benj. Bistline.  
 1859. John Gensler. 1882. O. S. Green.  
 1860. William Kell. 1883. John Acker.  
 1861. John Stephens. 1884. Jos. Flickinger.  
 1862. John Ritter. 1885. John Garman.  
 1863. John Weldon.

## CORONERS.

1841. Michael Steever. 1863. B. P. Hooke.  
 1845. Dr. Jonas Ickes. 1864. James Crawford.  
 1846. Jacob Steel. 1865. Samuel Stiles.  
 1847. John McKinzie. 1866. Dr. James B. Eby.  
 1848. James R. Gilmore. 1867. Cyrus M. Clemson.  
 1851. Wm. L. Stephens.  
 1853. James R. Gilmore. 1870. Joseph Swartz.  
 1854. John Bretz. 1871. George N. Reuter.  
 1855. James H. Case. 1872. Geo. W. Eppley.  
 1856. James H. Case. 1873. George W. Zinn.  
 1859. Philip Ebert. 1876. George W. Zinn.  
 1860. Joseph Eby. 1879. Samuel Stites.  
 1861. Patrick McMorris. 1882. Andrew Traver.  
 1862. Jacob M. Miller. 1885. George Schrom.

## SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

1854. Rev. Adam R. Height. 1869. Lewis B. Kerr.  
 1857. Rev. Theodore P. Bucher.<sup>1</sup> 1872. George C. Wilkes.<sup>2</sup>  
 1859. Lewis B. Kerr. 1873. Silas Wright.  
 1860. Lewis B. Kerr. 1875. Silas Wright.  
 1863. Jacob Gantt. 1878. S. B. Fainestock.  
 1866. Silas Wright. 1881. J. R. Flickinger.  
 1883. E. N. Annmiller.

<sup>1</sup> Resigned September 1, 1859.

<sup>2</sup> Died March 11, 1873.





POPULATION OF PERRY COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Bloomfield Bor.							581	661	655	673
Buffalo				875	1270		782	1002	770	703
Carroll							1169	1291	1125	1117
Centre							911	1070	1121	1129
Greenwood				1660	967		995	957	1680	1109
Howa									410	398
Jackson							885	1058	1103	1001
Juniata				1748	2291		1145	1017	981	958
Landisburg										
Bor.							416	363	369	336
Liverpool					1101	763	956	1072	859	825
Liverpool Bor.						151	606		823	838
Madison						1299	1292	1531	1577	1699
Marysville Bor.									863	1206
Miller								761	438	379
Millers town										
Bor.							389		533	652
New Buffalo										
Bor.									259	222
Newport Bor.						123	517	619	915	1399
Oliver						706	870	787	511	811
Penn.						839	1109	1238	1529	1771
Petersburg										
Bor.							680	831	960	
Rye				1701	813	451	606	702	793	819
Saville				1151	1319	1283	1501	1611	1693	1733
Spring							1282	1112	1192	1538
Toboyne				1965	2216	1112	797	910	911	853
Tuscarora								797	899	905
Tyrone				2236	2758	2391	1061	1180	1287	1486
Watts							460	413	725	451
Wheatfield										
New German-										
town							69			
Blaine Bor.										250
Puncheon Ho							203			1027
				11312	14257	17096	20088	22793	25117	27522

## CHAPTER II.

### THE BENCH AND BAR OF PERRY COUNTY.

WHEN the county of Perry was (in 1820) erected out of Cumberland there were no lawyers resident in the new county. The Cumberland bar was necessarily drawn upon to inaugurate the courts. Hon. John Reed, originally from Westmoreland County, being the president judge at the time, held the first court in Landisburg in a log structure, afterwards owned and used by Robert Gibson, Esq. In that day ejectments or land trials were the most frequent and the most important cases tried, and the old Carlisle bar was famous for its "land lawyers," as they were popularly called. There were David Watts, Thomas Duncan, Andrew Carothers and others, who traveled a circuit reaching as far as the Allegheny Mountains, trying these land cases. After the discovery of coal in Schuylkill County, capitalists in Philadelphia, ignorant as men were at that day of geology, supposed that as the Blue, Shade, Tus-

carora and other mountains apparently reached over into the Schuylkill region, they must be coal-bearing, and hence these mountains, about 1796, were covered with warrants and surveys even before valley lands were taken up. This explains why land which was unfit for agricultural purposes, and the timber without any market value, and located where a bald eagle could scarcely secure a foot-hold, was taken up, paid for, patented and held as a rich heritage for the descendants of the warrantees—while, in fact, the chances of finding coal were no greater than the discovery of the philosopher's stone. It could not exist in this formation, because more than two miles below the coal measures. Still, owners of warrants fought about over-lapping surveys and conflicting lines with as much spirit as if acres of diamonds were at stake. And the lawyers knew no better either, and hence they fought these barren battles with such zeal and skill that it resulted in building up a land system in Pennsylvania which, when understood, is perfectly harmonious in all its parts. It was natural, then, that the old veterans of the Cumberland bar should appear on the new battle-field of Perry, and for a time lead in the young, as they had done in the old county.

But as lawyers, however able, do not live forever, young blood was very soon infused into the mass, and we find that John D. Creigh and M. Wadsworth were admitted in 1820. Alexander Mahon, a man of great oratorical power, William McClure, George A. Lyon, Alexander A. Anderson, John Williamson, Samuel Riddle, Charles B. Penrose came over from Cumberland and were admitted in 1821. Then Andrew G. Miller, Robert Wilson, Thomas McDonald, Baldwin Campbell and Samuel Douglas were admitted in 1822 and 1823. Up to this point we can find no one who recollects these men as lawyers, and hence we can give no details of their ability and characters; but in 1824 there came to the front men whom we knew by sight, and some intimately, and heard most of them in trials and discussions and controversies at the bar. Frederick Watts heads the list of able and successful advocates, and we remember with pleasure his admirable method of addressing a jury. When we first came to the bar, and

<sup>1</sup> By Hon. B. F. Junkin.



indeed always, it was a treat to listen to his pleading, and we never lost one word he uttered, for no one moved or spoke or withdrew attention until he closed. Also about this time came Samuel Alexander, a logical reasoner, and, with thorough knowledge of the law, stood pre-eminent for learning and skill in his profession, and withal a genial and witty companion, a musician and scientist, and could tell a story so well that even in a theatre, groups would forget the play to hear his humor. In 1825 came Benjamin McIntyre, who practiced until nearly the end of his life, dying in 1882, in Perry. In the same year came Richard P. Creigh, E. B. Leonard and William D. Ramsey, but these did not follow their profession steadily.

In 1827 and 1828 came William Ayres, Charles B. Power, Charles McClure, Hugh Gallaher, N. Smith and Moses McClain; but these were only engaged in special cases, and, except Charles B. Power, lived out of the county. Andrew Carothers, of Carlisle, also practiced in this county, and was the first lawyer the writer ever heard addressing a jury (say in 1835), and, being a cripple, he sat in a chair while so doing—and it was an ejectment case. In 1829 John R. McClintock was admitted to the bar, and practiced while he lived, up to 1874. About 1840 Joseph Casey settled in this county, and, although quite successful, left the county in 1845 and removed to Union County, was elected to Congress, became State reporter, and, finally, one of the judges of the Court of Claims, at Washington City, where he died.

James Macfarlane located in Perry about 1842, and was a successful practitioner; but, having married a lady of Towanda, Bradford County, he removed to that place in 1851, where, whilst still practicing his profession, he turned his attention to geology, and especially coal, and wrote the article on "Coal Formations" for Appleton's Cyclopædia, which gave him a wide-spread reputation. He died in 1885.

Of the members of the bar now living and in active practice little need be said, as they are well known to the general public; but we may say, however, that, as our experience covers forty years of active practice, and being now, perhaps, the only member who heard the old giants in

the days of yore try causes, and having witnessed many of their best efforts in the legal forum, it is only just that we should express what we sincerely believe, namely, that causes are tried to-day more closely, and with quite as much legal ability; so that the present bar of Perry suffers nothing by the lapse of years.

Besides, the infusion of equity jurisdiction into the common law-powers of the court, has so modified the practice that, were the old lawyers of sixty years ago raised from the dead, they would find themselves compelled to consult text-books which did not exist in their day.

Again, with the march of improvement, the increase of bodies corporate and the special and unique principles of law applicable to swift-moving trains propelled by steam (defining the duties of both the company and the public), a wide field is opened with which the old lawyers were not familiar. Hundreds of decisions have sprung out of the act of 1869 and its supplements, allowing what the common law forbids—parties to testify in their own behalf. Thus, whilst we adhere in a general sense to the principles and maxims of the common law, the changes by statute have been such, within the last forty years, that lawyers of a former period, however great their acquirements for that day, would, if suddenly called to act, see things but darkly. To the writer, himself, having been educated in the transition or chrysalis stage of the new era, the immediate past looks quite hoary.

#### THE BENCH.

We must go back a century of years, when there was born among the palisades of rock on the banks of Sherman's Creek, distant about six miles from the county-seat of Perry, John Bannister Gibson, whose boyhood was passed amid the timbered and leafy hills surrounding his mother's mansion, the location wild and inspiring, with scenic exhibitions and material grandeur. How these wonders of nature impressed his youthful mind, as he grew into thoughtfulness, we know not, but we are willing to believe that the solid hills and massive rocks so constantly in his vision had much to do with the formation of a mind which, in after-years, became as solid as the surroundings of his youth. He was made a





judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania on 27th June, 1816, taking the place of Hugh H. Brackenridge, who died the day before, indicating that Governor Snyder had no difficulty in selecting Gibson as the successor of the deceased Brackenridge. Gibson was at the time a president judge of a Common Pleas district in the region of Lycoming County. The first opinion delivered by him as a supreme judge is found in Sergeant & Rawle's Reports, page 308, being the *Commonwealth vs. Halloway*, whereby it was determined that "birth in Pennsylvania gave freedom to the child of a slave who had absconded from another State before she became pregnant." Gibson J., said,—

"The case of the relator is embraced by the letter of the third section, and certainly does not fall within any of the exceptions of the tenth section of the act of March 1, 1780. By the provisions of either she is indisputably free. It is not for us to conjecture what provision would have been made if the present case had presented itself to the consideration of the Legislature. An attempt to supply what this court might consider deficient would be an assumption of legislative authority. But the 10th section effectually guards against all construction, unfavorable to the class of persons intended to be benefited. If even an equitable construction in favor of the master was not precluded, I am far from being satisfied that the present case would be proper for its exercise. The support of the relator has caused him neither trouble nor expense. He was, it is true, deprived of the services of the mother from the time she absconded. But this did not happen in consequence of any act of the relator, and gives him no claim on her. Whether his case is to be considered a hard one or not, it will depend much on the temper with which the mind may contemplate the positive and artificial rights of the master over the mother on the one, and on the other, the natural rights of her child."

Thus, as he started in 1816, his opinions for over thirty-six years (1853), when he died, are models of perspicuity, sententiousness and accurate diction. The last opinion delivered by Judge Gibson (he had ceased to be chief justice in 1851) was filed 6th January, 1853, in the case of *Beatty vs. Wray*, reported in 7th Harris, page 517, determining "that a surviving partner is not entitled to compensation for winding up the partnership business," and after that his voice was heard no more. In his last opinion he said,—“At the formation of a partnership,

its dissolution by death is rarely contemplated. It is an unwelcome subject, for no man who enters on a speculation can bear to think he may not live to finish it," and whoever will read that last opinion and shut his eyes to the date of its delivery, will not be able to distinguish his clear and vigorous language, citations of authorities and surprising grasp of the questions involved from one of his famous efforts twenty years before. There was that about Gibson's opinions which cannot be described. Whilst he entered learnedly into the question, with amplifications, his language was so terse, his words so few, the structure of his sentences so harmonious, so replete with elegance of diction, that the conclusion was reached, the point decided and the judgment convinced ere the charm was broken. He described a negotiable note in four words, "a courier without luggage." If we of Perry are proud of his achievements and wonderful powers, other places have not withheld their admiration. As a jurist, he had a world-wide renown, wherever his language is spoken. About 1850 James X. McLanahan, then representing this district in Congress, and the writer, rambling through Harrisburg, found, at eleven o'clock at night, Judge Gibson sitting in Herr's Hotel, sipping, according to custom, his whiskey, when McLanahan said, "Judge, I have just returned from Europe, and I was in the court of Westminster, where the twelve judges of England sat on the hearing of a cause, and I heard paid you a compliment." "Ah!" said Gibson, "what was that?" "Well," said McLanahan, "a lawyer was reading an opinion to the court without stating whose it was, when the chief justice remarked, 'that is an opinion by Chief Justice Gibson, of Pennsylvania.' The lawyer said 'yes.' 'Ah,' said the chief justice, 'his opinions have great weight with this court.'" A tear stole down the chief's cheek and he replied, "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country." It was difficult to tell when he read, and how he obtained his legal learning. But we have seen him consulting books in the State Library very often, and we remember him on one occasion saying, after closing a law-book, that a man who loaned money without taking a mortgage was deemed to trust the personal re-



sponsibility of the debtor alone, and shortly after the court so held in Read's Appeal, 1 Harris, 479. This was in 1850. Until 1826 the Supreme Court consisted of three judges, but in that year it was increased to five, and Chief Justice Tilghman dying in 1827, Gibson was appointed chief. Under the amendment to the Constitution, judges were elected in 1851, when, under the law, the five supreme judges elected in a body drew cuts; the one drawing the shortest term (three years) was to be chief justice, and the one drawing six years to succeed the retiring chief. Gibson drew six years, and, had he lived, would, in 1854, again have become chief justice.

As to his personal appearance, he was powerful, tall, broad-shouldered, with a large, long head and florid complexion; but his portrait, which hangs in the Supreme Court-room now in Philadelphia, is not recognizable, having, in fact, more the look and expression of a driver of a broad-wheel wagon in the days when a six-horse team drew eighty hundred with a wheel locked, over the pike from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. It should be removed and a correct likeness substituted, so that all who have seen him fill the old leather-backed chief justice's chair would know whose face is intended. He was a *connoisseur* in music and painting, and himself a fine performer on the violin. When Ole Bull played in Philadelphia, Gibson went to hear him, and took with him another supreme judge not so skilled in music, and while Bull held his audience spell-bound by his marvelous execution and exquisite touches, the non-musical judge tapped Gibson on the shoulder, saying, "Tut, tut, let us go home; that fool will never get done tuning his fiddle." "Why," said Gibson, "you uncultivated heathen, that's the most enchanting music I ever heard!" Much more occurs to the writer, but as space is limited, we must close.

In the courts of Perry, Judge Reed presided until 1838, when the life-tenure of the office was changed to an appointive term of ten years. He was a learned jurist, a pleasant and amiable gentleman, full of genial sunshine, social and entertaining in disposition. After leaving the bench he practiced for more than ten years in

his old judicial district, and died about 1850. Judge Reed was succeeded by Judge Hepburn, who presided for ten years, and was remarkable for his ready perception of the questions involved in a case, and his application of the law to the facts. Although quite a young man when appointed judge, in 1838, and without large experience at the bar, he was rapid, accurate and clear in the trial of causes, and his career as a judge was highly creditable to himself and satisfactory to the people of the district. He still lives, and carries his many years as if they were only so many months, and addresses a court with as much vigor and clearness as he did thirty years ago.

Judge Hepburn was succeeded, in 1849, by Judge Watts, who was appointed by Governor Johnson for the term of ten years, but under the amended Constitution, judges were made elective by the people in 1851, so that Judge Watts' term was cut off on the first Monday in December, 1851, when Judge Graham succeeded him. We have already spoken of Judge Watts as a lawyer of great practical ability, and as a judge he maintained his reputation as an accurate, prompt and efficient jurist. He was a man without fear, and expressed his convictions without regard to consequences; what he believed he said, and what he believed was generally right, and he, more than any judge who ever sat on this bench, was less careful to conceal his own convictions as to what the verdict of a jury ought to be. He still lives at his home in Carlisle.

Under the elective system Judge Graham came upon the bench in 1851, and his election more than fully vindicated the theory of an elective judiciary (up to 1851 judges were appointed by the Governor), namely, that the people would select competent men, and that none other would be presented for the suffrages of the people. Judge Graham was a man of great legal ability, a sound reasoner, and apt in catching the facts and points of a case. One was always sure that he would fully comprehend all there was in a case, and his practical mind soon reached a solution of the controversy. He presided for twenty years over the old Ninth Judicial District.





BENJAMIN F. JUNKIN is the son of John Junkin, who, in April, 1823, removed from Cumberland to Perry County, Pa., where he purchased the Stroop farm, now in possession of Samuel Spotts, and located near Landisburg, in Perry County. Here he continued his residence until 1853, when, having sold the property, he removed with his family to Muscatine County, Iowa. Mr. Junkin was twice married, first, to Maria Adams, of Cumberland County,

Samuel Hepburn, and was admitted to the bar of Cumberland County in August, 1841, from whence he removed to New Bloomfield, Perry County, the following year, and began the practice of his profession, in which he has since been actively engaged. He was elected district attorney in 1852, and served three years in that capacity. He was, in 1858, elected as a Republican to Congress, representing the district embracing Cumberland, Perry and York



*B. F. Junkin*

and a second time to Susan Guss. Benjamin F. Junkin, a son by the first marriage, was born November 12, 1822, in Cumberland County, Pa., and spent much of his youth with his parents upon the Stroop farm, meanwhile receiving instruction at a select school, and entering Lafayette College under the tuition of Rev. Dr. George Junkin, its president in 1838. In 1844 he began the study of law with Judge

Counties, and in 1871 made president judge of the Ninth Judicial District, (which included Cumberland, Perry and Juniata Counties) to succeed Judge Graham. At the expiration of a term of ten years upon the bench his practice was resumed, and now engages much of his attention. He was, in 1884, a Presidential elector from the State of Pennsylvania, on the Republican ticket.



A practice of over thirty years at the bar and ten years on the bench has made Judge Junkin one of the best known lawyers and judges of this section of the State. He was trained in the old school of lawyers. They had few text-books to wrestle with, which, when mastered, became the corner-stone of a substantial reputation. Added to a thorough knowledge of the law, his predominant traits are a lively imagination, a quick perception and a power of keen penetration. He is thorough in his preparation, and pursues his investigations unweariedly to the farthest extent. As an advocate he is impressive; a musical voice, an unlimited command of language, a happy manner of weaving in anecdotes and a liberal use of Scriptural illustrations make him a delightful speaker, either on the stump or before a jury. He possesses great mechanical ingenuity, and in the trial of cases his knowledge of machinery has enabled him to produce some models that have not only served his purpose of illustration, but excited curiosity beyond the court-room. His good nature, love of the humorous, and kindness to his associates, together with his well-known abilities, have created for him a deserved popularity and made him respected wherever he is known.

Aside from his profession, Judge Junkin is actively engaged in business as a member of the banking firm of Sponsler & Junkin, of New Bloomfield. His taste for agriculture also leads him to give much attention to the three productive farms owned by him in Perry County. His religious associations are with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member.

Judge Junkin was, on the 12th of April, 1848, married to Miss Annie E., daughter of James and Eliza McGowan, of Perry County. Their children are Mary F., wife of Jacob Strickler, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and John E., married to Elizabeth E., daughter of William Willis, Esq., of New Bloomfield.

HON. CHARLES A. BARNETT, president judge of the Forty-first Judicial District, comprising the counties of Perry and Juniata, was born on the 31st day of December, 1829, in the borough of Bloomfield, his present residence. His father, George Barnett, was one of the earliest settlers of the county, and had much to do with the loca-

tion of the county-seat of Perry County at Bloomfield, having donated the lands upon which the public buildings now stand. Judge Barnett graduated at Marshall College, Mercersburg, Pa., in the class of 1853. He traveled south through the Mississippi Valley for several years, and for a time taught school in that locality. On his return to Bloomfield he assumed the principalship of the Bloomfield Academy, and at the same time read law in the office of Hon. B. F. Junkin. He was admitted to the bar in his native town in August, 1857. In 1863 he was elected to the Legislature; subsequently he was appointed register in bankruptcy, which position he held until the repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

His wife is a daughter of Jas. McClure, and a cousin of Hon. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia.

In the fall of 1841 he was elected judge of the Forty-first District, which position he now occupies, with credit to himself and with honor to his constituency.

The following are sketches of some of the members of the bar of Perry County:

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SPONSLER is of German extraction on the paternal side. His grandfather, Louis Sponsler, married Tamar Evans, a lady of Welsh descent, whose children were John, George, William B., Louis, Margaret and Elizabeth. William B. Sponsler was born on the 9th of September, 1790, in Berks County, Pa., and married Harriet, daughter of Squire — Ford, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., whose children are Henry L. (of Augusta, Ga.), Curtis F. (deceased) and Charles R. (deceased). He married a second time, Ann, daughter of Christian and Catherine Beelman, of Cumberland County, Pa., whose only child is William Alexander, the subject of this biographical sketch. William B. Sponsler resided in Carlisle, Pa., where he conducted the business of a brewer. He subsequently removed to Perry County, where his death occurred November 25, 1875, and that of his wife March 11, 1856. William Alexander was born on the 28th of January, 1827, in Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., and when but a lad of six years removed, with his parents, to New Bloomfield, Perry County. He was educated at the





New Bloomfield Academy, and, deciding upon a professional career, entered the law-office of Benjamin McIntire, where he concluded his studies, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1848. He began the practice of his profession in New Bloomfield and speedily obtained a leading place among the successful attorneys of the county in which he has since resided. He has been engaged in many of the important cases, both civil and criminal, in Perry County, and

fidelity to important trusts, are indispensable. He is connected with the Masonic fraternity as member of Adams Lodge, No. 319, of New Bloomfield. In his political predilections Mr. Sponsler was formerly a Whig, and now affiliates with the Republican party. Though not an active worker in the arena of politics, he has filled such municipal offices as chief burgess, school director, etc.; was, in 1872, nominated for Congressional honors in a district largely Demo-



*W. A. Sponsler.*

frequently appeared in the courts of adjacent counties, as also in neighboring States, his ability, technical knowledge of the law and application having rendered his practice in a marked degree successful. Mr. Sponsler is also engaged in active business as partner in the banking house of Sponsler & Junkin, of New Bloomfield. His services have been frequently sought as guardian, executor, administrator and in other offices where sound judgment, not less than

eratic, which ensured his defeat. His religious sympathies are with the Presbyterian Church, in which he has for years been an elder. Mr. Sponsler was, on the 4th of September, 1851, married to Elizabeth F., daughter of Henry L. and Margaret Burkholder, of *Chatham Co., Ga.* Their children are William Henry, married to Rebecca, daughter of James and Elizabeth Orr; Annie V., wife of Charles H. Bergner, of Harrisburg; and Edward R., married to Mary,



daughter of Cadwalader J. Hackett, of Altoona, Pa. William Henry graduated at Princeton College in 1874, began the study of law with his father, was admitted in 1876, and now enjoys a lucrative practice in New Bloomfield, Edward R., after a thorough classical education, adopted the law as a profession, became a student in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He is also located in New Bloomfield.

who died in infancy. Benjamin McIntire, who was born on the 11th of March, 1798, in Mount Rock, Cumberland County, completed his law studies at Carlisle, Pa. He moved to Landisburg, then the county-seat of Perry County, and subsequently made New Bloomfield his residence, where he practiced his profession until his death. He served as deputy attorney-general for Perry County, was a member of the board of draft commissioners for Perry, Cum-



*Chas. J. T. McIntire*

CHARLES J. T. MCINTIRE is the grandson of Thomas McIntire. The latter emigrated from Scotland with his brother, who was fatally wounded during the battle of Long Island, one of the engagements of the Revolution. Thomas settled in the State of Pennsylvania, and eventually located in Cumberland County, where he engaged in farming. He married a Miss Williams, of Bucks County, Pa., whose children were James, Thomas, Joseph, William, John, Benjamin, Mary, Elizabeth, Christina and one

berland and York Counties and president of the Perry County Fire Insurance Company. He married Miss Ann H., daughter of James Thomson, of Carlisle, a lady of Irish extraction, and had children,—Charles P., John T., Charles J. T., Mary W., Elizabeth P. (Mrs. Samuel A. Peale), Ada A. (wife of Rev. D. L. Tresler), Clara V. and Benjamin P.

Charles J. T. was born on the 3d of January, 1830, in New Bloomfield, where he has resided during his lifetime. He began his scholastic





course at the Bloomfield Academy, and at the age of thirteen entered Dickinson College, from which he was graduated in 1847, subsequently spending a year in the study of the German language. Returning to his native place, he entered the law-office of his father as a student and was admitted to the bar at the age of twenty-one. He has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Perry and the adjacent counties, where he has a large clientage and has established a reputation as a skillful, well-read and successful lawyer, having been for several years counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad. A Democrat in his political associations, he has held for two terms the office of district attorney of Perry County and was elected to the State Senate for the years 1868, '69, '70, for the district embracing Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Blair and Centre Counties, where he served, among other important committees, those on pensions and gratuities, judiciary, local, etc. He is a member of Adams Lodge, No. 319, of F. and A. M., of which he has been twice Master, and of Macinaw Lodge, No. 380, of I. O. O. F. He was educated in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, with which he still worships. Mr. McIntire was, on the 2d of June, 1866, married to Miss Margaret F., daughter of William Peale, of New Bloomfield, who died March 23, 1867.<sup>1</sup>

E. C. LONG, Esq.,<sup>2</sup> received an academical education at Markelsville Academy, Perry County. After supplementing his education by a systematic course of private study, he entered the law-office of Hon. C. J. T. McIntyre and was admitted to practice at the January term, 1862.

He was elected district attorney in the fall of the same year, but in the September previous to his election he enlisted in Company I, of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. On his return from the service he resumed his practice and is now located at Liverpool, this county.

LEWIS POTTER, Esq., was born in Buffalo

township on the 6th day of April, 1832. After receiving an academical education he taught in the common schools during the winter months and worked at stone-cutting during the summer-time. In the year 1861 he began the study of law in the office of William A. Sponsler, Esq., and was admitted to practice at the April term, 1863. He was appointed notary public in 1866 and has held the seal continuously since that time. He was also district attorney from 1866 to 1869. Mr. Potter is a successful pension attorney and enjoys a large and lucrative practice.

MARTIN L. LIGGETT, a son of Samuel Liggett, was born November 10, 1839. He graduated from Princeton College in the class of '64.

After graduating he went South as an agent of the United States Sanitary Commission, but ill health compelled him to return to his parents' home, near Ickesburg, this county. Upon the restoration of his health he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged with his regiment August, 1865, when he began the study of law. After reading one year in Pennsylvania he went West and was admitted to practice in Chillicothe, Mo.

He then returned and practiced his profession in Williamsport, Pa., for seven years, when he located at Newport, this county, where he actively pursued his profession for three years more. His declining health again compelled him to go South, but he never entirely recovered. He returned home in 1880 and after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian patience, he died December 29, 1883. While his death was not entirely unexpected, yet it brought sorrow to his home, and took from our bar one of our most promising young men.

WILLIAM NELSON SIEBERT is the son of Rev. Samuel W. Siebert. He was born in Centre township, Perry County, Pa., on the 28th day of May, 1848. He received a thorough academical education, read law in the office of William A. Sponsler and was admitted to the bar at the August term, 1869. His early training has been supplemented by close and systematic study. As a lawyer he has won deserved prominence and a large clientage. Mr. Siebert is a man of excellent social habits, thor-

<sup>1</sup>Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. McIntire died at his residence, March 13, 1886, and is interred at New Bloomfield, Pa.

<sup>2</sup>The following sketches are furnished by J. L. Markel.



oughly domestic in his manners and highly respected as a lawyer and a citizen.

HON. CHARLES H. SMILEY was born at Shermansdale, Perry County, Pa., on the 9th of May, 1811; spent the time of his early boyhood on a farm; was educated in the common schools of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., and the academy at Bloomfield, Perry County, Pa.; this technical schooling he has supplemented with extensive personal studies of the more advanced branches of learning, and has also found time in his busy life to cultivate a wide acquaintance with general literature.

During the War of the Rebellion he served in the Signal Corps, a branch of the regular service, which operated in the Shenandoah Valley and Valley of Virginia, under Generals Sheridan, Hunter and Sigel, and was honorably discharged at Winchester on 2d of August, 1865.

He was elected prothonotary and clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of Perry County, and filled those positions most creditably from 1867 to 1870.

Having read the prescribed course he was admitted to practice law in the several courts of Perry County in August, 1872.

In the fall of 1880 he was elected to represent the Thirty-first District, comprising the counties of Perry, Juniata and Mifflin, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, his term ending with December, 1884; since then he has devoted his entire time and attention to the practice of his profession, wherein he has earned merited and marked success.

His private life is pure, his friendships generous, his nature social, and his keen wit and quick, though kindly, repartee make him the inspiration of his circle.

J. E. JUNKIN, son of Judge B. F. Junkin, received a normal school education; was admitted to practice law at the October term, 1873. He and his father, Judge Junkin, constitute the present law-firm of Junkin & Junkin.

J. C. McALLISTER was born December 11, 1846, in Watts township, this county. He completed his education at the Lebanon Valley College. He entered the law-office of Wm. A. Sponsler, Esq., and was admitted to the bar at the May term, 1874. He was elected district

attorney of the county in 1875, which position he held for three years.

ALFRED MILLER MARKEL was born in the village of Markelsville, Perry County, Pa., March 11, 1852. He graduated at Dickinson Seminary with honors in 1871. He read law with Hon. Chas. A. Barnett, and was admitted to the bar at the August term of the court in 1873, and died 9th January, 1881. His career at the bar, though brief, was eminently successful. He made rapid strides in his profession and soon acquired an extensive practice. He was a delightful companion, affable in his manners, genial and kind in disposition and generous to a fault. Mr. Markel was a man of more than ordinary abilities, and his early death at the threshold of a career promising great success was deplored by an extensive circle of friends. He appeared upon the stage of life for a brief time, and while he was winning applause the lights went out, the curtain fell and the drama was ended.<sup>1</sup>

WILSON LUPFER, Esq., after receiving a thorough academic education, began the study of law in the office of Hon. C. J. T. McIntire, and was admitted to practice at August term, 1874. He was a much esteemed and worthy gentleman, and his efforts in his profession bespoke for him a successful future, but his health failed him, and he died on the 27th day of February, 1882. He left a widow and two children to mourn their loss.

R. H. STEWART was born 23d of May, 1859. Completed his education at Bloomfield Academy. He was admitted to the bar in December, 1881, as a law student, from the office of Judge Charles A. Barnett. Mr. Stewart is the present district attorney, being elected in 1884, and is the junior member of the law-firm of McIntire & Stewart.

CHARLES W. RHINESMITH was born 10th of February, 1856; educated at Bloomfield Academy; read law with W. N. Siebert, Esq., and was admitted to the bar December, 1883.

WILLIAM ORR was born 27th of November, 1858; educated at Bloomfield Academy; read

<sup>1</sup> Written by Hon. Chas. H. Smiley.





law with Judge Barnett, and was admitted December, 1883.

GEORGE R. BARNETT was born — — —; educated at Bloomfield Academy; read law with Hon. C. H. Smiley; admitted August term, 1884.

JAMES W. MCKEE was educated at Bloomfield Academy; read law with Hon. William H. Sponsler; admitted at August term, 1884. He is clerk to the present Board of County Commissioners.

J. L. MARKEL graduated from Lafayette College, in class of '79; read law with Judge B. F. Junkin; was admitted at August term, 1884.

J. R. FLICKINGER was born the 19th day of October, 1854. After completing his preparatory course in Bloomfield Academy, he entered Princeton College, and graduated in the class of '77. He was principal of Bloomfield Academy from 1877 to 1881, when he was elected county superintendent. Refusing a re-election, he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Charles H. Smiley and was admitted to practice at the August term, 1885.

Perry County, upon its erection in 1820, became a part of the Ninth Judicial District with Cumberland County, and so remained until, by the act of Legislature approved April 9, 1874, when a change of judicial districts was made, and Perry and Juniata became the Forty-first District, and have so remained to the present.

The following is a list of the president judges and associate judges, with their terms of service, and a list of attorneys, with dates of admissions and name of preceptor:

## PRESIDENT JUDGES.

John Reed, 1820 to 1839.  
 Samuel Hepburn, 1839 to 1849.  
 Frederick Watts, 1849 to 1852.  
 James H. Graham, 1852 to 1872.  
 Benjamin F. Junkin, 1872 to 1882.  
 Charles A. Barnett, 1882.

## ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

W. B. Anderson, 1820. David Shaver, 1859.  
 Jeremiah Madden, 1820. Philip Ebert, 1861.  
 John Junkin, 1832.<sup>1</sup> Isaac Lefevre, 1862.  
 Robert Elliot, 1836. Jacob Sheibley, 1861.  
 James Black, 1842. John A. Baker, 1867.

<sup>1</sup> Served from August, 1832, to January, 1852.

G. Blattenberger, 1841. George Stroop, 1869.  
 John A. Baker, 1849. John A. Baker, 1872.  
 John Rice, 1851. John Bear, 1874.  
 Jesse Beaver, 1852. Samuel Noss, 1877.  
 George Stroop, 1852. William Grier, 1879.  
 J. Martin Motzer, 1854. William Gladden, 1882.  
 John Reifsnyder, 1856. Joseph B. Garber, 1844.

## LIST OF ATTORNEYS OF THE PERRY COUNTY BAR FROM 1820.

John D. Creigh, admitted December, 1820.  
 Frederick M. Wadsworth, admitted December, 1820.  
 Charles D. Davis, admitted September, 1821.  
 Benjamin McIntire, admitted January, 1825; preceptor, Charles B. Penrose.  
 Richard M. Creigh, admitted January, 1825; preceptor, John D. Creigh.  
 Edward B. Leonard, admitted January, 1825; preceptor, Andrew Caruthers.  
 Charles B. Bower, admitted April, 1825.  
 Samuel Creigh, admitted January, 1829.  
 J. R. McClintock, admitted January, 1829; preceptor, Charles B. Power.  
 Samuel Ramsey, admitted April, 1829.  
 Abner C. Harding, admitted January, 1830.  
 Frederick E. Bailey, admitted April, 1839.  
 Joseph Casey, admitted January, 1839.  
 Henry C. Hickok, April, 1841.  
 Samuel G. Morrison, admitted November, 1842.  
 Paul Corrigan, admitted August, 1843; preceptor, B. McIntire.  
 Daniel Gantt, admitted August, 1843; preceptor, Joseph Casey.  
 James McFarlane, admitted August, 1843.  
 George W. Power, admitted August, 1843.  
 Mitchell Steever, admitted April, 1844; preceptor, Daniel Gantt.  
 John L. Gallatin, admitted April, 1844; preceptor, Samuel G. Morrison.  
 Benjamin F. Junkin, admitted April, 1845; preceptor, Samuel Hepburn.  
 A. B. Anderson, admitted April, 1846; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.  
 William A. Sponsler, admitted April, 1848; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.  
 C. J. T. McIntyre, admitted January, 1852; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.  
 J. Don Carlisle, admitted January, 1852.  
 William R. Shuler, admitted August, 1856.  
 Samuel B. Richey, admitted April, 1856; preceptor, B. F. Junkin.  
 John B. McAllister, admitted January, 1856; preceptor, William A. Sponsler.  
 Charles A. Barnett, admitted August, 1857; preceptor, B. F. Junkin.  
 Roswell M. Russell, admitted January, 1858; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.  
 Rush T. Roddy, admitted April, 1858; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.



Henry G. Milins, admitted January, 1859; preceptor, B. F. Junkin.

Joseph Bailey, admitted April, 1860; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

John H. Arnold, admitted April, 1861; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

William M. Such, admitted April, 1861; preceptor, B. F. Junkin.

E. C. Long, admitted January, 1862; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

A. H. Burkholder, admitted January, 1862; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

Lewis Potter, admitted January, 1863; preceptor, William A. Sponsler.

David L. Tressler, admitted January, 1864; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

John F. L. Sahn, admitted April, 1865; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

John D. Nelson, admitted October, 1866; preceptor, W. A. Sponsler.

W. W. Whitmer, admitted January, 1867; preceptor, Benjamin McIntire.

Jacob Gannt, admitted April, 1867; preceptor, W. A. Sponsler.

Charles L. Murray, admitted April, 1867; preceptor, Hon. B. F. Junkin.

James H. Grier, admitted August, 1867; preceptor, W. A. Sponsler.

Martin Liggett, accepted April, 1868.

Benjamin P. McIntire, admitted October, 1868; preceptor, Hon. C. J. T. McIntire.

W. S. Milligan, admitted January, 1869; preceptor, W. H. Miller.

James H. Ferguson, admitted August, 1869.

W. N. Siebert, admitted August, 1869; preceptor, W. A. Sponsler.

Jacob Bailey, admitted October, 1870; preceptor, Hon. C. J. T. McIntire.

Calvin Nelson, admitted May, 1872; preceptor, W. A. Sponsler.

Charles H. Smiley, admitted August, 1872; preceptor, Hon. Charles A. Barnett.

A. M. Markel, admitted August, 1873; preceptor, Hon. Charles A. Barnett.

J. E. Junkin, admitted October, 1873; preceptor, Hon. B. F. Junkin.

J. C. McAllister, admitted May, 1874; preceptor, W. A. Sponsler.

Wilson Luper, admitted August, 1874; preceptor, Hon. C. J. T. McIntire.

William H. Sponsler, admitted April, 1876; preceptor, William A. Sponsler.

John C. Wallis, admitted April, 1876.

Theodore R. Long, admitted April, 1878; preceptor, Harvard Law School.

Fillmore Maust, admitted December, 1881; preceptor, Hon. William H. Sponsler.

R. H. Stewart, admitted December, 1881; preceptor, Hon. C. A. Barnett.

James M. Shull, admitted April, 1881; preceptor, Hon. William H. Sponsler.

Edward Rhein Sponsler, admitted August, 1881; preceptor, William A. Sponsler.

C. W. Rhinesmith, admitted December, 1883; preceptor, William N. Siebert.

William Orr, admitted December, 1883; preceptor, Hon. C. A. Barnett.

George R. Barnett, admitted August, 1884; preceptor, Hon. C. H. Smiley.

J. L. Markel, admitted August, 1884; preceptor, Hon. B. F. Junkin.

J. W. McKee, admitted August, 1884; preceptor, William H. Sponsler.

J. R. Flickinger, admitted August, 1885; preceptor, Hon. C. H. Smiley.

### CHAPTER III.

#### THE PHYSICIANS OF PERRY COUNTY—SKETCH OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.<sup>1</sup>

IN the early days of the county, when the towns and villages were small, and the country thinly settled, locations for physicians were few and far apart. A large extent of territory was embraced in the circuit of a physician's practice. The chief locations were Millerstown, Milford, Duncannon, Landisburg and Ikesburg, and a little later, New Germantown. But one physician was generally located in each of these places, and on him devolved the onerous duty of giving the needed medical attention to the sick in his wide field of practice. His duties were certainly laborious, if not remunerative. That the physicians were appreciated and held in respect, however, is evidenced by the affection and respect with which our older citizens cherish the memories of their early time medical advisers. At the present time, in addition to the above-named locations—with the exception of Milford, which has ceased to have a resident physician,—Liverpool, New Buffalo, Newport, New Bloomfield, Elliottsburg, Shermansdale, Loysville, Andersonburg, Blaine and Markelsville all have become permanent locations for physicians, and some of them contain four and five regularly resident physicians.

It is proposed now to mention briefly the different physicians who have practiced in the

<sup>1</sup> By Dr. James B. Eby.





county, giving as nearly a complete list as it is possible to make it with the data now accessible.

MILLERSTOWN.—Dr. Henry Bueke is the first physician of whom we have any record as having located in Millerstown. He was there as early as 1805. Dr. Samuel Mealy seems to have succeeded him, as there is no mention of any other physician locating there until Dr. Mealy came, which must have been soon after the War of 1812. He was born in the upper end of the county about the year 1793 or 1794. Tradition says he was very studious in his habits, carrying his books with him when about his ordinary avocations, when a boy. His father was a cooper by trade and his son worked with him. He studied medicine, and attended lectures. He was mustered into Captain Moreland's company in 1814, and served with him on the Canada frontier. Tradition says he saved the limb, and probably the life, of an officer in the command to which he belonged, by refusing to agree to amputate, which the other surgeons insisted on doing. After his return from the army he located at Millerstown, and remained there in successful practice until 1832. In the mean time he had married Miss Margaret Blaine, a near relative of Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine. He left Millerstown in 1832 and subsequently moved to Brighton, Iowa, where he died in 1881, at the age of eighty-seven years. Dr. Waterhouse was a contemporary of Dr. Mealy. He practiced his profession in Millerstown but a short time, and died there in 1821.

Dr. John M. Laird also practiced in Millerstown the greater part of the time from 1821 to 1840, when he moved to New Bloomfield, among whose physicians he will be more particularly noticed.

Dr. McNeal came to Millerstown in 1827 and remained there two years.

Dr. Shellenberger was the next physician who located in Millerstown. He studied medicine with Dr. Mealy in 1830, and after his studies were completed, commenced to practice in Millerstown, and remained there five or six years. Dr. Isaac Snowden was the next physician, in order of time, who located in Millerstown. He deserves more than a passing notice. He was

born in Harrisburg March 4, 1794. His father was the Rev. Nathaniel Randolph Snowden, who was the first preacher ordained in Harrisburg. He subsequently became a professor in Dickinson College, at Carlisle. Dr. Snowden received his preliminary education at Dickinson College, and finished both his academical and professional education at the University of Pennsylvania. He was appointed surgeon of the United States army soon after his graduation, and was stationed for a short time at Sackett's Harbor. He was then ordered to join the army under General Jackson, operating against the Seminole Indians in Florida, and was assigned to duty at headquarters, and became one of General Jackson's military family. In 1823 he left the army, and shortly afterwards located in Mifflin County. Thence he went to Williamsport, and remained there in the practice of his profession a few years. He then came to Millerstown and associated himself in practice with Dr. Mealy. After a brief partnership, the association not being congenial, he moved to Thompsontown, Juniata County, and remained there until 1830, when he returned to Millerstown. In 1832 he married Miss Margaret Bines London, and in 1834 moved to Hogestown, Cumberland County, where he died June 4, 1850. He was the father of five children,—two sons and three daughters. A. London Snowden, of Philadelphia, late superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia, was one of his sons.

Dr. John Irwin succeeded to the practice of Dr. Mealy in 1832. He was born in Union County in 1809, studied medicine with Dr. Van Valzah, of Lewistown, and graduated from the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania in 1832. He practiced in Millerstown and vicinity until 1840, when, with a view of relinquishing the practice of medicine, he moved to his farm in Juniata County, to which he chiefly devoted his attention until the time of his death, in 1853. He was twice married,—the first time to Miss Stuart, and the second time to Miss Jane Bell, in 1838. He was the father of three sons and three daughters. Mr. J. H. Irwin, cashier of Newport Deposit Bank, is one of his sons.

Drs. Kremer and Ingelman were contempora-



ries of Dr. Irwin, and were associated in practice. Dr. Kremer had studied medicine with Dr. Mealy and married one of his daughters. They remained in Millerstown eight or ten years.

Dr. A. C. Stees was born in Perry County September 13, 1814. He studied medicine with Dr. Whitesides, of Juniata County, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in 1836. He married a daughter of his preceptor and moved to Millerstown in 1844. He associated himself in practice with Dr. L. Stilwell, who came to Millerstown about the same time. This association continued for five or six years, when Dr. Stilwell moved to Ohio. Dr. Stees continued to practice in Millerstown until his death, which occurred December 23, 1854. Dr. Stees was one of the most prominent physicians of the county, and was held in great esteem by those who knew him, both for his social qualities and professional ability. He and Dr. Stilwell were among the founders of the Perry County Medical Society.

Dr. David Crawford settled in Millerstown in 1851, and practiced his profession there until 1864, when he moved to Mifflin, Juniata County, where he still resides. He is noticed more fully among the "Juniata County Physicians."

Dr. Samuel Stites, a native of Northampton County, was born June 23, 1816. He studied medicine with Dr. Wallis, and attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College in 1849. He practiced medicine the seven following years at Fisherville, Pa. In 1856 he graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical College, in Philadelphia, and the following year located in Millerstown and practiced his profession there until the time of his death, March 28, 1882. He had been twice elected coroner of the county, and was serving in that office at the time of his death. He was a surgeon of one of the Pennsylvania regiments in 1864.

Dr. George Stites, a son of Dr. Samuel Stites, succeeded to his father's practice. He is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, of the class of 1882.

Dr. S. T. Lineaweaver located in Millerstown in 1864, and remained there until 1877, when he moved to Hagerstown, Md. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. A. A. Murray practiced in Millerstown from 1868 to 1876, when he moved to Liverpool.

Dr. Ellis Q. Kirk came to Millerstown in 1872 and left in 1874.

Dr. John B. Oellig located there in 1877 and left in 1881.

Dr. P. Rundio came there in 1877 and left in 1880.

Dr. G. W. Campbell located there in 1879 and left the same year.

Dr. G. W. Dean, a native of Perry County, and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, practiced in Millerstown from 1879 to 1881, when he moved to Lewistown, Mifflin County.

Dr. J. L. Brubaker, a native of Maryland, and a graduate of Washington University, Baltimore, of the class of 1874, practiced his profession in Millerstown from 1879 to 1883, when he moved to the West. He had previously practiced several years in Markelsville. He was an energetic and successful practitioner, and was the first physician in Perry County to successfully perform the operation of ovariectomy.

Dr. J. C. Hall located in Millerstown in 1881 and still continues to practice there.

Dr. S. R. Ickes located there in 1882 and still is there.

LIVERPOOL.—Dr. John W. Armstrong was the first physician to choose Liverpool as a location. He came there from Duncannon, where he had been in practice for several years, in 1824. He married a sister-in-law of Wesley Williamson, who still resides in Liverpool. After practicing in Liverpool several years he moved to Bellefonte, and thence to Carlisle in 1844, and thence, later, to Princeton, N. J., where he died in 1870. A brief biographical sketch may be interesting:

General John Armstrong, the grandfather of Dr. John W. Armstrong, helped to lay out Carlisle, in 1751, where he at the time resided. In 1756 he commanded the expedition against the Indian town of Kittanning (in what is now Armstrong County, of this State), which ended so disastrously to the Indians. Subsequently he became a member of the Provincial Congress, and later a major-general of the Revolu-





tionary army, and commanded the Pennsylvania Line at the battle of Brandywine. He had two sons,—Dr. James Armstrong and Major John Armstrong. The last-named son was the aide-de-camp of General Gates in the Revolutionary army, and afterwards the minister to France, and subsequently Secretary of War during Madison's administration. He married into the Livingston family, of New York, and his daughter is now the wife of William B. Astor, of New York City. Dr. James Armstrong completed his medical studies in Europe, and after his return to this country married a Miss Stevenson, a sister of George Stevenson, a distinguished citizen of New York. He finally settled in Carlisle, where John W. Armstrong, the subject of this sketch, was born. John W. Armstrong received his academical education at Dickinson College. He studied medicine with his father, and completed his professional education at the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania. He was said to be a man of more than ordinary ability, and worthy of his distinguished lineage. He was a man of commanding presence and possessed great grace and dignity of manner. He died at Princeton, N. J., in 1879, and was brought to Carlisle for interment. The Union Philosophical Society of Dickinson College, of which he was a member, attended his funeral in a body.

Dr. James H. Case was the successor of Dr. John W. Armstrong. He was born in the Wyoming Valley, February 14, 1801. He read medicine with Dr. Myner, then of Wilkesbarre, and came to Liverpool about 1827, and remained there until he died, in 1882, at the age of eighty-one years. The doctor was well thought of as a citizen and neighbor. He was elected coroner of the county a number of times.

Dr. Fitzpatrick came to Liverpool in 1828. He remained but a short time and moved to Buffalo City, New York.

Dr. Sheedle also located there about the same time, and remained but a short time.

Dr. French came there in 1831, but his stay was brief.

Dr. William Cummin located in Liverpool about the year 1830. He was born in Belfast,

Ireland, in 1804, and was educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, and in Belfast Institute, Belfast, Ireland, from which institution he graduated. He was intended for the ministry. He came to America about 1825; taught school in Juniata County, this State, for a few years; studied medicine with Dr. Mealy, of Millers-town; and graduated from Jefferson Medical College. Immediately after graduating he came to Liverpool and practiced his profession there until his death, in 1846. He had a large practice and was a skillful physician. He was twice married,—the first time to Margaret Steele, of New Buffalo, by whom he had three children,—Thomas S., Rebecca L. and Margaret S. His second wife was Mary Hart, of Juniata County, by whom he also had three children,—Hugh Hart, now presiding judge of the Williamsport Judicial District, Mary A. and Robert Irvine. His widow, past eighty-one years, still survives him.

Dr. Thomas G. Morris, of Liverpool, Perry County, Penna., is the grandson of Jonathan Morris, who resided in Washington County, Pa. To his wife, a Miss Kimball, a native of Württemberg, Germany, was born, among other children, a son, William Thomas Morris, on the 8th of January, 1783. He died in Frederick City, Md., the place of his birth, in December, 1834. He was by profession a physician, served as surgeon in the United States navy and subsequently practiced for many years in Sunbury, Pa. He married Mary G., daughter of Thomas Grant, his maternal grandfather having been Robert Martin. The children of this marriage are Ann C., born January 14, 1810, married to Albert G. Bradford, of Elmira, N. Y.; Thomas Grant, born January 11, 1818, the subject of this biographical sketch. The death of Mrs. Morris occurred April 2, 1842, aged fifty-seven years. Thomas Grant Morris is a native of Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa., and there received his early education, giving special attention to mathematics, for which he had a marked predilection. His first business experience was as clerk in a store in Northumberland, Pa., after which, in 1836, he joined a corps of engineers in Lycoming County, engaged in constructing an





extension of the West Branch Canal, and remained until the fall of 1837. After a brief period spent in pursuing his studies he became connected with a corps of surveyors employed on the Chambersburg and Pittsburgh Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Returning home, he assisted for a brief period in the work of the farm, and in 1840 began the study of medicine with Dr. John B. Price, of Sunbury, continuing his course with Dr. James Teas, of Northumberland. He was graduated March 7, 1843, from the Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, and in 1846 settled in Liverpool, the interval having been passed in practice elsewhere. The principal portion of his life since the above date has been spent in the borough of Liverpool, where he soon obtained the confidence of the leading families of the neighborhood and made professional calls over a wide area of territory. He, in 1862, enlisted as assistant surgeon of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was assigned to duty as head of the hospital at Sharpsburg, Md. In December of the same year he resigned on account of ill health. During his period of service he was placed in charge of the wounded at Fredericksburg and the sufferers from the field of Antietam, then at Sharpsburg. He re-enlisted, on the 4th of April, 1864, as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged, after much active service, in September of the same year. An interval of two years was spent in New Bloomfield as a physician and druggist, when he resumed his practice in connection with a drug-store in Liverpool.

Dr. Morris was, in 1845, married to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Thompson, of New Buffalo. Their children are Mary, born June 25, 1846, who died October 13th of the same year, and William, born April 4, 1851, married to Anna Fisher, of Beach Haven, Pa. Mrs. Morris died April 24, 1869, and he married, September 26, 1869, Anne E., daughter of Hon. Joseph Shuler, ex-member of the State Legislature. Their children are Sallie E., born August 20, 1874; Mina Maud May, December 29, 1879, who died September 4, 1882; and Frank Jeffers, October 16, 1883.

Dr. Morris is one of the oldest members of the Perry County Medical Society. A Democrat in his political views, he has served as chief burgess and held minor municipal offices. He was a member of Sunbury Lodge, No. 203, of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, from which he withdrew in 1847, and organized Perry Lodge, No. 259, of which he is a charter member, and connected with Perry Encampment, No. 100, of Duncannon. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity as member of Sunbury Lodge, No. 22, with Northumberland Royal Arch Chapter and Vellerchamp Council, all of Sunbury, Pa. He is a member of Liverpool Lodge, No. 386, of Knights of Pythias, and has held high rank in each of these fraternities. He is also surgeon of John Q. Snyder Post, No. 408, Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. John Wright came to Liverpool the spring following Dr. Morris' location there. He was a native of Juniata County, and studied medicine with Dr. Doty, of Mifflintown, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College. He remained in Liverpool until 1854, when he moved to Halifax, Dauphin County. He was killed there by the cars in 1859. He had married a daughter of Judge Blattenbergers, of Mount Patrick. He was one of the founders of the Perry County Medical Society.

Dr. John Rose came to Liverpool about 1848 and only remained a short time.

Dr. R. A. Simpson, now of York, Pa., practiced about Liverpool after 1857 for a number of years.

Dr. A. A. Murray, formerly of Millerstown, came to Liverpool in 1876 and left in 1883.

Dr. George Motter also practiced in Liverpool a short time after 1866.

Dr. George Barlow located there in 1875, and remaining there several years, was bought out by Dr. James F. Thompson. Dr. James F. Thompson was born in Centre County; read medicine with G. W. Thompson, of Mill Creek, Huntingdon County, Pa., and is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of the class of 1863. He entered the army as surgeon of Sixtieth Regiment Ohio Sharpshooters, and continued in service until the close of the war in 1865.



In November of the same year he located at Three Springs, Huntingdon County, and remained there until 1878, when he came to Liverpool, where he still continues to practice.

Dr. H. F. Womer came to Liverpool in 1884. He was born near Mount Pleasant Mills, Union County, December 28, 1818; read medicine under Dr. Nipple, then of Fremont, Snyder County, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1878. Practiced from time of graduation until 1884 at McKee's Half Falls, Snyder County. He still resides at Liverpool.

DUNCANNON.—Dr. John W. Armstrong is the first physician of whom there is any record of having located in Duncannon. He came there in 1818 and remained there in active practice until 1824, when he removed to Liverpool, among whose physicians he is more fully noticed.

Dr. Joseph Speck succeeded Dr. Armstrong in 1824. He was an adopted son of Frederick Speck, who owned land in the vicinity of Duncannon. He was educated at Dickinson College and took his professional degree from one of the Philadelphia medical colleges. He practiced in Duncannon until 1836, when he moved to Bloomfield; practiced two years there and moved back to Duncannon, whence, in 1850, he moved West, and died later in Wyandotte.

There must have been physicians who were located in Duncannon from 1830 to 1840 whose names are not now accessible.

Dr. Philip Ebert came to Duncannon in 1840. He was a native of York County, Pa., and had graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Maryland. He continued to practice in the vicinity of Duncannon until 1865, when he moved to Rmynan, Ohio, where he still resides. He was at one time elected one of the associate judges of Perry Co.

Dr. A. J. Werner, of Reading, Pa., located in Duncannon about 1850. He had read medicine with Dr. McClellan, of Philadelphia, and graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Philadelphia. He immediately commenced to practice at Duncannon and continued there until his death, in 1881. He died suddenly, having been found dead in his carriage in the country.

Dr. Joseph Swartz, a son-in-law of Dr. Philip Ebert, settled in Duncannon to practice in 1860. He studied medicine under Dr. John C. McAllister, of Fairview, Cumberland County, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1857. He had succeeded Dr. Kleckner at Grier's Point, and practiced there until he came to Duncannon, where he still resides. He has a drug-store in connection with his practice, and now gives his store the larger share of his attention. He was a surgeon in one of the Pennsylvania regiments in the late war. He is a member of the Perry County Medical Society and has been its treasurer for a number of years. He is also a member of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

Dr. W. W. Culver was a practitioner of medicine in Duncannon in 1860, as was also Dr. Frederick Noekel, a graduate of the University of Bonn. Both remained there several years.

Dr. H. A. Boteler also practiced in Duncannon for some years subsequent to 1862.

Dr. Noble C. McMorris, a graduate of Pennsylvania Medical College of the class of 1859, has practiced at intervals in Duncannon since the date of his graduation. He is now in active practice there.

Dr. T. L. Johnson graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1868. After a brief practice elsewhere he located in Duncannon about the year 1870 or 1871 and has been in continuous practice there ever since. He is a son of the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Lebanon.

Dr. A. L. Shearer, a native of Perry County and a graduate of the University of New York, class of 1883, Dr. John U. Habash, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1884, and Dr. H. D. Reutter, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, of the Class of 1884, are all in active practice in Duncannon, and have been since dates of their graduation.

LANDISBURG.—Dr. John Creigh seems to have been the first regular physician that located within the limits of Perry County. He was a son of Judge John Creigh, of Carlisle, and was born in 1773. He graduated with honors from Dickinson College in 1792 and completed his





medical course at the University of Pennsylvania in 1795. He commenced to practice at Pittsburgh; thence he moved to Lewistown, and thence, again, to Landisburg in 1799. He continued in practice there until 1819, when he removed to Carlisle to educate his children. He died there, November 7, 1848. His record is that of a successful physician for his time, and he was an honored and respected citizen in the several communities in which he lived.

Dr. John Parshall seems to have succeeded Dr. Creigh and remained in practice there until 1825.

Dr. James T. Oliver, from Silver Springs, Cumberland County, practiced in Landisburg for five or six years, and returned to his old location in Cumberland in 1827. He was a prominent Mason.

Dr. Samuel A. Moore, a student of Dr. Ely's, of Shippensburg, Cumberland County, came to Landisburg about the year 1825 and remained there in practice until his death, in March, 1843. He had a large practice and was a successful physician.

Dr. Samuel Edwards located in Landisburg in 1838. He married into the family of William West and in 1844 moved to Newport; thence, after a short time, to Blaine. After practicing in Blaine a few years he left the county.

Dr. David A. Clugston—a Thompsonian in practice—came to Landisburg from Franklin County in 1841, and remained there until 1852, when he removed to Duncannon, and thence West after a short time.

Dr. James Galbraith located in Landisburg in 1813. He was born in Manchester, Pa., January 4, 1799. He moved with his father's family to Ohio when he was a boy. In 1821 he began to study medicine with Dr. Mathew Steen, his brother-in-law. He commenced to attend lectures in 1824 and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1826. He commenced to practice his profession at Orbisonia, Huntingdon County, and later moved to East Waterford, Juniata County. While there he married a daughter of the Rev. John Coulter. He then moved to Landisburg, where he continued in active practice until his death, January 9, 1872.

Dr. Galbraith was a man of sound judgment in his profession, and untiring in his attention to his patients. He took an interest in general affairs, and was an esteemed member of the community in which he lived. He was well informed on the questions of the day, and took a special interest in scientific studies. He was an able writer and a fluent talker.

Dr. Wm. Niblock was a cotemporary of Dr. Galbraith, in Landisburg. He was a native of Ireland, and finished his studies at the University of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1813. He came to this country in 1821, passed an examination at Baltimore, Md., and located in Cecil County, Md. In 1827 he moved to Landisburg and resided there until his death, in 1859.

His son, William G. Niblock was born in Landisburg, and studied medicine with his father. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1847, and practiced in Landisburg until his death, in 1852. Wm. H. Niblock, now of Philadelphia, is a son of Wm. G., and is the only surviving representative of the family. The Niblock family, by reason of their intelligence and social talents, occupied a prominent position in the community in which they lived.

Dr. John F. Wingert, a native of Landisburg, studied medicine with Dr. Clugston, and practiced in Landisburg and vicinity from 1851 to 1872, when he retired from practice. He still resides there.

David B. Milliken, M. D., is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors. Thomas, his great-grandfather, settled in Cumberland (now Juniata) County, Pa., where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. His son, James B., a native of the same county, was also a farmer. He married a Miss Boggs, whose children were Thomas J., John, James B., Joseph, Francis, Mary, Amelia, Margaret, Martha and Jane. Thomas J., of this number, was born in 1794, in Juniata County, and there spent his life in the pursuits of a farmer. He was, in his political principles, an ardent Democrat, and filled, among other offices, those of associate judge and county commissioner. He married Rachel, daughter of Judge David Beale, of Chester County, Pa., and had children,—Jane, wife of William Neely; James B.; Mary Ann, wife of John Barnard;





David B. and John D. The death of Mr. Milliken occurred September 19, 1876, and that of his wife March 20, 1848. David B. Milliken was born January 1, 1833, in Juniata County. After a rudimentary course of instruction at the neighboring public school, he entered and remained four years at the Tuscarora Academy, in the same county. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. Samuel B. Crawford, of McCoysville, and remained three years under

and of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society. He is connected with the Odd-Fellows' fraternity, as member of Mt. Dempsey Lodge, No. 172, of Landisburg, and has held the office of District Deputy. Politically, as a Democrat, he participated actively for years in the work of the party, and was elected for the sessions of 1870-71 to the State Legislature, where he was chairman of the committee on contested seats, and served on other important committees. He



*D. B. Milliken*

his preceptorship, meanwhile attending lectures at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1854, having also received a private course of instruction under Dr. William Darling. He at once made Landisburg, Perry County, the scene of his professional labors, and has since that date been actively engaged in practice. Here his field has been an extended one, his thorough medical training having from the beginning ensured a successful career. He is a member of the Perry County Medical Society,

was, in 1862, appointed commissioner for the State of Pennsylvania to examine the hospitals connected with the Pennsylvania volunteer service during the late war. He has frequently acted as administrator, trustee and guardian, and filled other responsible offices of trust. In his religious views the doctor is a Presbyterian, and member of the church at Landisburg. Dr. Milliken was, on the 23d of May, 1853, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Neal McCoy, of Juniata County, who died February 18, 1855, their only child being a daughter, Emma. He



was again married, April 11, 1856, to Margaret, daughter of Daniel Okeson, of Perry County.

Dr. James P. Sheibley, a native of Landisburg, and a son of Benard Sheibley, studied medicine with Dr. Galbraith and became an alumnus of the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania in 1868. He acted one year as assistant surgeon in the United States army, and in 1870 located in Landisburg, where he still continues in active and successful practice.

LOYSVILLE.—Dr. Isaac Lefevre, a graduate of Pennsylvania Medical College, began to practice in Loysville in 1842 and resided there until 1855, when he moved to Bloomfield, where he continued to practice until 1862, when he was appointed assistant surgeon in one of the Pennsylvania regiments. After his discharge from the army he resumed practice in Bloomfield, and remained there a few years, when he moved to Mechanicsburg, where he took up the practice of homeopathy. He thence moved to Harrisburg, where he still resides.

Dr. A. E. Linn succeeded Dr. Lefevre at Loysville, and practiced there until 1857, when he removed to Shermansdale.

Dr. B. F. Hooke studied medicine with Dr. Leonard Henly, then of Blockley Alms-House Hospital, Philadelphia, and graduated from the Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania in 1855. He came to Loysville in 1856, and still continues there in successful practice.

Dr. C. E. De Lancey studied medicine with Dr. William Cisa, of Ickesburg, graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1878, practiced awhile in Ickesburg, and, in 1883, located in Loysville, where he still remains.

MARYSVILLE.—Marysville seems to have drawn her physicians from the neighboring towns during the earlier years of her history. Drs. Means, Rogers, Lewis Heck, Weistling, G. W. Graydon, Allman, Umberger, McAllister and Bashon, all physicians of the neighboring towns—Harrisburg, Rockville, Fairview and Dauphin—did the practice in and about Marysville from about 1830 to 1860. Dr. Heinsling then settled there, and continued in practice some

years. Dr. Culp came there in 1868, and Dr. A. J. Traver in 1870. Dr. Traver is a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, of the class of 1868. The doctor is still there, and a very prominent citizen of the place.

Dr. Geo. W. Eppley located there in 1875, and still practices there. He had previously practiced a number of years in Elliottsburg. He is a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, of the class of 1861. He was postmaster of Marysville for a number of years.

Dr. J. M. Boyd, a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, of the class of 1880, and a native of Perry County, located there after graduating, and remained a year or two, when he moved to Cumberland County.

Dr. A. J. Van Dyke, a native of Juniata County, and a student of Dr. Grubb, of Thompsonstown, and a graduate of the University of New York, of the class of 1883, located there the same year, and still continues there in active practice.

RYE TOWNSHIP AND SHERMANSDALE.—Dr. Frederick Klineyoung located at Keystone about the year 1825. He practiced until his death, about 1846 or 1847. Dr. F. A. Koughling succeeded to Dr. Klineyoung's practice in 1846, and remained there until 1855, when he died.

Dr. John W. Crooks came to Shermansdale in 1851, and practiced there several years. Dr. Longsdorf came to Shermansdale after Dr. Crooks left, and remained until 1856.

Dr. Kleckner, a German, had settled at Grier's Point about 1853, and was found frozen to death in 1856.

Dr. Joseph Swartz, now of Duncannon, succeeded him, and practiced there several years.

Dr. A. E. Linn came to Shermansdale from Loysville in 1857, and practiced there several years.

Dr. Fuget practiced in the vicinity of Shermansdale for a number of years after Dr. Linn left. A Dr. Agnew succeeded Fuget, and practiced his profession there until shortly before his death.

Dr. J. P. Sheeder, who studied under Dr. W. D. Ard, of Bloomfield, and graduated from the University of New York in 1879, com-





menced to practice there the same year, and still continues there.

Dr. Edward Ebert was a practitioner at Grier's Point in 1855, and practiced there two or three years.

Dr. A. J. Herman, now of Carlisle, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania (class of 1821), practiced on the Perry side of Sterrit's Gap for several years, about 1850.

ICKESBURG.—Dr. Jonas Ickes is said to have practiced in Ickesburg and vicinity about the year 1820 to 1822 or 1823.

Dr. Thomas Simonton came there about 1830, and practiced there a number of years. His son, William, studied medicine with him, and succeeded to his father's practice. They all moved to Illinois.

Dr. Black located in Ickesburg after the Drs. Simonton left, and practiced there several years. He moved to Cumberland County.

Dr. Briner (now of Topeka, Kan.) practiced in the vicinity of Ickesburg from about 1850 to 1860. He married a Miss Love.

Dr. Jackson moved to Ickesburg after Dr. Briner left. He had studied medicine with Dr. Lefevre, of New Bloomfield, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College. He remained in Ickesburg until his death, six or seven years after locating there.

Dr. William R. Cisna succeeded to Dr. Jackson's practice. He was a native of Perry. He had graduated from Dickinson College, and later studied medicine and received his professional degree from the university in 1865. He continued to practice in Ickesburg until 1882 or 1883, when he went West.

Dr. Charles De Lancey succeeded Dr. Cisna until he moved to Loysville, and Dr. G. C. Dean succeeded Dr. De Lancey until he moved to Millerstown, and now Dr. Newton Bryner, a graduate of the University of New York, of the class of 1881, is located there, and has been since Dr. Dean left.

MADISON TOWNSHIP, ANDERSONBURG, BLAINE AND NEW GERMANTOWN.—Dr. S. M. Tudor, now about seventy-five years old, and a graduate of the University of Maryland, practiced medicine in Madison township and

its vicinity for forty years. He retired from practice a number of years ago.

Dr. Rodgers succeeded to Dr. Tudor's practice. He is now located at Sandy Hill, Madison township.

In New Germantown, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Oberholzer, pastor of the Lutheran Church, was also a physician and practiced in connection with his pastoral duties. He died there April 12, 1821. Dr. J. R. Scott began practice in New Germantown in 1824, but how long he remained is not noted.

Dr. William Hays, now retired from practice, and residing near Landisburg, studied medicine with Dr. Robert C. Hays, of Shippenburg. In the spring of 1843 he commenced to practice his profession in New Germantown, and continued in active practice for six years, since which time he has retired.

Dr. Gutshall, now of Blaine, a native of Carlisle and a graduate of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1866, commenced to practice in New Germantown the same year, and continued in successful practice there until, a few years since, he changed his location to Blaine, where he now resides.

Dr. A. R. Johnson, now of New Bloomfield, practiced in New Germantown part of the year 1883.

Dr. Milton Shull is now located in New Germantown. He is a native of Perry County.

Dr. B. F. Grosh, an able physician and influential citizen, located in Andersonburg in February, 1844. He was a graduate of the University of Vermont, and a native of Lancaster County. He married a Miss Anderson, of Andersonburg. He remained in Andersonburg until his death, November 9, 1857. He was one of the founders of the Perry County Medical Society and at times contributed able papers that were read at its meetings. His son, A. B. Grosh, served two terms as prothonotary of the county.

Dr. E. B. Hotchkin came to Andersonburg after the death of Dr. Grosh, and remained there about two years.

Dr. Jonathan M. B. Jackson, noticed more particularly among Ickesburg physicians, prac-





ticed in Andersonburg in 1859, previous to locating in Iekesburg.

Dr. George W. Mitchell, a native of Perry County and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, of the class of 1860, settled in Andersonburg after the close of the late war, and is still in active practice there. He had been a sergeant in one of the Pennsylvania regiments.

Dr. G. Milton Bradfield located in Blaine about 1865, and remained there eight or eleven years, when he moved to Philadelphia. Dr. Gotshall succeeded him, and is still there.

Elliottsburg has at times been selected as a location for physicians, and the following list of physicians have at one time or another, in the order mentioned, practiced there: Dr. Conrad, now in Florida, was in Elliottsburg for a number of years after the war. Dr. G. W. Eppley practiced there some years previous to locating in Marysville. Dr. Boyer practiced there a year or two since 1882, and Dr. Byers is now practicing there.

NEW BLOOMFIELD.—The medical wants of New Bloomfield and vicinity were supplied in its very early days by the resident physicians of Milford and Millerstown. Dr. Mealy, of Millerstown, Ecker, of Milford, and Ward, of the same place, supplied the wants of a resident physician. Dr. Jonas Iekes seems to have been the first physician who located in Bloomfield. He was born in Limerick township, Montgomery County, February 3, 1792. When three years old his father's family moved to the vicinity of Iekesburg. The doctor studied medicine with Dr. Framer, of Lebanon, and commenced to practice in Iekesburg about the year 1820, and practiced there two or three years, and moved to Duncannon, whence he moved to Bloomfield in 1825, and practiced there thirty-one years. He was married to Miss Mary Duncan in 1814, by whom he had the following named children: Susan, who became the wife of General Harding, of Illinois (who represented the Monmouth District of that State in Congress several terms after the war, in which he had distinguished himself), Nicholas, Joseph, Elizabeth, Henrietta, Isabella, Alfred, Maria and Samuel, four of whom are still living. The

doctor still lives with Mrs. Harding in Monmouth, Ill., at the advanced age of ninety-four years.

Dr. Vanderslice, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, came to Bloomfield in 1827, and opened an office in John Rice's tavern. He practiced there until his death, in 1832. He died from small-pox.

Dr. John H. Doling practiced for a short time in Bloomfield, about the year 1830. He was also a school teacher and taught in the vicinity.

Dr. T. L. Cathcart practiced medicine for a few years after 1830.

Dr. J. Sawyer came to Bloomfield in 1833, remained several years and removed to Cumberland County.

Dr. Joseph Speck moved to Bloomfield from Duncannon, about 1835 or 1836, and stayed several years, and moved back to Duncannon.

Dr. John M. Laird seems to have been the next physician to locate in Bloomfield. He was born near Carlisle in 1797. He received his academic education at Washington College, from which he graduated in 1820, read medicine with Dr. Foulk, of Carlisle, and received his professional degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1824. He commenced to practice in Millerstown, and remained there until he moved to Bloomfield, in 1840, where he practiced until his death, March 12, 1849. While living in Millerstown he married Miss Julia Powers, by whom he had four children,—two sons and two daughters.

About 1845 or 1846 Dr. Miller came to Bloomfield, and left in 1847.

Dr. J. P. Kimball, a graduate of one of the Baltimore medical colleges, practiced in Bloomfield five or six years prior to 1853, at which time he moved to Green Park, thence to Philadelphia, thence to Pottstown, and thence again to Harrisburg, at which place he died November 21, 1862. He was married while in Bloomfield to Miss Eliza Topley, a daughter of Alexander Topley, of that place.

Dr. Joseph D. B. Iekes was a son of Dr. Jonas Iekes, and was born near Duncannon June 20, 1823. He studied medicine with his father, and took his professional degree from the



Philadelphia Medical College about 1849. He practiced a short time with his father in Bloomfield, then moved to Manheim, Lancaster County, and then again to Duncan's Island, where he died June 28, 1851.

Dr. David F. Fetter located in Bloomfield about 1852, and practiced there several years, when he removed to New York.

Dr. Isaac Lefevre succeeded Dr. Fetter. He moved to Bloomfield from Loysville in 1855, and

John, Ulrich, Abram and Henry. The last-named son was born in Lancaster County, and married a Miss Minna, born September 27, 1768, who died July 30, 1864, in her ninety-sixth year. Their children were Ulrich, Jacob, Frederick and Fanny (wife of William Miley). Jacob was born in Lancaster County on the 26th of July, 1802, and died on the 9th of August, 1873. He removed with his father to North Middleton township, Cumberland County, Pa.,



*M. B. Strickler*

practiced there a number of years. (See notice among Loysville physicians.)

Dr. Burkley had practiced in Bloomfield several years prior to 1862, which year he moved to Harrisburg, and subsequently died there.

Melchior B. Strickler, M.D., is descended from Swiss ancestry. Seven brothers originally emigrated and settled in Lancaster County, Pa., one of whom was Henry Strickler, the great-grandfather of the doctor. His four sons were

and was there extensively engaged in farming pursuits. By his marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Melchior Brenneman, who was born May 15, 1811, and died November 11, 1862, were born children—Melchior B., Henry, Mary (wife of James Williamson), Fanny (married to Abram Hertzler), Kate and Jacob (who married Minnie, daughter of Hon. B. F. Junkin). Melchior B., of this number, was born on the 21st of March, 1834, in North Middleton township, Cumberland County, Pa., and when two years of age





removed with his parents to Boiling Springs, in South Middleton township, of the same county, where he remained until eighteen years of age. He attended the schools of the neighborhood, and completed his English course at the Mt. Joy Academy, meanwhile rendering his father substantial assistance on the farm. He also engaged during the winter months in teaching, and at the age of eighteen began the study of medicine with Dr. A. J. Herman, of Carlisle, Pa., with whom he remained three years, during this time attending lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in March, 1861, after enjoying the advantage of special practical courses of instruction in obstetrics under Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, and in surgery under Dr. D. Hayes Agnew. After an interval of one year with Dr. Herman, at Carlisle, he located at New Bloomfield, Perry County, where he has since been very actively engaged in the pursuit of his profession. His practice, which extends throughout his own and into adjoining counties, has been varied and exceptionally successful, especially in critical cases of surgery, in obstetrics and in the treatment of typhoid fever. This success is based not less upon a thorough knowledge of the science of medicine than upon a wide experience with disease in all its forms. The doctor is a member of the Perry County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is also identified with the Masonic fraternity. He is in his political sentiments a Republican, though not an active partisan; neither has he sought or desired office. His religious associations are with the Presbyterian Church, of which Mrs. Strickler is a devoted and esteemed member.

Dr. Strickler was, on the 5th of November, 1861, married to Annie C., daughter of John and Eliza Crotzer Halbert, of Carlisle, Pa. Their children are Lizzie I., Minnie J. (wife of James Willis), Frank E., Annie H., Harry, Charles B. and Nellie T.

Dr. T. G. Morris, now of Liverpool, practiced in Bloomfield from 1865 to 1867, when he returned to Liverpool.

Dr. David H. Sweeney came to Bloomfield

after the war and practiced there a number of years, when he moved to Clearfield, Pa.

Dr. W. D. Ard, a native of Juniata County, and a student of Dr. David M. Crawford, graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1869, and in 1870 came to Bloomfield, where he practiced until his death, March 3, 1881, in his thirty-sixth year.

Dr. H. J. Hunt, a student of Dr. Ard, succeeded to the doctor's practice. He had graduated from the University Medical College of New York in 1878. He only remained a couple of years after Dr. Ard's death, when he removed to Juniata County.

Dr. O. P. Bollinger also practiced in Bloomfield after Dr. Ard's death. He had previously practiced in Newport and Milford for short terms. He moved to the West in 1885.

Dr. A. R. Johnson, a native of Perry County and a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, of the class of 1881, located in Bloomfield in 1884, and is now practicing there. He had taken a post-graduate course, and was a resident physician one year in the Philadelphia Hospital.

NEWPORT.—Newport, prior to 1832 or 1833, drew its physicians from Milford and Millers-town. Dr. John H. Doling seems to have been the first physician who located in Newport. He came here either in 1831 or 1832, and remained several years, when he moved to Milford, and lived there, with the exception of an interval that he was in California, until he died.

Dr. Bell succeeded Dr. Doling in Newport, and practiced there two years.

Dr. S. R. Fahnestock was in Newport in 1837.

Dr. Joshua E. Singer is the son of Jacob Singer, who married Nancy, daughter of John and Susan Norton, of Harrisburg. The children of this marriage were John, of Selinsgrove; Lydia, wife of James Crouse, of Selinsgrove; William, who died in Painesville, Ohio; Sarah, wife of William Glover, of Selinsgrove; George, of Newport; Susan, wife of Samuel Fisher, of Dunkirk, Ohio; Joshua E.; and Harriet, wife of William Kennedy, of Huntingdon County.

Joshua E. Singer, M.D., was born on the







*J. E. Singer*



25th day of September, 1809, in Sunbury, Northumberland County, Pa., and began the study of medicine, after a preparatory English and classical course, in the office of Dr. Baskin, of Selinsgrove, graduating from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. His career as a practitioner was begun and ended in Newport, where he settled in 1838, and continued actively employed until a few years before his death, which occurred on the 16th of February, 1881, in his seventy-second year. His professional labors were entered upon amid many discouragements, but by dint of enterprise, energy and much hard work, together with a complete mastery of the science to which his life was devoted, he achieved success and a competency for his declining years. During his younger days he enjoyed the lucrative practice of a number of families connected with the several furnaces in the vicinity, with whom he had yearly contracts. He endured many privations, but was greatly aided by a strong constitution and indomitable will-power, which enabled him to surmount almost every obstacle. Dr. Singer was a man of much public spirit, always extending hearty sympathy and practical aid to enterprises having for their object the advancement of the borough of his residence. From a small hamlet, Newport, under his eye and in a measure through his energy and persevering labor, has grown to its present proportions. At the organization of the Farmers' Bank of Millers-town he became a prominent stockholder, and in course of time succeeded in establishing a branch at Newport, of which he was the honored president until his death, the enterprise eventually becoming the People's Bank of Newport. In his political views he was a Democrat and a strong partisan, but not an active worker in the party ranks. He was identified with the Masonic and Odd-Fellows' fraternities, in both of which he took high rank. Dr. Singer was an active member and elder in the Reformed Church of Newport. Through his influence were gathered a number of young men and women, who formed themselves into a Bible class and were regularly instructed by him in religious truth. This class, on his death, passed a series of resolutions commemorative of his

work and the strong affection and sympathy existing between scholar and teacher. Similar resolutions were adopted by the Consistory of the church, the directors of the People's Bank of Newport and by the Perry County Medical Society, of which he was one of the founders. Dr. Singer was, on the 15th of October, 1849, married to Mary E., daughter of John E. Whiteside and Ruth E. Allen, of Harrisburg, and granddaughter of John Whiteside and Mary Elton, of Lancaster, Pa.

Dr. Robert S. Brown settled in Newport prior to 1850, and was in active practice there, as his health would permit, until he died, in 1860. He was associated with Dr. Singer in practice for several years. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. William R. Howe, a native of Perry County, commenced to practice in Newport about 1857, as an associate of Dr. Brown, whose brother-in-law he was. He practiced several years with him, then moved to Blaine, where he died a short time after his removal, in 1860. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College.

Dr. R. B. Hoover was in Newport in 1856, and Dr. W. O. Baldwin in 1859. Neither of these physicians practiced long in Newport.

Dr. Joseph Eby came to Newport in 1860. He had previously practiced in Millerstown one and a half years, and in Millerstown three and half years. He was a son of John and Elizabeth Eby, and was born near New Germantown November 4, 1830. He studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Eby, of Mount Joy, Lancaster County, and received his professional degree from the Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia. He married a daughter of Dr. Jonas Ickes, of Bloomfield, in 1851, by whom he had two children,—a son and a daughter. The former died when four years old, and the latter married Mr. Gibson Fickes, of Newport, and still resides there. Dr. Eby died March 11, 1872.

Dr. William Mateer practiced in Newport for several years after 1860.

Dr. George W. Mitchell, now of Andersonburg, practiced his profession in Newport a year or two after his graduation, in 1860.

Dr. J. M. Miller commenced to practice in Newport about 1862 or 1863. He had previ-



ously lived in Markelsville. He went West about 1868.

Dr. Williams practiced in Newport several years prior to 1866.

James B. Eby, M.D., is of German descent, his grandfather, Abram Eby, having been a resident of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa. His children were Jason W., Henry, Charles, Cyrus and Nimrod, of whom the last-named, and father of Dr. Eby, was born in Carlisle,

of February, 1840, in New Bloomfield, Perry County, and received his primary education at the common schools, after which he became a pupil of the New Bloomfield Academy. On the conclusion of his course of study he entered the army, under the call for three months' volunteers, as a member of Captain H. D. Woodruff's company, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and enlisted a second time, on the call for nine months' troops, in Company



*James B. Eby*

and in youth removed to New Bloomfield, Perry County, when he became an apprentice to the printer's trade and continued in the office of the *Perry County Democrat* until his death, in 1847, in the thirty-seventh year of his age. His wife was Eliza Drexler, of York, Pa., whose children are Mary, wife of John H. Sheivley, editor of the *People's Advocate*, of Perry County; Ellen, who died in childhood; Annie, who died in early youth; James B.; and William. James B. Eby was born on the 24th

of February, 1840, in New Bloomfield, Perry County, and received his primary education at the common schools, after which he became a pupil of the New Bloomfield Academy. On the conclusion of his course of study he entered the army, under the call for three months' volunteers, as a member of Captain H. D. Woodruff's company, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and enlisted a second time, on the call for nine months' troops, in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in which he held a commission as second lieutenant. He was with his regiment on the field of Antietam and participated in the engagements at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At the expiration of his period of service he began the study of medicine with Dr. M. B. Strickler, of New Bloomfield, and continued three years in his preceptor's office, meanwhile attending lectures at the Medical Department of the University of





Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1866. Dr. Eby at once located in Newport, Perry County, as partner of Dr. Joseph Eby, and remained one year, when an inviting field was offered at New Buffalo, Perry County, where he continued for three years actively employed. Returning, in 1870, to Newport, he very soon established a successful practice of a general character, extending throughout the county, and from that date until the present has been actively engaged in the labor incident to his profession. He is a member of the Perry County Medical Society (of which he is secretary and has filled the chair of president), of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Dr. Eby was, on the 18th of March, 1875, married to Emma S., daughter of John and Ellen A. Toland, of the same county, who died November 29, 1881. Their children are a son, Charles, born February 10, 1876, and a daughter, Bertie, born March 2, 1880. The doctor, in politics, is a Republican of decided convictions, but has not given special attention to matters of a political nature, or apart from his profession. His interest in the cause of education has led to his acceptance of the office of school director for the second term. He is the present efficient secretary of the Board of School Directors. He was educated in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, to which he gives a willing support.

Dr. Fishburn came to Newport about 1866, and practiced there three or four years, and then moved West.

Dr. H. O. Orris, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, of the class of 1867, commenced to practice in Newport the same year, and is still practicing his profession in Newport. Has been the Pennsylvania Railroad surgeon for a number of years.

Dr. Harry Stites, a son of Dr. Samuel Stites, of Millerstown, and a graduate of University of Pennsylvania, of the class of 1877, located in Newport the same year, practiced several years there, and then, on receiving a contract surgery in the army, left for his post of duty. He is at present located in Florida.

Dr. George W. Campbell, a graduate of Jeffers-

son Medical College of the class of 1879, practiced part of a year in Millerstown, then came to Newport, and is still there.

MILFORD.—Dr. John Eckert practiced in Milford prior to 1823, in which year he died there. He is the first physician of whom there is any record of having practiced there. He was a German, and is said to have been a successful physician.

From 1823 until about 1833 there is no record of any physician living in Milford. In 1833 or '34, Dr. John H. Doling moved from Newport to Milford and practiced there until his death, in 1857, excepting a short time when, under the influence of the gold-fever, he went to California, but did not remain there long. He was a man of powerful physique, and feats of his great strength are yet related by those who remember him.

Dr. Ward practiced in Milford for a number of years prior to 1841, in which year he moved to Carlisle.

Dr. Philip S. P. Whitesides practiced several years in Milford, including the year 1847. From Milford he moved to Newport, and left Newport about 1856.

The Drs. Simonton, who had previously lived in Ickesburg prior to their removal to Illinois, practiced for a time in Milford.

Dr. Joseph Eby settled in Milford in 1857; practiced there three and one-half years, and then removed to Newport.

Dr. Fetzer was there several years, during the early years of the War of the Rebellion, since which time, save for a brief time about 1881 or '82, during which Dr. O. P. Bollinger lived there, Milford ceased to be a location for physicians.

NEW BUFFALO.—New Buffalo has for a long time been a location for physicians. Drs. Patrick and William McMorris, both natives of Ireland, and brothers, for a long time practiced there. Both are now dead. Dr. Patrick was there early in the "fortys," and his brother William followed him at a later date. Dr. William died before his brother Patrick, who was the elder.

In 1845, Dr. T. G. Morris, now of Liverpool, practiced there.



The physicians of a later date who have practiced there, in the order of their settlement, were Dr. Marshall, a native of Perry, and now of Fairview, Cumberland County; Dr. H. O. Orris, now of Newport; Dr. James B. Eby, now of Newport; Dr. Maxwell, Dr. Klug, and Dr. F. C. Steele, the last-named two being still in practice there.

Dr. G. N. Rentter, a native of Perry, and a graduate of the University of Maryland, class of '58, has practiced at the Junction, about three miles below New Buffalo, since his graduation. He is still a practitioner, and does a certain portion of the New Buffalo practice.

**SKETCH OF THE PERRY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.**—The Perry County Medical Society is one of the oldest county medical societies in the State. It was organized in Millerstown on the 19th day of November, 1847. As the result of an understanding among the medical profession of the county at that time, Drs. J. H. Case, T. G. Morris and John Wright, of Liverpool; Drs. A. C. Stees and T. Stilwell, of Millerstown; Dr. B. F. Grosh, of Andersonburg; Dr. J. E. Singer, of Newport, and Dr. P. S. P. Whiteside, of Milford, met in Millerstown on the above-mentioned date, and organized the society by electing Dr. J. H. Case, of Liverpool, president; Dr. A. C. Stees, of Millerstown, vice-president; Dr. J. E. Singer, of Newport, treasurer; Dr. B. F. Grosh, of Andersonburg, and Dr. T. Stilwell, of Millerstown, corresponding secretaries. These officers were elected for one year or until their successors were chosen.

A constitution was framed and adopted, which, with little modification, continues to be the organic law of the association.

It named the association "The Medical Society of Perry County," and defined the object of the society to be "the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the protection of the interests of its members, and the promotion of all means to relieve suffering, to improve the public health and protect the life of the community," and incidentally, to promote a social and fraternal feeling among its members. It further defined the qualifications of its members, the number,

titles, duties and tenure of its officers; fixed the date of its stated meetings; provided for the assessment and collection of dues; adopted the code of ethics of the State Medical Society, and defined the manner in which its own provisions may be changed.

The constitution, as adopted, was approved by the censors of the State Medical Society for the district, and ever since, official relations with the State Society and with the "National American Medical Association" have been maintained, and delegates sent yearly to their sessions.

Its list of members embraces most of the names of the regular physicians who have practiced within the county, since the organization of the society. About six meetings are held yearly, and questions of interest to its members are discussed at its sessions. The association takes an interest in all questions of a medical and sanitary character, and has used its influence to secure the passage of the different acts of legislation relative to medical and sanitary matters in the State.

Below is appended a list of the officers and members since its formation. Many whose names appear in the roll are dead or moved away. The actual strength of the society is twenty-seven at present.

1850.—President, J. H. Case; Vice-President, A. C. Stees; Corresponding Secretary, B. F. Grosh; Recording Secretary, T. Stilwell; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1851.—President, A. C. Stees; Vice-President, T. G. Morris; Corresponding Secretary, W. G. Niblock; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1852.—President, J. E. Singer; Vice-President, W. G. Niblock; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Brown; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case; Treasurer, P. S. P. Whiteside.

1853.—President, J. E. Singer; Vice-President, Jonas Ickes; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Brown; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case; Treasurer, P. S. P. Whiteside.

1854.—President, J. E. Singer; Vice-President, Jonas Ickes; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Brown; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case; Treasurer, James Galbraith.

1855.—President, Jonas Ickes; Vice-President, J. D. Brooks; Corresponding Secretary, R. S. Brown; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case; Treasurer, James Galbraith.





1856.—President, B. F. Grosh; Vice-President, R. S. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case; Treasurer, James Galbraith.

1857.—President, B. F. Grosh; Vice-President, R. S. Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case; Treasurer, James Galbraith.

1858.—President, James Galbraith; Vice-President, R. B. Hoover; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1859.—President, James Galbraith; Vice-President, P. McMorris; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever; Recording Secretary, J. H. Case; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1860.—President, Isaac Lefever; Vice-President, B. E. Hooke; Corresponding Secretary, Philip Ebert; Recording Secretary, J. M. B. Jackson; Treasurer, Samuel Stites.

1861.—President, Philip Ebert; Vice-President, Samuel Stites; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever; Recording Secretary, W. W. Culver; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1862.—President, James Galbraith; Vice-President, Samuel Stites; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever; Recording Secretary, N. C. McMorris; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1863.—President, Samuel Stites; Vice-President, William Mateer; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever; Recording Secretary, James Galbraith; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1864.—President, Joseph Swartz; Vice-President, D. B. Milliken; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever; Recording Secretary, James Galbraith; Treasurer, William Mateer.

1865.—President, B. P. Hooke; Vice-President, A. J. Werner; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph Swartz; Recording Secretary, James H. Case; Treasurer, Samuel Stites.

1866.—President, Joseph Swartz; Vice-President, J. M. Miller; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever; Recording Secretary, A. J. Werner; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1867.—President, James Galbraith; Vice-President, D. B. Milliken; Corresponding Secretary, Isaac Lefever; Recording Secretary, J. E. Singer; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1868.—President, N. C. McMorris; Vice-President, George W. Mitchell; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer; Recording Secretary, William Mateer; Treasurer, S. Stites.

1869.—President, N. C. McMorris; Vice-President, George W. Mitchell; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer; Recording Secretary, G. M. Bradfield; Treasurer, S. Stites.

1870.—President, William R. Cisna; Vice-President, M. B. Strickler; Corresponding Secretary, J. E.

Singer; Recording Secretary, G. W. Eppley; Treasurer, James Galbraith.

1871.—President, H. O. Orris; Vice-President, George W. Eppley; Corresponding Secretary, M. B. Strickler; Recording Secretary, James Galbraith; Treasurer, J. E. Singer.

1872.—President, Jacob Ritter; Vice-President, James Galbraith; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer; Recording Secretary, W. R. Cisna; Treasurer, J. P. Sheibley.

1873.—President, A. J. Werner; Vice-President, J. P. Sheibley; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer; Recording Secretary, James B. Eby; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1874.—President, M. B. Strickler; Vice-President, James B. Eby; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer; Recording Secretary, D. B. Milliken; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1875.—President, D. B. Milliken; Vice-President, H. O. Orris; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer; Recording Secretary, William R. Cisna; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1876.—President, W. D. Ard; Vice-President, A. J. Werner; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer; Recording Secretary, C. J. Heckert; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1877.—President, James B. Eby; Vice-President, Harry Stites; Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Singer; Recording Secretary, W. R. Cisna; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1878.—President, H. O. Orris; Vice-President, D. B. Milliken; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby; Recording Secretary, W. R. Cisna; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1879.—President, J. P. Sheibley; Vice-President, Harry Stites; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby; Recording Secretary, W. R. Cisna; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1880.—President, Harry Stites; Vice-President, M. B. Strickler; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby; Recording Secretary, H. O. Orris; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1881.—President, G. C. Dean; Vice-President, F. C. Steele; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby; Recording Secretary, H. O. Orris; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1882.—President, George N. Reutter; Vice-President, F. C. Steele; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby; Recording Secretary, James P. Sheibley; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1883.—President, F. C. Steele; Vice-President, J. Sheeder; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby; Recording Secretary, James P. Sheibley; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

1884.—President, M. B. Strickler; Vice-President, D. T. Brubaker; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby; Recording Secretary, James P. Sheibley; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.





1885.—President, J. D. Shull; Vice-President, James P. Sheibley; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Eby; Recording Secretary, M. B. Strickler; Treasurer, Joseph Swartz.

## MEMBERS.

James H. Case, of Liverpool.  
 A. C. Stees, of Millerstown.  
 J. E. Singer, of Newport.  
 B. F. Grosh, of Andersonburg.  
 T. Stilwell, of Millerstown.  
 T. G. Morris, of Liverpool.  
 John Wright, of Liverpool.  
 P. S. P. Whiteside, of Milford.  
 James Galbraith, of Landisburg.  
 W. G. Niblock, of Landisburg.  
 Joseph Speck, of Duncannon.  
 Joseph D. Brooks, of Duncannon.  
 William Niblock, of Landisburg.  
 John H. Dolan, of Milford.  
 Jonas Ickes, of New Bloomfield.  
 Robert S. Brown, of Newport.  
 Samuel M. Tudor, of Centre Mills.  
 Joseph B. D. Ickes, of New Bloomfield.  
 Patrick McMorris, of New Buffalo.  
 W. W. Culver, of Duncannon.  
 William Mateer, of Newport.  
 H. A. Boteler, of Duncannon.  
 Geo. N. Rentter, of Junction.  
 Jacob Ritter, of Liverpool.  
 G. Milt. Bradfield, of Blaine.  
 G. F. Matter, of Markelsville.  
 William R. Cisma, of Ickesburg.  
 Geo. W. Eppley, of Elliottsburg.  
 F. A. Gutshall, of Blaine.  
 H. Orand Orris, of Newport.  
 W. D. Ard, of New Bloomfield.  
 Thomas L. Johnston, of Duncannon.  
 J. P. Sheibley, of Landisburg.  
 S. T. Lineweaver, of Millerstown.  
 J. E. Milligan, of Newport.  
 And. J. Werner, of Duncannon.  
 John W. Crooks, of Shermansdale.  
 A. E. Linn, of Centre.  
 F. A. Koughling, of Rye township.  
 Isaac Lefever, of Loysville.  
 David F. Fetter, of New Bloomfield.  
 B. Hoover, of Newport.  
 B. P. Hooke, of Loysville.  
 G. B. Hotchkiss, of Andersonburg.  
 Philip Ebert, of Duncannon.  
 Joseph Swartz, of Duncannon.  
 John M. B. Jackson, Ickesburg.  
 D. B. Milliken, of Landisburg.  
 M. B. Strickler, of New Bloomfield.  
 W. O. Baldwin, of Newport.  
 J. M. Miller, of Markelsville.  
 Geo. W. Mitchell, of Andersonburg.  
 N. C. McMorris, of Duncannon.

Frederick Nockel, of Duncannon.  
 J. B. Eby, of Newport.  
 C. J. Heckert, of Duncannon.  
 Harry Stites, of Newport.  
 Samuel Stites, of Millerstown.  
 G. C. Dean, of Ickesburg.  
 J. L. Brubaker, of Millerstown.  
 J. D. Shull, of Markelsville.  
 A. A. Murray, of Liverpool.  
 J. F. Thompson, of Liverpool.  
 A. J. Traver, of Marysville.  
 P. J. Sheeder, of Shermansdale.  
 A. D. Vandyke, of Marysville.  
 H. D. Rentter, of Duncannon.  
 S. H. Green, of Duncannon.  
 F. C. Steele, of New Buffalo.  
 John U. Hobach, of Duncannon.

## CHAPTER IV.

Educational Progress—Teachers' Institutes—County Superintendents.<sup>1</sup>

IN 1808 a law was enacted which provided for the education of poor children at the expense of the county; but this well-meant charity, while its provisions reached out to the most indigent classes, attached the stigma of pauper children to all who accepted it, and it is known as the "Pauper School Law." The first schools were kept in abandoned cabins or parts of dwellings spared for the purpose, and these were secured and fitted up by the "school-master" when he secured his subscribers.

The teachers of these schools were either the resident minister or an itinerant Irishman, who took up school for a "quarter" or "half-quarter" to get means to continue his journey to the next settlement. The branches taught were spelling, reading, writing and ciphering. These teachers were despotic in their mode of government and administered the rod for the slightest offense.

These schools were the germs of the free schools, and were first formulated in 1825 by General Henry Beeson, of Fayette County, in his Public School Bill, which, though it failed to pass, yet directed such attention to its provisions, that the free school act of 1834 was the legitimate offspring of it.

We notice here, in 1814, in the act of the

<sup>1</sup> By Professor Silas Wright.



28th of March, which made the following provisions:

1927669

"Sec. 1. The land officers to make a title, clear of purchase money and fees, for a piece of land in Toboyne township, for school purposes.

"Sec. 2. A majority of subscribers to supply vacancies of trustees."

The following shows the amounts paid by Perry County for educating poor children:

1820, \$2.58; 1821, \$47.87; 1822, \$40.58; 1823, \$22.14; 1824, \$116.95; 1825, \$126.46; 1826, \$93.31; 1827, \$85.87; 1828, \$122.68; 1829, \$169.11; 1830, \$152.41; 1831, \$171.17; 1832, \$312.73; 1833, \$400.53; 1834, \$393.99; 1835, \$424.87; 1836, \$165.96; 1837, \$34.25 (in this year school-tax levied for teaching poor children footed \$116.64); 1838, \$51.05 for teaching poor children in Toboyne township; 1839, \$34.57 for teaching poor children in Toboyne township; 1840, \$9.48 for teaching poor children in Toboyne township.

Much of the opposition to the free-school system came from the German Christians, who opposed it on the ground that it interfered with their church schools.

Notable among these schools in the county were "Carl's," in Little Germany, Spring township, which was established about 1780 by Henry Ludolph Spark, a German teacher, who erected a house on a lot of seventeen acres of ground, both of which he donated at his death for school purposes. After Mr. Spark's death his successor, a Mr. Carl, continued the school for more than twenty years afterward. Other schools of the kind were the one in Loysville, erected about 1795, on the lot of ground occupied by Lebanon Church. One end of the house was occupied by the teacher and his family and the other was the school-room. Reiber's Church and school-house, in Carroll township, was built in 1780, and about four miles east of this house, between 1775 and 1780, another house served the double purpose of church and school.

In the history of the townships it will be shown how these houses were dotted over the county, and served as centres of opposition to the new-school system, which threatened their destruction.

There were no directors appointed by the court in 1834 to serve until the election in the spring of 1835.

In 1834 there were twelve districts reported

in the county, six of which were accepting and three non-accepting.

In 1835 the following accepting townships raised the amounts set forth for schools:

Buffalo.....	\$133.69
Juniata.....	219.47
Liverpool.....	128.02
Rye.....	81.36
Saville.....	158.91
Wheatfield.....	148.29

In 1836 the following were accepting districts:

Bloomfield.....	\$25.13
Buffalo.....	62.06
Carroll.....	58.23
Centre.....	67.72
Greenwood.....	53.50
Juniata.....	102.87
Liverpool township.....	36.06
Liverpool borough.....	23.94
Rye.....	38.13
Tyrone.....	131.54
Wheatfield.....	69.46

The following table will exhibit the condition of the school systems in the districts of the county, as reported at the meeting of the delegates on the 2d of May, 1836:

Name of district.	Accepting or non-accepting.	Number of taxables.
Buffalo,	accepting.....	212
Bloomfield borough,	" .....	85
Carroll,	" .....	197
Centre,	" .....	229
Greenwood,	" .....	181
Juniata,	" .....	348
Liverpool borough,	" .....	81
Liverpool township,	" .....	122
Rye township,	" .....	129
Saville,	" .....	252
Toboyne township, non-accepting.....		426
Tyrone township, accepting.....		445
Wheatfield,	" .....	235

In 1836 Perry County was third in order of favor toward the free-school system.

In 1837 the monthly salary of male teachers was nineteen dollars and forty-four cents and of female teachers thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents. In this year Millerstown, in Greenwood, had a five months' term, and the following branches were taught, viz.: reading, writing, grammar, geography and history. In this year the following townships had the number of

# TABLE

Name	Age	Sex	Height	Weight	Notes
John Doe	25	Male	175	180	Healthy
Jane Smith	30	Female	160	150	Healthy
Robert Johnson	45	Male	180	200	Healthy
Emily White	22	Female	165	160	Healthy
Michael Brown	35	Male	170	175	Healthy
Sarah Green	28	Female	155	145	Healthy
David Black	40	Male	178	190	Healthy
Lisa Gray	20	Female	162	155	Healthy
Christopher Lee	38	Male	172	185	Healthy
Amanda Hall	27	Female	158	148	Healthy
Daniel King	42	Male	176	195	Healthy
Michelle Taylor	24	Female	163	158	Healthy
James Wilson	32	Male	171	180	Healthy
Katherine Moore	29	Female	159	149	Healthy
Benjamin Clark	48	Male	179	205	Healthy
Nicole Adams	21	Female	161	156	Healthy
Gregory Baker	37	Male	173	188	Healthy
Stephanie Miller	26	Female	157	147	Healthy
Timothy Davis	41	Male	177	192	Healthy
Rebecca Evans	23	Female	164	159	Healthy
Nathan Harris	34	Male	174	182	Healthy
Samantha Young	28	Female	156	146	Healthy
Jonathan King	43	Male	178	198	Healthy
Christina Scott	25	Female	160	154	Healthy
Ethan Green	31	Male	170	178	Healthy
Victoria Brown	27	Female	158	148	Healthy
Alexander White	46	Male	179	202	Healthy
Megan Black	22	Female	162	156	Healthy
Isaac Gray	36	Male	172	186	Healthy
Sophia Lee	29	Female	159	149	Healthy
Liam Hall	44	Male	177	194	Healthy
Olivia King	24	Female	163	158	Healthy
Noah Taylor	33	Male	171	180	Healthy
Ava Wilson	28	Female	157	147	Healthy
Elijah Moore	47	Male	178	200	Healthy
Charlotte Clark	21	Female	161	155	Healthy
Lucas Adams	35	Male	173	187	Healthy
Amelia Baker	26	Female	156	146	Healthy
Gabriel Miller	42	Male	176	191	Healthy

male and female teachers set opposite the district:

	Males.	Females.
Buffalo township.....	7	0
Centre township.....	5	0
Juniata township.....	10	2
Liverpool borough.....	1	0
Liverpool township.....	5	1
Rye township.....	5	1
Saville township.....	5	12
Tyrone township.....	1	0
Wheatfield township.....	7	0

In 1838 Bloomfield, Buffalo, Carroll, Centre, Greenwood, Juniata, Liverpool borough and township, Madison, Rye, Saville, Tyrone and Wheatfield reported seventy-nine and one-half schools, the longest term seven and the shortest three months. The highest salary paid per month was twenty-three dollars, and the lowest fifteen dollars.

In 1839 the districts of Saville, Tyrone and Wheatfield reported twenty-six schools, and two required; and these were kept open three and one-third months, and were taught by male teachers at an average salary of sixteen dollars and seventy-two cents per month.

In 1848 the funds of Buffalo township were used in building school-houses and the schools were not in operation. Bloomfield, Carroll, Greenwood, Liverpool borough and township, Madison, Oliver, Rye, Tyrone and Wheatfield districts reported fifty-five schools, and the highest salary per month twenty-two dollars paid to the male teacher in Bloomfield. Juniata and Tyrone townships respectively paid fifteen dollars per month to male teachers and twelve dollars to female teachers.

In 1854, when the law creating the county superintendency came into effect, there were one hundred and eight schools in operation, at which there was a total attendance of five thousand nine hundred and eighty-four pupils, and teachers were paid per month: males, eighteen dollars and fifty cents; females, eleven dollars and forty cents. In 1855, one year under county supervision, the number of schools increased to one hundred and thirty-eight, and the salaries of males to twenty-two dollars and seventy-five cents, and females to eighteen dollars and seventy-two cents per month. In this year

the highest salary paid per month in any district in the county was thirty dollars.

In 1876 male teachers received an average salary of thirty dollars and fifty-seven cents and females twenty-eight dollars and fifty one cents per month.

A school census was taken by the teachers during the school term of 1873-74 and shows there to have been,—

Children, six and under sixteen years of age...	6198
Children, sixteen and under twenty-one years of age.....	1606
Pupils, between the ages of six and twenty-one, attending private schools.....	185
Total.....	7989

The following statistics from the report of 1884 will afford a comparative view of the progress of the free-school system in the county:

Number schools, 186; average length of term, 5.31 months; number male teachers, 124; number female teachers, 63; average salary of males per month, \$29.60; average salary of females per month, \$26.20; whole number of pupils attending schools, 7459.

**JUNIATA VALLEY NORMAL SCHOOL.**—This school opened at Newport on the 8th of April, 1867, and was continued for ten years; after, until September, 1868, at Millerstown, when the principal, the writer, left the town to become the principal of the McAlisterville Soldiers' Orphans' School.

The accounts of academies and seminaries of the county will be found in the townships or villages in which they are located. An account of other schools which were continued for a short time is here given.

In the summer of 1856 Rev. J. B. Strain opened a school in a room in the dwelling-house of Mr. Jacob Super. In this school Dr. C. W. Super, now president of the Ohio University, and Professor William C. Shuman, now principal of a ward school in Chicago, made their first start.

In 1860 Professor Bartlett opened the "Susquehanna Institute" in the basement of the United Presbyterian Church at Duncannon. Rev. William B. Craig continued the school for a time after Professor Bartlett left.

"Sherman's Valley Institute," in charge of







Dr. William R. Cisma and Rev. J. J. Kerr as principals, was held in the house at Andersonburg, now owned by Hon. Martin Motzer.

"Charity School" was held in a house which was erected by citizens of the neighborhood on lands of Mr. Samuel Hench, in Northeast Madison township, in 1842.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.—The first public-school meeting on record was called by W. B. Mitchell, Jesse Miller and Jacob Fritz, to meet in Landisburg May 7, 1825. The notice of the first Teachers' Institute was published on the 15th of July, 1854, and called by Samuel S. Saul, Joseph Ogle, William Brown, Albert E. Owen, James G. Turbett and R. I. Heim, to meet in Bloomfield on Wednesday, the 9th of August. This institute met and was organized by the selection of Rev. R. Weiser, of Loysville, president, and John A. McCroskey, of Bloomfield, secretary. Messrs. A. E. Owen, J. R. Titzell and George Tressler, an executive committee, reported: 1. The small pay of teachers; 2. Incompetent directors; 3. How to procure the best knowledge of the art of teaching; 4. School-books; 5. Duties of teachers; 6. Authority of teachers in school government. Resolutions expressive of the sense of the institute on these subjects were offered and adopted. Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching, Webster's Spelling-Book, McGuffey's Readers, Emerson's Arithmetic, Smith's Grammar for elementary classes and Parker and Fox's for higher classes, and Mitchell's Geographies and Outline Maps were recommended. This meeting agreed to invite the State superintendent and the assistant secretary of the commonwealth to be present at the next meeting, to be held at Duncannon in October. At the second meeting, begun in Landisburg on the 26th of October, State Superintendent Thos. H. Burrowes was present. Henry L. Deffenbach, assistant secretary of the commonwealth, could not attend. Educational meetings were held in Landisburg on the 7th of September, and in Bloomfield on the 17th of November, 1855.

The third meeting of the institute convened in Bloomfield on Monday, 17th of December, 1855. Professor John F. Stoddard, of Lancaster County

Normal School, was present, and lectured on mental arithmetic, methods of teaching, reading, duties of parents and teachers, orthography and the alphabet. S. D. Ingram, county superintendent of Dauphin, assisted in the exercises.

At the fourth County Institute Professor J. F. Stoddard and S. A. Terrell, superintendent of Wayne County, were the help from abroad. Fifty-eight teachers were in attendance.

The fifth institute was in charge of Superintendent Bucher, and attended by sixty-seven teachers from twenty districts, and thirteen directors from ten districts. Professor F. A. Allen, of Tioga County, and B. F. Taylor, of Chester County, were the foreign help.

The institute in 1858 was held in Newport during Christmas week, and styled "Our first home institute."

At the institute held in Landisburg in December, 1859, Professor J. P. Wickersham, of the Normal School at Millersville, was the instructor.

In December and January, 1860 and 1861, the eighth, ninth and tenth meetings, of three days each, were held at Loysville, Duncannon and Liverpool.

In 1862 the institute was held at Newport. In 1864 there were two meetings of the County Institute. In 1865 the meeting was held at Newport and attended by Professor S. W. Clark and Hon. Charles R. Coburn. Much interest by the citizens and the attendance of fifty teachers were the comments by Superintendent Jacob Gantt. From this time to the present the annual sessions have been held in the courthouse in Bloomfield, in accordance with the usages of other counties of the State.

The County Institute for 1866 began at Bloomfield on the 1st day of January, 1867, and was attended by seventy teachers. Hon. J. P. Wickersham, Professor Edward Brooks, J. R. Sypher, Esq., Miss Lide A. Stetson, elocutionist, William C. Shuman and A. S. Manson lectured and gave instruction.

At this institute six hundred words were spelled by the teachers, and eleven prizes were awarded. The highest award was a Webster's Quarto Dictionary, which was won by William



C. Shuman, an instructor; but he requested, for the reason that he was not teaching in the county, that it be given to the next best speller, who was O. B. Super, of Juniata township. For this act of generosity Captain D. L. Tressler offered the following:

*"Resolved, That this institute as highly commend the heart that could yield the prize as the head that could win it."*

The success of this institute was pronounced by the emphatic indorsement given by Hon. B. F. Junkin, to whom the writer dedicates this sentence of credit.

The next institute met at Bloomfield, on the 23d of December, 1867, and was attended by one hundred and thirty-five actual teachers out of a possible attendance of one hundred and sixty-seven.

The instructors were: In elocution, J. W. Shoemaker, founder of the National School of Elocution and Oratory, in Philadelphia; arithmetic and etymology, C. H. Harding; drawing and object-teaching, J. V. Montgomery; orthography and grammar, A. N. Raub.

Another spelling contest was held and eight prizes, valued at forty dollars, were donated by persons attending the institute. H. C. Magee, of Centre township, stood first this year.

The session of the institute for 1868 met in Newport, on the 21st of December, and was largely attended by teachers and citizens. The following persons instructed: Elocution and reading, J. W. and Mrs. Shoemaker; geography, drawing and penmanship, J. V. Montgomery; grammar and etymology, A. N. Raub. At this meeting Professor Montgomery presented a silver medal to Mary E. Sowers, of Millerstown, for the best penmanship. Four prizes were given for spelling.

The sessions of the County Institute for 1869, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74 and '75 were held at Bloomfield in December of each year, and for each able instructors were secured from abroad. They were not varied in plan from those of previous years, except that music was given a regular place on the program and the evening lecture course was begun. Wallace Bruce, of New York, was the first engaged on the lecture course. This year it was decided to hold the

County Institute in these places. The teachers of the First District met in Duncannon on the 18th of December. There were thirty-three teachers in attendance, who, with some former teachers, did the principal part of the work for the week. Miss Florence Chidester, of New York, gave drills in elocution and calisthenics, and an evening elocutionary entertainment; Wallace Bruce, of New York, lectured on "Land-marks of Scott," and George L. Mavis, Esq., principal of the State Normal School, at West Chester, instructed in language lessons, composition and object-teaching.

The institute for the Second District was held at Millerstown, and began on Monday, 25th of December. There were fifty-five teachers enrolled. Miss Maria L. Sanford, of Swarthmore College, and Dr. J. H. Shumaker, of Chambersburg, each gave an evening lecture and instructed during the day sessions.

The teachers of the Third District met in Landisburg on the 2d of January, 1877. Miss Sanford gave instruction and an evening lecture, and Professor E. A. Angell, of the Cumberland Valley Normal School, instructed during the day sessions and gave three evening exercises. Mr. L. W. Turner, of Liverpool, served as musical conductor at each of these institutes. The work of the teachers was earnest and willing everywhere this year.

The twenty-eighth session of the institute was held at Bloomfield, December 24 to 28, 1877. At this institute an enrolling clerk made a list of the teachers, and issued to each a Teachers' Institute ticket; and a reporter, in addition to two secretaries, were added to the organization. The custom of publishing the proceedings in pamphlet form was begun and has been continued ever since.

This institute established the precedents for the evening lecture course, and the papers by the teachers. Of the teachers at this session it was said by one competent to judge: "The teachers of Perry County have demonstrated that they are ladies and gentlemen, and are not inferior to those who visit us from a distance."

The institutes of 1878, '79, '80 were held at Bloomfield in December of each year, and were successful meetings, following the general plan





distinctly outlined, with the additional and distinctive feature of having pupils' work on exhibition, and examined by a committee of teachers. The sessions of 1881, '82, '83, '84, '85 were held at Bloomfield in December of each year, during the week preceding Christmas, and were well attended. With the establishment of the evening lecture course began the enrollment fee charged each teacher, at first thirty-five and now seventy-five cents.

The funds for defraying the expenses of the instructors and lecturers and printing the pamphlet reports are provided for in this way, and by charging persons not members of the institute an admission fee to the lectures.

That a methodically arranged and well-managed Teachers' Institute is a moulder of public sentiment admits of no argument. But whether the best method of accomplishing the work they attempt is secured by them, is a debatable question. The effect of recent legislation will test their stability.

The branches now required by law to be taught in the public schools are spelling, reading, writing, written and mental arithmetic, geography, English grammar, United States history and physiology, anatomy and narcotics. The subject of United States history was added in 1867, and physiology, anatomy and narcotics in 1885. The compulsory clause of the law making this latter branch a study rouses much bitter antagonism.

With the county superintendency in 1854, began the system of examination of teachers and the issuing of provisional certificates for one year, and it has been continued ever since. The writer believes that the time for a change in these particulars has come, and that,—

1st. Provisional certificates should be issued for three years.

2d. Township as well as borough districts should have district principals.

3d. School directors should have at least the advantages of a public school teacher's education.

4th. Directors should purchase the books at the expense of the district.

5th. Better qualified teachers at higher salaries should be employed, and that the teacher distinguished for skill in imparting instruction should be engaged for the primary schools.

The exhibit placed in Pennsylvania Educational Hall, at Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, by Perry County in 1876 consisted of a "History of Perry County" in 1873, by Silas Wright, a map of Perry County showing the townships, principal towns, mountains, streams and iron-ore deposits drawn in ink, by Professor L. E. McGinnis, now principal of the public schools of Steelton, Pa., and a pamphlet containing examination questions, specimens of pupils' work in geography, drawing, spelling and arithmetic, together with a table of school statistics of the county, and a teachers' programme. This pamphlet was in manuscript.

A total of \$9.08 towards the expenses of erecting Pennsylvania Educational Hall was contributed by the teachers and pupils of thirteen schools.

There is no public library in the county. Recommendations pointing to a uniform course of study for the borough public schools were incorporated into the proceedings of the last County Institute. Liverpool borough has the credit of graduating, in the spring of 1886, the first and only class from a High School in the county.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.—Of the incumbents of the office of county superintendent in Perry County, Rev. Adam R. Height, of Mechanicsburg, Cumberland County, Pa., had commenced his pastoral labors in Bloomfield Lutheran charge on the 1st of March, 1854, and was in the county long enough to secure his election at the first triennial convention of school directors, which met in the court-house in Bloomfield on the 5th of June, 1854. This convention was organized by the election of Hon. Joseph Baily, of Miller township, president, and James L. Diven, of Landisburg, secretary.

A motion was made to fix the salary at six hundred dollars per annum, which was lost, and the convention finally settled on the yearly salary of three hundred dollars as the amount to be paid. The following is a list of the persons put in nomination and the number of votes each had per ballot:

<i>Nominations.</i>	<i>Ballots.</i>		
	1st.	2d.	3d.
Rev. A. R. Height, Bloomfield...	42	47	51
William Brown, Penn township.	33	42	49





Rudolphus Heim, Landisburg...	6	11	W
Albert A. Owen, Landisburg.....	16		W
Henry Titzell, Juniata township.	4		W
Henry G. Milans, Bloomfield....			W
Rev. Solomon Bingham.....			W
Daniel Brink, Liverpool borough			W

Rev. Height was elected on the third ballot by a majority of two votes, and was commissioned soon after his election, in the same month, and entered upon the duties of examining teachers in the following September. Rev. Height administered school affairs in a zealous, prompt and efficient manner. That he wished their improvement is shown in his reports of visits, and suggestions which he published in the newspapers from time to time.

At the second triennial convention, which met in May, 1857, Rev. Theodore P. Bucher, of Cumberland County, a recently-graduated theological student, was elected. The year before his election Rev. Bucher had brought himself into prominence by opening Mount Dempsey Academy, at Landisburg. This, with his exemplary behavior in Newport (where he had been a clerk in Thatcher's store when a boy), enabled him to carry off the prize.

Superintendent Bucher continued to teach during the summer months in Mount Dempsey Academy, devoting the time to the examination of teachers and the visitation of schools after his summer term of school had closed. The plan of examining teachers and visiting schools adopted was followed with slight modifications.

His first Teachers' Institute was held at Bloomfield during the Christmas week of 1858, and was attended by the teachers from most of the districts of the county. This was the first educational meeting attended by the writer, who was then a boy in the common school, and went there with his father, a teacher. Of the teachers we met and became acquainted with were George W. Bretz, of Howe township; Jacob Gantt, of Centre township; J. Don L. Gantt, of Oliver township; W. C. B. Miller, of Greenwood township; Dr. Wm. M. Ray, of New Germantown; William E. Baker, of Saville; George W. Hench, of Saville; S. B. Kerr, of Tuscarora township; and H. B. Milans, of New Bloomfield.

Of the persons who were active in the work of this institute, and who were not teachers, were B. F. Junkin and Daniel Gantt, Esqs.

The instructors from a distance were Professor Fordyce A. Allen, of Tioga County, and Professor B. F. Taylor, of Chester County.

The instructors in these days were fearless in asserting their convictions and attacked the positions taken by each other as vigorously as if thereby they battled with the ignorance of the times. Then, an institute instructor was expected to solve all the "hard questions in arithmetic," parse all the difficult sentences found in Murray's, Kirkham's or Smith's grammars. Upon his ability to meet these requirements rested his reputation.

Superintendent Bucher resigned in the summer of 1859, and was succeeded by Lewis Barnett Kerr, of Tuscarora township, whose commission bore date of September 1, 1859. Mr. Kerr filled the unexpired term with such acceptance that he was elected by the third triennial convention, which met in May, 1860. Mr. Kerr was elected a second time by the sixth annual convention, on the eleventh ballot, by eight votes. He has had the second longest lease of the office.

During the three years' term of the superintendency, beginning in 1860, the Civil War was in progress, and drew largely from the ranks of the teachers those who had had the longest and most successful experience. To supply their places, inexperienced boys and young women were called. At the fourth triennial convention, which met at Bloomfield on the 4th of May, 1863, Jacob Gantt, of Millerstown, was elected over William R. Cisna, on the fifth ballot, by a majority of fourteen votes. The salary, at the meeting of the third convention, was increased to four hundred dollars per annum, but this meeting reduced it to three hundred dollars again.

During the last year of Mr. Gantt's term, through the efforts of Senator Kirk Haines, of Millerstown, the special act appropriating money from the county treasury to defray the expenses of an annual County Teachers' Institute was extended to Perry.

The fifth convention met in May, 1866, and



elected Silas Wright, of Greenwood township, on the third ballot, over Jacob Gantt and George W. Lester. Mr. Wright was not quite twenty-five years of age, and at that time the only graduate of a State Normal School in the county, having finished his course a year before, at Millersville, with the class of 1865.

SILAS WRIGHT, ex-superintendent of public schools, was born September 15, 1841, about three miles from Millerstown, in Wildcat (now

deed for six hundred and forty acres of land in Lower Merion township, fronting on the Schuylkill River (opposite Spring Mill) and extending thence south.

The paternal grandmother's family were the Van Comps, who have been traced to the Indian's midnight destruction of the Dutch town of Esopus (now Kingston), N. Y.

Silas Wright attended the winter schools until his sixteenth year, when he began attending



*Silas Wright.*

Perry) Valley, Greenwood township, Perry County, Pa. His maternal ancestry, the Buntsalls, have been traced to the number of five thousand, and in time to the Norman Conquest, when the name was Buntsall (good salt).

The Taylors, of his paternal grandmother's family, have been traced to Isaac Taylor, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery County, Pa., more than a century ago, and the Llewellyns, with whom Isaac Taylor intermarried, to Maurice Llewellyn, to whom William Penn gave a

school in summer and teaching in winter, and thus continued until he was graduated from the State Normal School, at Millersville, Pa., in 1865. In 1865-66 he was associated as teacher with Mr. Jonathan K. Taylor, in a boys' academy, at Coatesville, Pa., and in the latter year was elected county superintendent of Perry for three years.

During the summer of 1867 he founded the Juniata Valley Normal School, at Newport, Pa., which was opened the following year for a





summer session, at Millerstown, where it was continued by Mr. Wright as principal until 1878.

Relying upon his public record rather than his own efforts, in the canvass of 1869, he failed in his re-election by the convention of school directors. He taught day and night-schools in Millerstown until August, 1870, when he accepted a professorship in Bloomsburg State Normal School, then in charge of Professor Henry Carver. Upon his resignation, in December, he gave a couple of weeks to institute work in the counties of Juniata, Perry and Columbia, when he accepted the principalship of the public schools of Plymouth borough, Luzerne County, Pa., and began his work in January following. He filled this position acceptably until the following June, resigned and returned to the principalship of the Normal School at Millerstown. While in this position his holidays and leisure hours were given to the collection of data and writing his "History of Perry County," which was published in 1873. The last proofs had scarcely been corrected when the death of George C. Welker, acting county superintendent, caused a vacancy in that office, which our historian was called to fill by appointment.

The work of the following two years was so heartily indorsed by the convention of May 4, 1875, that Mr. Wright was again elected superintendent on the first ballot, over six competitors.

In the fall and winter of 1875-76 he wrote the history of Juniata, Mifflin and Perry Counties, contained in Dr. Egle's "History of Pennsylvania." His centennial address, "Millerstown and Vicinity," delivered in Millerstown on the 4th of July, 1876, was furnished for the Library of Congress and the State Library at Albany, and printed at their own expense.

The leisure of the summer of 1876 was given to tracing the Juniata branch of the Bonsall family, and a copy of this work in MSS. was furnished to the librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

During the months of August and Sept., 1877, the "History of Education in Perry County" was prepared and published by him. From Sept., 1878, until July, 1880, Mr. Wright was principal

of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, McAlisterville, Juniata County. From September, 1880, until the 1st of February, 1881, he held a similar position in the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Chester Springs, Chester County. From September, 1881, until June, 1882, he was principal of the Liverpool borough public schools. September 7, 1885, he entered upon the duties of principal of Newport borough public schools, which position he fills at the time of writing this sketch.

Professor Wright has devoted his life-work to the education of the rising generation. As a teacher, his devotion to duty has been marked, and his pupils are to be found among the foremost business men of the day. As a director of schools and superintendent, his executive ability gained the confidence of all who knew him, and his knowledge of school-work gave him an enviable place as an educator in the county.

Prof. Wright is also an experimental and intelligent farmer, and was foremost in organizing the Farmers' Protective Association in Greenwood township on May 8, 1884.

On July 15, 1869, he married Fanny C., daughter of Wilson H. and Mary Ann Calhoun, of Unionville, Centre County, formerly a teacher, by whom he has had three children, viz.: Alma D., died at the age of five years, in 1875, Winfred J. and Bertha C. Wright.

The seventh triennial convention, which met on the 7th of May, 1872, fixed the salary at seven hundred dollars. Superintendent Gantt had succeeded in having the salary raised to five hundred dollars by a special meeting of directors called after his election. This convention elected George C. Welker, of Liverpool borough, over G. C. Palm, on the third ballot, by a majority of eight votes.

Mr. Welker died before the end of his first year in office, and was succeeded by Silas Wright, whose commission was dated on the 1st of April, 1873. Mr. Wright filled out this unexpired term with sufficient acceptance, that when the eighth convention met, in May, 1875, he was elected over six competitors on the first ballot. At the ninth convention, in May, 1878, S. B. Fahnestock, of Duncannon, was elected over Rev. John Edgar. At the tenth convention, in May, 1881, J. R. Flickinger, of Bloom-





field, was elected over S. B. Falmestock. At the eleventh convention, in May, 1884, Emmett U. Anniller, of Liverpool township, was elected over S. B. Falmestock.

Of the persons who have held the office of county superintendent, the Revs. Height and Bucher and Professor Flickinger were graduated at colleges. Messrs. Wright, Falmestock and Anniller are graduates of State Normal Schools. Messrs. Kerr, Gantt and Welker attended academies and also common schools.

Jesse Miller, who was born in Millerstown in 1800, was secretary of the commonwealth and superintendent of common schools during the administration of Governor Shunk.

Mr. Miller has the credit of first directly suggesting to the Legislature the plan of the county superintendency. Hon. Jesse Miller died August 20, 1850. He was educated in the common schools.

## CHAPTER V.

### BOROUGH OF NEW BLOOMFIELD.

THE tract of land on which the borough of New Bloomfield is situated was first settled upon by David Mitchell, who made some improvement upon it and sold it, about 1784 or 1785, to Thomas Barnett, then living at "The Cove," within the present limits of Penn township. Barnett warranted the tract, which contained four hundred and eighteen acres, December 19, 1785, and received a patent for it August 17, 1796. In this patent the tract was named "Bloomfield," and from this circumstance came the application of the name to the seat of justice of Perry County when the tract was selected for its site, in 1823.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The story has been often told, and generally believed, that the town derived its name from the fact that when, on the 1st of June, 1823, the site was selected, the clover was in full bloom. The name of the tract in the patent given twenty-seven years previous was the leading cause for the name. It is stated that Mrs. George Barnett was given the privilege of naming the town, and she gave the name "Bloomfield," when objections were made that there were many towns of that name. She then proposed that it be called "New Bloomfield," which was adopted.

BEGINNINGS OF THE TOWN.—The land of Thomas Barnett passed to his son, George Barnett, May 10, 1804. The commissioners appointed by the Governor, under the act of March 31, 1823, located the county-seat upon his farm. Their report was made to the Governor and confirmed in the spring of 1824, and, on the 12th of April in that year, Barnett conveyed to the commissioner of the county, in consideration of one dollar, a tract of land lying on both sides of the road leading from Carlisle to Sunbury, which contained eight acres and one hundred and thirty-six perches (five hundred and sixty-four and six hundred and eighty-four feet), and also granted to the commissioners forever the privilege of using the waters of a large spring near the southwest boundary of the tract for the benefit of the public, free from all obstructions. On the 13th of May the same year, in consideration of sixty-eight cents, he conveyed to the commissioners a tract of five acres of woodland, "situate on the north side of the road leading from the Dutch meeting-house, in Juniata township, to the Blue Ball tavern."

Soon after the purchase of this tract of land the commissioners employed Robert Kelly to lay it out into sixty-four lots, with three streets running easterly and westerly—Main Street, sixty-six feet wide; McClure Street, sixty feet; and High Street, fifty feet—one street northerly and southerly—Carlisle Street, sixty-six feet wide. This street was the line of the Carlisle and Sunbury State road. A public square was laid out at the intersection of Main and Carlisle Streets, and four square lots abutting the public square were reserved for public use. On the northeast corner the court-house was erected in 1826, and the corner opposite was specified and has always been known as the "market-house lot," although no house has ever been erected upon it. The lots on the other corners were sold by the commissioners. On one of them stands the hotel, and the other is now vacant. The jail was built in 1825 on lots Nos. 24 and 42. On Wednesday, June 23, 1824, the commissioners offered for sale, at public vendue, twenty-six lots, which were nearly all sold, and the deeds given August 3d in that year.

Andrew Shuman became the purchaser of lot



No. 1, fronting on Main Street and on the northeast corner of the public square, now owned by the estate of the Hon. Charles J. T. McIntire. Robert Kelly, who for many years was a schoolmaster and surveyor, bought lot No. 9, fronting on Carlisle Street south of the market-house lot, now occupied by the bank and Jacob Fenstermacher's store. Lot No. 10, opposite the Kelly lot, was bought by Robert H. McClelland, who was a merchant in Landisburg. He sold it January 5, 1826, to John Rice. Next south was lot No. 12, bought by Dr. Jonas Iekes, who sold it, May 6, 1828, to George Grosjean, a Frenchman and a carpenter, who resided in the town many years.

Next south was No. 14, bought by Isaac and Richard Kirkpatrick, now owned by Judge B. F. Junkin. On the corner of Carlisle and McClure Streets was lot 16, owned by William Waugh, and sold by him, June 22, 1827, to William B. Mitchell. Lot No. 11, on Carlisle Street, first below Fenstermacher's store, was owned by James Atchley, who formerly kept tavern in Landisburg. Lot No. 8 was bought by Michael Hubler, a blacksmith. It was on Main Street and is the hotel lot owned by James B. Hackett. Hubler sold it to Dr. Jonas Iekes, January 6, 1825, who built the tavern-house upon it and kept it from 1826 until he bought the Perry Hotel property, corner of Carlisle and Main Street. David Lupfer purchased lot No. 17, directly north of the court-house, and soon after erected a two-story brick tavern upon it. Next north John Hipple bought lot 19. He had kept tavern in Landisburg from 1819 until his election as sheriff, in 1826, when he moved to Bloomfield. After the expiration of his term he bought the Warm Springs property and kept tavern there for several years. Above his lot was No. 19, at the corner of Carlisle and High Streets, which was owned by Captain William Power. Lot No. 4, on Main Street, was bought by Alexander Magee, then editor of the *Perry Forester* at Landisburg. Upon it, in 1831, he built the house now owned by his son, the Hon. John A. Magee. West of this was Lot No. 2, owned by Nicholas Ulrich, now the property of Edward R. Sponsler.

At the time Bloomfield was laid out there

was no building upon its site. The Union Church edifice was on land adjoining the tract, on the north side of the road. The first building erected was a small story-and-a-half house constructed of sawed logs. It was on lot No. 36, southeast corner of Carlisle and McClure Streets, and was built by John Attick. The lot is now owned by William Wise.

John Rice took the contract for building the jail, and in 1824 moved from Iekesburg to a house on the Caspar Lupfer farm. He began building on lot 46 in that year and was licensed to keep a public-house in January, 1825. He opened a tavern and a store, the latter of which he kept till about 1850. The lot he bought of George Barnett August 23, 1825. The lot No. 48, separated from No. 46 by an alley, and now owned by William Rice, was bought of George Barnett May 30, 1825. On the 14th of September, 1826, the commissioners advertised for sale two of the town lots, Nos. 27 and 28, which were bought, November 11, 1826, by John D. Creigh, who erected upon them the brick building now the Perry Hotel, kept by David Bower.

In the year 1826, a Fourth of July celebration was held at New Bloomfield. Ralph Smiley was president of the meeting. The Declaration of Independence was read by John Harper. The orator of the day was Charles B. Power. A repast was prepared at the Spring by Dr. Jonas Iekes, then keeping the "Rising Sun Inn," on the site of the Hackett House.

In May, 1825, a post-office was established at Bloomfield, with Dr. Jonas Iekes as postmaster.

On the 12th of April, 1827, Robert H. McClelland moved his store from Landisburg to New Bloomfield, and continued until 1830.

April 26, 1827, Dr. Thomas Vanderslice, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, opened an office at John Rice's tavern. He lived here until 1830, and died of the small-pox.

The first preaching by the Methodists was on June 18, 1829, in the court-house, at "early candle-light," by the Rev. Mr. Tarring.

The *Perry Forester* of August, 1826, says of Bloomfield: "It contains eighteen snug and comfortable buildings, some of which are large





and commodious, besides from 12 to 15 stables." In addition to them, the jail was built in 1825; the court-house was building in 1826. As showing the growth of Bloomfield in three years, the following from the *Forester* of April, 1829, is here given:

"There are now in Bloomfield 29 dwelling-houses, 21 shops and offices, court-house and jail, 4 stores, 5 taverns, 1 printing-office, 2 shoemaker-shops, 2 tailor-shops, 1 saddler, 4 cabinet-makers, 1 hatter, 1 tinner, 2 blacksmith-shops, 2 tanneries, 2 or 3 carpenters, more than half a dozen lawyers and half as many doctors. The population of the town is about 220. Little more than four years ago the site upon which the town stands was an enclosed clover-field, with not a solitary building upon it."

John Gotwalt was a chair-maker.

Dr. Jonas Ickes was carrying on the tavern (Hackett House), a drug-store and practicing his profession in this year.

David Deardorff was keeping tavern on Carlisle Street, below Main, where Mrs. McClure's store now is, and continued until after 1837. Robert H. McClelland's store was next below. He continued until February 3, 1830, when Jeremiah Drexler rented the room for a tailor-shop.

Dr. Thomas Simonton, of Ickesburg, in 1829, built the house long known as the Barracks, since torn down. The residence of William A. Sponsler stands upon its site.

Dr. Thomas L. Catheart opened an office October 14, 1830, and continued many years.

April 22, 1830, Dr. J. H. Doling opened an office in John Rice's tavern. William McCaskey was a tailor. Adam M. Axe carried on the manufacture of saddles and harness a few doors west of John Rice's tavern, and Mrs. Jane Axe carried on millinery and mantua-making. In 1831, in addition to those previously mentioned, John Dunbar was a cabinet-maker; Henry Fritz was a mason; Thompson A. Godfrey, merchant; Joseph Johnston, wagon-maker; David Lupfer, blacksmith; Alexander Moyer, printer; James Marshall, tinner; Christian Smith, blacksmith; John Crist, a weaver.

Robert R. Guthrie came to the town in 1830, as a silversmith, and opened a shop in a building now occupied by Samuel Beusel as a

tailor-shop. He continued business in the town until after 1870.

John Dubbs was a merchant, and kept a store in the house now owned by the heirs of Captain Conrad Roth, where he remained several years, and for some years the building was occupied as a dwelling and shoemaker-shop, and later was opened by Captain Roth as a store and dwelling.

Alexander Magee built a dwelling-house on lot No. 4 in 1831, and kept a store in a small building on lot No. 2 (now E. R. Sponsler) for several years. The building is now part of the Fenstermacher Row.

Charles B. Davis, a lawyer, who was admitted to the bar September, 1821, after the removal of the courts to Bloomfield, came to the place from Landisburg and began practice, which he continued until 1829, when he died.

Benjamin McIntire, who was admitted to the bar in 1825, came to Bloomfield soon after the county-seat was located here, and January 20, 1828, bought lot No. 1 of Andrew Shuman and erected the house on lot No. 1, adjoining the court-house, where he lived until his death.

John D. Creigh, who in 1828 bought lots Nos. 27 and 28, erected first the brick house now owned and occupied by Reuben Minnich, and later the east end of the tavern, which he rented to Jonas Ickes, who bought the property when offered for sale in February, 1831. Ickes later built a small store, where the parlor of the hotel now stands. After the purchase Ickes rented it one year, from March 17th, to Michael Shuman, who was then running a saw-mill and keeping a store at what is now Clark's Mill, and sold the goods of the store at public sale August 22, 1832.

Peter Thuma, in 1831, bought the property (now the Hackett House) and kept it about a year, when he moved to his farm. It was then successively rented to John Coughlin, George Wetzel, John Sutch and others, until purchased by George Hackett, whose heirs still own it.

Conrad Roth was licensed to keep a tavern in 1831, and kept it many years, and until his death. It was kept many years after and taken down. The present building was used as a temperance house until the spring of 1885. It





is now owned by Samuel Roath. David Lupfer, who, in 1824, bought lot 17, north of the court-house, carried on blacksmithing several years, and in 1829 built upon the lot a two-story brick house which, in 1830, he opened as a public-house, and continued until about 1854. It was later kept by Isaac Dunkel, James Powers, and from 1862-65 by Thomas Sutch. In 1866 it passed to George Derick, who kept it as a public-house until his death, and it has since been kept by Mrs. Derick as a temperance house.

The Perry Hotel, which in 1831 was kept by Michael Shuman, was kept from 1832 to 1841 by Dr. Jonas Tekes, who owned the property. From that time it was kept by Williams Leeds, John D. Crilley, Michael Kepner, George Hackett, William Lackey, John R. Shuler, James Power, Frank Speckman, David Rice, and by Thomas Sutch from the summer of 1864 to the spring of 1883, when it was rented to David Bower, who is now the owner and the landlord.

William McClure, a son of William McClure, of Tyrone township, who located the land on which the almshouse now stands, was a tanner by trade, and on the 21st of September, 1824, purchased of George Barnett lots No. 42-44, on the town plat of Bloomfield, and built upon them a tannery. James Marshall and Alexander McClure, his nephew (now of Philadelphia), learned the trade at this tannery. Mr. McClure owned and operated the tannery until 1842, when he sold it to Henry S. Forrey, who also opened a store in town and purchased the Marshall tannery. The McClure tannery passed to various persons, among whom were James McNeal, Wilson McKee, Joseph Page, Bucher & Simpson and Daniel Bucher, Sr., who, in 1865, sold it to Samuel A. Peale, by whom it was continued until its abandonment, in 1873. The property is still owned by Mr. Peale.

James Marshall, who learned the trade of William McClure, purchased of George Barnett a lot of land, one hundred and thirty-six by two hundred and ten feet, on the south side of McClure Street, now owned by William Rice and Samuel Sutch, March 26, 1830. In 1851 it was owned by John Bower, who sold it to William Peale, by whom it was continued until he

was killed, in 1860. From that time it was continued by his son, Samuel A. Peale, until March, 1866, when it was destroyed by fire.

George Arnold, about 1836, opened a shoe-shop in the basement of David Lupfer's tavern (now Mrs. Derick's), where he remained many years. He kept from ten to twelve workmen employed and carried on a large business. He now lives, at an advanced age, a short distance west of Bloomfield.

In 1837, Thomas Black was keeping a store where James Clark's tin-shop now is. Daniel Gallatin, who previously kept tavern at Sterrett's Gap, was keeping a store in this year in what was then known as Gallatin's Row, on the east side of Carlisle Street, on the ground now occupied by the bank and several stores and dwellings. Stores were kept in the row later by A. C. Klink and others.

The blacksmith-shop now on the corner of Church and Main Streets was, in 1837, kept by John McBride, and adjoining was a wagon-shop, kept by James McCord. Christian Smith's blacksmith-shop was then on the site of Adams' store.

William Sponsler, a brewer, of Carlisle, came to Bloomfield, and, on the 6th of April, 1833, purchased of George Barnett ten thousand seven hundred and nineteen square feet of land, lying on the east side of Carlisle Street, on which he erected a brew-house and conducted the business of brewing until 1843, when it was abandoned and the building remained unoccupied for several years. Latterly it has been used as a foundry.

Jeremiah Madden, who was an associate judge of Perry County from its organization until 1832, a cooper by trade, purchased several acres of land of George Barnett, on the west side of Carlisle Street, at the south end of the town, now the property of Silas W. Cohn. Upon this land he built a cooper-shop, where, when not engaged in other duties, he carried on his trade. About 1848 the building was fitted up as a foundry by Alexander Power, who soon after took James Power, his nephew, into partnership with him. About 1852 the foundry was removed to the old brewery building, where James Power continued the business a few



years, when it was sold to Smith & McClintock. They were succeeded by Smith & Dunn. Since the time of the latter the business has been carried on by Smith & Tressler, Egolf & McAlister, Killian Dunkel and George Snyder, the last of whom sold it, June 27, 1877, to the present owners, Waggoner & Shibley.

A meeting was held in the town November 25, 1830, for the purpose of organizing a fire company. It was later accomplished and was named the "Bloomfield Marine Fire Company." A hand-engine and other necessary equipment was purchased, but the company existed only for a few years, and was extinct in 1836. Several companies have been organized since that time, but were all short-lived.

**INCORPORATION.**—The citizens of Bloomfield met on the 25th of November, 1830, to consider the expediency of petitioning the Legislature for a borough charter, and it was decided so to do. The petition was presented and resulted in the incorporation of Bloomfield borough March 14, 1831, with the following boundaries :

"Beginning at a post at the east corner of a bridge over George Barnett's mill-race; thence through said Barnett's land south, 59° west, 32 perches to a post, on the line of John Clesse's lands; thence south, 15° east, — perches to the corner of said Clesse's land; thence along the same, and lands of Caspar Lupfer south, 61½° west, 37½ perches to a post and stones; thence by lands of said Lupfer so as to include lands of John Clesse, John D. Creigh, Dr. Jonas Iekes, A. M. Axe, John Rice, M. Hubler and Samuel Klinepeter, to a post on the line of said Lupfer, at the north-west corner of said Klinepeter's land, to the southwest corner of J. M. Duncan's land; thence along the line thereof north, so as to include the same to the north-west corner of the county land; thence by the same to the northeast corner thereof; thence north, 73° east, 44 perches to a black oak on George Barnett's land; thence south, 39° east, 130 perches to a black oak on the road leading from Barnett's to McCown's; thence south, 15° west, 56 perches to the bridge and place of beginning."

The charter was amended for school purposes April 8, 1833, and March 18, 1856.

The election for borough officers was held on Friday, March 18, 1831, with the following result (taken from the *Perry Forester*):

*Burgess.*—Alexander Magee, 21 votes; John Harper, 19 votes.

*Council.*—Benjamin McIntyre, 38 votes; William

M. McClure, 34 votes; David Lupfer, 37 votes; Thomas Patterson, 33 votes; Isaac Keiser, 53 votes; John Rice, 33 votes; Alexander Magee, 19; John Harper, 17; scattering, 9.

*Street Commissioner.*—David Deardorff, 35 votes; Jonas Iekes, 18 votes; Casper Roth, 11 votes; Michael Shuman, 6 votes.

*Constable.*—John Gotwalt, 33 votes; John Earnest, 19 votes; George Grosjean, 12 votes.

The early records of the borough have been lost for several years, and but few further facts are obtainable.

Additions were made to the town plat by the laying out of lots by Matthew Shuman before 1833, on the west of the town, and by George Barnett on the north side of High Street. Additions were also made on the west side, south of Main Street. The large spring on the lot adjoining the residence of Dr. Strickler was one of the causes that brought about the location of the county-seat upon the present site. The use of its waters was granted by Mr. Barnett to the people of the place forever and free from all obstructions.

**POST-OFFICE.**—A post-office was first established in the town under the administration of John Quincy Adams, in May, 1825, with Dr. Jonas Iekes as postmaster. He resigned in June, 1830, and Joseph Duncan was appointed to fill the vacancy, July 1st following. He served until March, 1835, when he was succeeded by Alexander Magee, who served until the administration of Harrison, in 1841, at which time Robert R. Guthrie was appointed. In 1845, under President Polk, Samuel G. Morrison was appointed part of the term and resigned. He was succeeded by Francis M. Watts and Joseph M. Shatto, who served the remainder of the term. In 1849 Robert R. Guthrie was again appointed to the office, and was followed in 1853, under President Pierce, by Isaac N. Shatto, who held also under Buchanan. Jacob Fenstermacher and Dr. Isaac Lefevre both served under Buchanan. Upon the election of Lincoln, Joseph Miller came to the office and resigned in 1865, upon which Samuel Roath was appointed, but not confirmed; and under Andrew Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth Dickson was appointed and served until December, 1869, when Samuel Roath became postmaster,





and served until October, 1885, when he was succeeded by James B. Clark, the present postmaster.

**THE PERRY COUNTY BANK.**—This institution was established as a bank of discount and deposit in 1866 by Sponsler, Junkin & Co.

William A. Sponsler was chosen president, and William Willis cashier, who still continue in the same capacity.

Business was opened in the office of the Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, September 20, 1866, and carried on there until the completion of the bank building, in the spring of 1868, when the business was removed to that place, where it is still continued.

**SCHOOLS.**—The old school-house on the Barnett farm, south of the mill-race, on the road past the Barnett mansion to Duncannon, was used for a few years after the founding of the town. A lot on the north side of High Street, east of the German Reformed Church, was, however, donated by George Barnett, and upon this land a small brick school-house was built. That this was as early as 1829 is shown by the fact that "the stockholders of the school-house" met December 26th, of that year, at the tavern-house of David Deardorff, at "early candle-light to attend to important business." On the 7th of March, 1831, Alexander Magee, James Hill and Joseph Marshall were elected trustees of the school to serve with John Rice and Isaac Keiser. These trustees met later in March to engage a teacher for the school.

John Heineman taught school one term in the tavern-house of John Rice, in the winter of 1830-31, and also taught in the new house when completed. He was succeeded in the winter of 1831-32 by — Lowell. Among the teachers prior to 1840 were Samuel Black, Samuel Ramsey and John L' Amoreaux. The old school-house was used as originally built until necessity demanded increase of accommodations, when an addition was made to the north end. Later more room was needed, and another house was built on the south side of McClure Street, which was used until the present house was completed, in 1870. The old house was torn away and the new one was erected on the same lot at a cost of nine thousand dollars.

The number of pupils attending school in 1884 was one hundred and forty-eight.

**BLOOMFIELD ACADEMY.**—The first mention of action taken towards the establishment of an academy at the county-seat is found in the *Perry Forester* in March, 1830, when a call was extended to the citizens to meet to consider the propriety of establishing an academy. On the 25th of March the *Forester* contained the following:

"The proceedings of the meeting, relative to the establishment of an academy at Bloomfield, are unavoidably postponed."

The academy seems not to have been organized at this time nor for several years after.

In the year 1837 Robert Finley, of Connecticut, came to Bloomfield and opened a Latin school in the room over the present bar-room in the tavern of Dr. Jonas Ickes (now David Bower). The pupils were Charles J. T. McIntire, John A. Magee, John Creigh, Charles A. Barnett, George Harding and William A. Sponsler (three of whom are still living in the town.) In the fall of that year he decided to open a High School, and on the 14th of December issued the following circular:

"**BLOOMFIELD SEMINARY.**—The first term of this school will commence on the first Wednesday of February next under the instructions of the subscriber,...

"R. FINLEY."

"December 14, 1837.

"The undersigned, having entire confidence in Mr. Finley, both as respects his competency and experience as a teacher and his care over the morals of his pupils, and believing this place to be a desirable location for a Seminary,... do cordially recommend the institution of Mr. Finley to the patronage of the public.

"JOHN DICKEY,	A. C. HARDING,
B. MCINTIRE,	ROBERT KELLY,
DAVID LUPPER,	GEORGE BARNETT,
WILLIAM M. MCCLURE,	J. MADDEN,
J. R. MCCLINTOCK,	JAMES MARSHALL,
JOHN DENBAR,	JONAS ICKES,
JOHN BODEN,	GEORGE STROUF."

The school was opened at the appointed time in the building known as the "Barracks" (now the site of William A. Sponsler's residence).

During the winter of 1837-38 a petition was sent to the Legislature asking for a charter for





the Bloomfield Academy, and in accordance therewith, an act was passed April 13, 1838, incorporating the institution. The trustees mentioned in the act were Benjamin McIntire, George Stroop, John McKechnau, John D. Creigh, John Boden, Jeremiah Madden, John R. McClintock and Robert Elliot.

A meeting of the citizens was held at the court-house on the 3d of May following, and the act of incorporation was read and approved. The trustees then elected the Hon. Robert Elliot president, Robert Kelly, Esq., treasurer, and John D. Creigh secretary.

The act provided that the State treasurer was authorized to pay to the treasurer of the academy two thousand dollars, to be used towards the erection of suitable buildings and purchasing a necessary library, mathematical, geographical or philosophical apparatus for the use of the academy, on condition that one thousand have been contributed for the purpose or purposes named.

At a meeting of the board, May 8th, a report was made that Robert Finley had been employed at a salary of four hundred dollars per annum.

At the same meeting it was resolved that the "trustees of the academy agree with John Smith to rent from him the one-half of a house in Bloomfield for the professor and students, and agree to pay him at the rate of \$21.29, and taxes for the year, from the 21st of May till the 1st of April next." Also resolved that the room be prepared and furnished with desks, benches, chairs, etc., and be ready for use by May 21st, when the term was to begin. The school-room was in the old barracks, where Mr. Finley began the seminary, and was used until the academy building was completed, in 1840.

The following branches were to be taught in the academy :

First class.—Geography, English grammar, book-keeping, arithmetic and modern history, at three dollars per quarter.

Second class.—Natural history, natural philosophy, ancient history and algebra to quadrated equations, at four dollars per quarter.

Third class.—The Greek and Latin languages, chemistry, astronomy, rhetoric, logic, the higher branches of mathematics, mental and moral philosophy and evidences of Christianity, at five dollars per quarter.

The hours of school were fixed at from eight until 12 o'clock M., and from two until five o'clock P.M.

The term opened May 21, 1838, with twenty pupils, and closed August 3d following with an examination in the forenoon. On the same day, August 3d, an election for trustees was held, and Robert Elliot, John D. Creigh, Thomas Patterson, John Gotwalt, J. R. McClintock and B. McIntire were chosen.

At a meeting of trustees August 18, 1838, it was resolved :

"That the trustees will receive proposals from persons who have sites to locate the building for the academy on, and request them to state particularly the location, boundaries, quantity and terms upon which it can be had; that the proposals be handed to the trustees on or before ten o'clock A.M., of the 1st of September next.

"JOHN D. CREIGH, *Secretary.*"

In answer to this call proposals were received of George Barnett (No. 1), John D. Creigh, William Powers, Jeremiah Madden and George Barnett (No. 2). Later other proposals were received from Mrs. Miller, — Melchaffy, Ickes, Klinepeter and Clark. The sites were voted upon September 21st, and a lot offered by George Barnett was chosen, and a written contract made, the deed for which was made January 1, 1848.

It is conceded that the site then selected was the knoll east of the house of George Barnett. To the selection objection was made, and on January 9, 1839, a petition was handed to the board requesting a change of site to the west end of the borough, and offering an additional subscription of two hundred and forty-one dollars. The request was not granted, as the contract was made with Mr. George Barnett for the lot and with Dr. Jonas Ickes for the erection of the buildings. This did not satisfy those opposing the selection, and they still insisted, and the following action was taken by the board of trustees at a meeting held March 1, 1839 :

"Whereas the sum of one thousand dollars has been subscribed by individuals to aid the funds of the academy, a part of which is subscribed on condition that the site of the academy be removed to the north end of Carlisle Street ;

"Therefore Resolved, That the present location of the site for the academy be and the same is hereby



changed to the north end of Carlisle Street, and a committee he appointed to enter into a contract with Mr. George Barnett for four acres of land at said place, on such terms as they may agree upon.

"*Resolved*, that public notice be given by advertisements, that the trustees will receive proposals on the 14th of March for building a house of brick or stone, to be thirty feet by sixty feet from out to out and twenty-three feet high from top of foundation, to have a cupola and also a portico or vestibule in front of steps."

Dr. Ickes proceeded at once upon the erection of the building, which was completed and occupied in 1810. A bell was purchased in Philadelphia at a cost, with fixtures, of \$65.60, which was paid by private subscription. In February, 1812, it was resolved to open the academy as a boarding-house for the teachers and pupils, and appoint a steward. The school was conducted under the various principals with moderate success. On the 10th of September, 1850, the trustees appointed two of their number a committee to confer with the Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church with respect to the sale and transfer of the academy property to the control of that church. This movement met with no success, and on the 20th of March, 1852, the trustees resolved to apply to the Legislature for the passage of a law enabling them to transfer the real estate and property of the Bloomfield Academy to the commissioners of the county, and that it be a county institution, the county to pay all debts against the trustees. A petition was presented to the Legislature and an act passed April 4, 1852, which directed the trustees to sell the school to the county; its commissioners, with certain others appointed by the court, to act as trustees.

On the 4th of December in that year, by resolution of the trustees, the president of the board was authorized to convey by deed all the real estate belong to the Bloomfield Academy to the commissioners of Perry County, which was done January 3, 1853. Under the new management the school prospered well, and in January, 1854, the grand jury recommended that an additional building be erected for the better accommodation of the pupils. Finlaw McCown, a former trustee and commissioner of the county, had also left to the trustees of the academy a

bequest of four hundred dollars for the purpose of erecting an additional building. The action of the grand jury and the notice of the legacy of Mr. McCown were presented to the commissioners, who not only refused to grant the aid necessary to the erection of a building, but also refused to grant any company or association formed for the purpose the right to put up such additional buildings on the academy grounds. Upon this refusal the trustees appointed a committee to secure grounds convenient to the academy building, for the purpose of erecting a suitable edifice to accommodate their necessities. An association was formed and eight hundred and twenty five dollars were subscribed for the purpose above mentioned. A small tract of land adjoining the academy was purchased of William McKee and deed given to the trustees of the academy, who advertised for proposals to build a frame house, thirty-two by fifty feet and two stories high, to be ready for occupancy by May, 1854. It was completed and occupied. Troubles continued to affect the financial standing of the academy, and a petition was presented to the Legislature in the winter of 1854-55, asking permission to sell the property, which was granted by act passed April 3, 1855. The property was purchased, April 10, 1856, by the Rev. John B. Straw and R. G. Stephen, with a condition that the buildings and property should always be used for a High and Normal School. The school was then placed under the charge of Professor James A. Stephens, who, January 6, 1862, became the owner, and sold to Rev. George S. Rea, who continued the school for a time when it was re-conveyed to Professor James A. Stephens, who, September 25, 1868, conveyed it to William Grier, the present owner.

The principals who have been in charge of the academy since its organization are as follow:—

1838.—Professor Robert Finley.

1839.—Rev. Matthew B. Patterson.

1842.—J. M. Sterus.

1843.—Samuel Ramsey.

1845.—Rev. Martin Smith.

1850.—Rev. Matthew B. Patterson.

1853.—William S. Post; elected March 7th, but did not serve.





1853.—Charles A. Barnett (August 1st).

1858.—Professor James A. Stephens.

1862.—George S. Rea.

1861.—Professor James A. Stephens.

1869.—T. A. Snively.

1870.—A. R. Keiffer.

1870.—W. H. Dill.

1872.—Rev. John Edgar.

1877.—J. R. Flickinger.

1881.—Rev. John Edgar.

1883.—J. R. Flickinger.

1884.—William H. Schuyler.

"CHRIST'S CHURCH."—After the Indian wars had closed and the Revolution had successfully ended, the settlers in this valley located permanently, and, from all we can learn, the Lutheran portion of the population was the first to enjoy the stated preaching of the gospel. Of the original founders of the Lutheran congregation at Bloomfield, we can give the names of only a few. The Comp family and Shover settled in this vicinity in about 1780; the Cless family, in 1785; the Clark, Fritz and Meyer families, in about 1790; the Westfall family, in 1791, and the Slouch, in 1795; the Smith, Crist and Sweger families, in 1800, and the Roth family, in 1803. Besides these, a number of others had settled in this part of the valley at the close of the last century; but the exact time of their arrival we cannot learn. These families were scattered over an extended territory, and at that time the population was comparatively sparse. When visited by a minister of their church, they came together the distance of six, eight and even twelve miles, through dark, pathless forests, over hills and streams, to hear the glad tidings of peace and salvation by faith through Jesus Christ. Private dwellings, barns, school-houses and the shaded woods served them as places for divine worship. It is highly probable that they were occasionally visited, from 1780 to 1788, by the Rev. John G. Butler, of Carlisle.

"Immediately after this, the Rev. John T. Kuhl commenced visiting and preaching for the Lutherans in Sherman's Valley, and in 1790 located near Loysville. From 1788 to 1795 he preached also for the scattered members of the church in the vicinity of Bloomfield. Of his success here and of the condition of the congregation at that time, we have no authentic information. Some time in 1795 or 1796, Rev. Kuhl left Sherman's Valley; but where he located after he resigned here, we have no means of knowing.

"Soon after this, the members in Sherman's Valley secured the spiritual labors of the Rev. John Herbst,

who located at Carlisle, Pa., in 1796, and took charge of the Lutheran congregation at Loysville, and preached also occasionally for the members here. We have been informed that he administered the sacraments among the members of the congregation, and it is probable that the congregation was regularly organized by him some time between 1797 and 1800. As the members were favored with occasional preaching, they naturally felt the want of a suitable house of worship, and such a house they now resolved to build.

"THE OLD UNION LOG CHURCH.—This church was built jointly by the Lutherans and German Reformed on one acre and a half of land, which they bought of Jacob Lupfer for twelve dollars. This land was located by Mr. Lupfer in 1787 by order from the Land Office, surveyed for church purposes in 1802 and conveyed by deed to the two denominations on the 14th of May, 1804, and is now embraced in the borough of Bloomfield. Those of the members who were able to do so, furnished each one round or more of logs. These logs were fine white pine, oak and some poplar. After all the required timber had been brought together, the church edifice was raised on Saturday, the 19th of June, 1798. The building was thirty-six feet long by thirty feet wide. In erecting the edifice, heavy cross-beams were inserted for a gallery, which was, however, not constructed till about twenty-two years after. Soon after the building had been raised, Mr. Andrew Shuman covered it with a substantial roof; but, as we are informed, nothing more was done towards its completion till 1802. Thus for four years the edifice stood without doors, windows or floor. There was then no stove in the church (as it was called), and preaching only in summer. The congregation sat on slabs laid on blocks sawed from logs, and the minister, when preaching, stood behind a little, rough, wooden table. The earth served as floor, and the roof as the only covering overhead, whilst the naked walls, without doors and windows, surrounded the attentive congregation. In winter the minister preached in private dwellings in the vicinity. At that time, during the cold seasons of the year, there was preaching here but seldom. The pastor resided at Carlisle, about eighteen miles off, and the roads in the depth of winter must have been almost impassable across the North Mountain and through the dreary forests of Sherman's Valley.

"In 1801, Rev. Herbst resigned at Carlisle, and consequently ceased to visit the members here. In 1802 a floor was laid in the church, doors were put up and windows round below; the spaces for windows round above were closed with boards; the seats remained as before, except that they were now raised on the floor, and the minister, as before, stood behind a small table when he preached. It is probable that about this time, or within a few years after, a stove was secured for the church.

<sup>1</sup> This is part of a discourse delivered by the Rev. D. H. Foelt, on the 4th of October, 1857, based on Psalm cxliii. 5: "I remember the days of old." On that day, and for the last time, divine worship was celebrated in Christ's old Union Log Church.





"As the draft of the church-land, made in 1802, clearly shows, the ground on which the church was located and the lands all around it were at that time well timbered with large forest trees. About one-acre and a half, lying northwest of the church, had been cleared a long time before, but was now densely covered with young pine bushes and sumac, and part of it was afterwards included in the grave-yard. A large pine tree stood in front of the church, facing what is now High Street. Near where the brick school-house now stands was a pond of water in which, at that time, an abundance of frogs sported, and all the low ground from the pond down to Big Spring was overgrown with underbrush and greenbrier. The church was located on an eligible site. The place is considerably elevated on a dry gravel bank, which slopes away towards the north and rising sun; northwest of it Limestone Ridge rises gradually in bold relief, and on the southeast it overlooks Bloomfield and a small but beautiful valley, when, at a distance of about one mile and a half, the view is bounded by the gracefully rising Mahanoy Ridge. A short distance west of the church the road forked—one road passed in front of the church and led to Carlisle; the other passed back of the church, over ground now embraced in the grave-yard, and led to Juniata River at Newport. At the time when the church was erected, all the lands around it, and nearly all that are now embraced in the borough of Bloomfield, were covered by a dense forest of large timber and under-wood. There was then not a house nearer than the old building on Mr. David Lupfer's farm and the dwelling of the late Mr. Barnett, each of them nearly a mile off. The church stood lonely in the woods to tell that God was worshipped there.

"The grave-yard was commenced soon after the erection of the church. Peter Moses was the first person buried here, and a Mr. Cless the second. The grave-yard, back of the church leans against Limestone Ridge, and from a gradual ascent looks down towards the southeast. The dead were buried here many years before their graves were inclosed by a fence. The grave-yard is now quite large, and the many white marble slabs, dotting it all over, tell the sad story of man's mortality."

After the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Herbst the congregation did not have a regular pastor until 1809, when the Rev. John Frederick Osterloh took charge of the Lutheran congregations in Sherman Valley, and served them until 1816, and in June, 1816, by resolution of the Synod the Rev. John William Heim became pastor, and served until his death, December 27, 1819. He preached entirely in the German language, and at the old log church once every four weeks. Mr. Focht says,—

"After the church had stood about twenty-two years, it was completed on the 19th of June, 1820. Seats were now constructed, and a pulpit, wine-glass shaped, and supported by a high post, was built against the northwest wall; a round, isolated altar was placed in front of the pulpit; windows were inserted round above; the roof inside received an arched board ceiling; the gallery, on three sides of the house, was erected and ceiled with boards below, and was supported by thick posts under strong cross-beams. All the wood-work was painted white, and the other part of the inside of the church received a coat of plaster. Mr. Michael Clouser superintended the carpenter work. After the church had in this way been completed, it was consecrated some time in July, 1820, and received the distinctive name, *Christ's Church*. The ministers present at the consecration were Rev. J. W. Heim, of the Lutheran Church; Rev. Jacob Shull, of the German Reformed Church; and Rev. Joseph Brady, of the Presbyterian Church. Several sermons were preached in the German language, and Rev. Brady preached a sermon in the English language. The concourse of people assembled on this joyful occasion is said to have been very great."

At the meeting of the West Pennsylvania Synod, held in Bloomfield in September, 1842, some of the ministers preached in the English language. Some of the members of the congregation at this place saw the necessity of introducing the English language into the pulpit, and desired the Rev. Mr. Heim to associate with a minister who could use the language. Against this innovation he was strongly opposed, and did not, nor would not, yield to their wishes. The history of the rise and progress of the English Lutheran congregation is here given from a letter written to the Rev. D. H. Focht by the Rev. Levi T. Williams, who was then stationed at what is now Duncannon.

"According to the directions of Rev. A. H. Lochman, D.D., then president of the West Pennsylvania Synod, I preached a trial sermon at Bloomfield some time in January, 1844. I was also to preach in the German language; but as I found the German-speaking members considerably opposed to that, I deemed it best to get Rev. Jacob Shull, a German Reformed minister, to fill that appointment for me. In order to reconcile the German-speaking members to English preaching, and to prevent a division of the congregation, no further appointment was made until every means had been used to induce the opposing party to countenance the enterprise. When every effort had been made in vain, it was finally resolved to organize an English Lutheran congregation, wholly separate from the German. This was effected on Friday, June



14, 1844, when the following brethren were elected as officers, viz.: Jacob Christ, Sr. and David Deardorff, Elders; H. C. Hickok, Esq. and George Attie, Deacons.

A call was then extended to me. This call I accepted. My introductory sermon I preached on Sunday, the 14th of July, the same year, in the brick school-house near the old Union Church. Soon after this our Presbyterian brethren relieved us of the necessity of worshipping in a filthy school-house by kindly tendering us the use of their church, which I then occupied till I resigned. I have no account of the number of members who joined in the organization, but there could not have been more than *eight or ten*. I preached for them every third Sabbath. The first communion was held on Sunday, December 8, 1844."

The Rev. Mr. Williams preached his last sermon to the congregation September 7, 1845, and soon after resigned and accepted a call to Franklin County. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lloyd Knight, who resided in the town. The German congregation under the Rev. J. William Heim, occupied the old Union Church, and, in the fall of 1848, permitted the English Lutherans to worship in the old Union Church under certain conditions, they yet having the use of the Presbyterian Church by the kindness of the society.

The Rev. Mr. Knight resigned in June, 1849, at which time the English Lutheran congregation numbered about seventy members. The Rev. Jacob Martin succeeded to the charge in July the same year. In a letter concerning the union of the German and Lutheran congregations, the Rev. Mr. Martin says,—

"I commenced my pastoral labors in the Bloomfield charge on the first Sabbath in July, 1849. The charge was then composed of Bloomfield, Petersburg, Billow's or St. David's, Mt. Pisgah, Newport, Buffalo, near Ickesburg, and New Buffalo, on the Susquehanna. After the death of Father Heim a convention of the Church Councils of the Lutheran congregations in Perry County was held at Bloomfield in February, 1850, and the congregations which Rev. Heim had served, together with those under my pastoral care, were so divided and arranged as to form three pastorates,—namely, the Loysville, the Bloomfield and the Petersburg. My charge (the Bloomfield) was then composed of five congregations,—namely, Bloomfield, Newport, Shuman's or St. Andrew's, St. John's, near Markelsville, and Buffalo, west of Ickesburg.

"At the close of 1849 Father Heim departed this

life, and thus the German part of the congregation was left without a pastor. As Rev. Martin could preach so well in both languages, he was able to give full satisfaction to both congregations and to meet all their wants. The convention referred to above so divided the congregations as to throw the Germans at Bloomfield into Rev. Martin's charge. *And in this way he became the regular successor of Rev. Heim, and thus the German and English congregations were united into one congregation."*

The Rev. Mr. Martin preached once in every three weeks, alternately, in the German and English languages.

Mr. Martin resigned in 1852, and preached his farewell sermon on the 28th of March in that year. He was followed by the Rev. William Gerhardt, in June of the same year, and resigned in June of 1853. The preaching to the Bloomfield congregation was required to be one-third German.

The Rev. Adam T. Height accepted a call to the congregation, and began his labors on the 1st of May, 1854. He served about seven months, and was succeeded by the Rev. D. H. Foelt, who preached his introductory sermon May 27, 1855. He served the charge for eight years and four months, and resigned October 1, 1863, then in ill health. He remained in Bloomfield and died at home. He was succeeded in the charge by the Rev. P. P. Lane, October 1, 1863, who continued about two years, and was followed by the Rev. G. F. Schaffer, who accepted the charge August 15, 1866. The Rev. S. A. Hedges assumed the pastorate August 4, 1869, and served until August, 1872. After an interval of a year the Rev. R. Sheeder became the pastor, and entered upon his duties August 9, 1873. After a year or two of service he resigned, and removed to his farm, and preached as a supply until a call was extended, in 1879, to the Rev. A. H. Spangler, which was accepted, and he became the pastor and continued until August, 1882. The Rev. A. H. F. Fisher was called to the charge, assumed the duties of the office August 5, 1883, and is still the pastor. The congregation at present numbers ninety-nine members.

The old log church which had been the home of the Lutheran and Reformed Churches in this vicinity for sixty years, was used for the last time October 4, 1857, when the Rev. D.





H. Focht delivered an appropriate address, from which many of these facts are obtained.

The old church had long been dilapidated and uncomfortable; and in 1855 action was taken which resulted in an effort towards building a new church, and a subscription-list was commenced Dec. 1, 1855. As the following action concerns also the Reformed Church, it is here given:

On the 18th of January, 1856, according to previous notice, the members of the Lutheran congregation met in the old Union Church to elect a building committee and consult on other matters pertaining to the erection of the new church. The vote being taken, it was found that the following brethren were unanimously elected the building committee, viz., Samuel Comp, Dr. Jonas Ickes, Henry Rice, John Beaver, Sr., and Jacob Stonffer. This committee was then instructed to consult with the German Reformed brethren respecting the propriety of dividing, equally, the ground on the southeast front of the grave-yard, held jointly by the two denominations; to see other churches and lay before the congregation the plan of the proposed new church; to contract for the erection of the new church edifice; and, finally, to superintend the erection of the new church, and see to it that it be built according to the contract. Without delay, the committee entered on the discharge of their duty with energy and unanimity.

According to previous announcement, the elders, deacons and trustees of both denominations met in the old Union Church on the 28th of February, 1856, to divide the ground held jointly by the Lutherans and German Reformed. Dr. Jonas Ickes was chosen president and Rev. Samuel Kuhn secretary of the convention, and the following action was had:

"The President of the meeting, Dr. Jonas Ickes, stated that the object of the meeting was the equal division of that part of the church lot, and of the church edifice thereon erected, bounded on the south by High Street, east by an alley and the school-house, north by the lower or southern grave-yard fence and west by lands of Samuel Klinepeter. On due deliberation the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the ground above described, which was the joint property of the German Re-

formed and Lutheran congregations, be divided equally between said congregations, after cutting off an alley on the east sixteen feet wide, and also one on the west twelve feet wide, in order that each of the said denominations may employ and use said ground, when so divided, for the purpose of holding and using church edifices as their exclusive property.

"*Resolved*, 2. That the division line is to be occupied by a fence to be built and kept in repair at the equal expense of the two congregations named.

"*Resolved*, 3. That neither of the two churches be built in from the alleys more than five feet.

"*Resolved*, 4. That the German Reformed Church edifice shall be built on the extreme west end and the Lutheran Church edifice on the extreme east end of said lots, alleys and spaces excepted as stated in the 1st and 3d resolutions.

"*Resolved*, 5. That the error in the deed, relating to the right of the Lutheran congregation to a piece of ground purchased jointly by the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations for the use of an additional burying-ground, be so amended and corrected in the deeds of conveyance as that the Lutheran congregation may be recognized as joint owner of said piece of land.

"*Resolved*, 6. That within the space of two years, dating from the first of April, A.D., 1856, to the first of April, A.D., 1858, the old church building, now standing on the above named property and known as the 'Union Church,' shall be taken down and all the material equally divided between the two congregations owing it.

"*Resolved*, 7. That the Trustees of both congregations be instructed to employ Daniel Gantt, Esq., to survey the ground and make the deeds of conveyance forthwith, and that the expenses thereof be defrayed equally by the two congregations.

"The minutes having been read, they were, on motion, unanimously approved. The meeting adjourned indefinitely.

"Signed, "JONAS ICKES,  
"SAMUEL KUHN, "President.  
"Secretary."

"On Thursday, the 10th of December, 1857, some of the members of both denominations met and tore down the seats, pulpit, board-ceiling, gallery and tore up the floor of the old church and divided the lumber equally between them. For twenty dollars the Lutheran trustees sold to the German Reformed trustees their half of the wall and roof which were soon after pulled down and used by the Reformed for various purposes. This was the end of the old log Union Church."

A contract was made May 3, 1856, for the erection of a new church with William Stonffer and Thomas Sutch, Jr., who soon after began the work, and on the 20th of September, 1856,





the corner-stone was laid with appropriate services, and the church was completed in October, 1857, at a cost of three thousand dollars. It was dedicated on the 22d of October in that year. The basement, then unfinished, was completed in 1862. The church was used without material change until 1885, when it was remodelled, and rededicated November 8th in that year.

A house and lot was bought of Conrad Roth June 5, 1854, and the house refitted for a parsonage, which is still used.

**TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH.**—Adherents of the Reformed denomination living in the vicinity of what is now Bloomfield, in the year 1798, united with the Lutherans in the erection of a log church, long known as the Union Church, a full account of which will be found in the sketch of Christ's Lutheran Church preceding this article. It is not known what pastors were preaching regularly in this region, but in 1815 and 1816 the Rev. Jonathan and Albert Helfenstein in the Caspar Lupfer house. In 1819 the Rev. Jacob Sholl was appointed to take charge of the Sherman's Valley congregations, which then embraced all the churches in what is now the county of Perry. His first sermon was preached October 3, 1819, in St. Peter's Church, now Spring township. He continued in charge until his death, September 4, 1847.

On the 31st of December, 1845, the trustees, Peter Smith, Philip Roth and David Lupfer, purchased one acre of land of Samuel Klinepeter as an addition to the burial-ground.

The Union Church was used until 1857, when, as the house was dilapidated and uncomfortable, it was thought best to take action in reference to the matter.

In pursuance of a call, the members of the Reformed congregation at New Bloomfield met, November 22, 1855, to take into consideration the building of a new church. Rev. S. Kuhn and F. M. McKeelhan were appointed a committee to request the Evangelical Lutheran congregation to unite in building a union church in this place. Adjourned to meet on the evening of November 29, 1855, at which time the committee reported that they had consulted Rev. D. H. Focht, pastor of the Lutheran Church,

and others concerning the expediency of erecting a union church jointly, etc.

Rev. Mr. Focht assured the committee that he cherished the kindest feelings of regard and Christian fellowship toward them as a congregation; yet, in pursuance of a resolution of the Lutheran Synod discountenancing the building of union churches, etc., therefore he judged it the better plan for each congregation to erect its own house of worship.

The committee, not having received a favorable response from the Lutheran brethren, therefore, among other things, recommending that the society forthwith enter into all the necessary arrangements for building a German Reformed Church, which was adopted, and the following-named persons were appointed a building committee, to wit: David Lupfer, John McKeelhan, George W. Meek, Charles Boyles and Jacob Mogle. At a joint meeting of the two congregations, held February 28, 1856, Dr. Jonas Iekes was called to the chair, and Rev. S. Kuhn was chosen secretary.

A number of resolutions were adopted. The fifth resolution was to have the deeds of conveyance corrected and amended so as to make the Lutheran congregation joint owners in the ground which had been purchased as additional burying-ground. The sixth resolution was "that within two years from the 1st of April, 1856, the old church shall be taken down and the material equally divided between the two congregations," which was done, and the old house was torn down in 1857.

The division of property was made by the Lutherans taking the west part of the church lot and the Reformed congregation the east part, both congregations jointly retaining the burial-ground, the Reformed conveying to the Lutherans a half-interest in the acre purchased by them in 1845.

After the division of the Reformed Church in Perry County into two charges, the New Bloomfield charge consisted of six congregations—to wit, Trinity, New Bloomfield; Christ's, Newport; St. John's, Markleville; St. Andrew's, Shuman's (now Eschol); St. David's, Pio Forge; and Zion's, Fishing Creek,—served by the Rev. Jacob Scholl, who died September 1, 1847, and



was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Ganz, who was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Kuhn, July 1, 1851; resigned December 26, 1862, eleven and a half years pastor.<sup>1</sup> Rev. David W. Kelly was called February 2, 1863, at which time the Joint Consistory resolved to reduce the number of preaching-points to four, by uniting, if possible, the Zion's congregation to St. David's, and the St. Andrew's to the Zion's or Blaine charge. Rev. Kelly entered upon his duties April, 1863, and resigned April 22, 1867. Rev. William F. Colliflower became pastor October, 1867; resigned November 4, 1870, three years and one month pastorate. Rev. James Crawford was ordained and installed July 22, 1871; resigned March 8, 1875. Rev. John Kretzing was installed April 26, 1876, and resigned July, 1881. Rev. William R. H. Deitrich, the present pastor, assumed the pastorate October 1, 1881.

The corner-stone of the present church, Trinity Reformed, was laid on the 30th of September, 1856, by the pastor, the Rev. Samuel Kuhn, the Rev. Dr. Ganz, a former pastor, preaching the sermon.

The society was incorporated by a decree of the court, October 26, 1856.

The church was completed in 1857, and dedicated on the 20th of September in that year. The ministers present were the pastor and the Revs. D. Schneck, A. H. Kremer, C. H. Leinbach, and T. P. Bucher. A Sunday-school was established on Sunday, May 8, 1858.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—The first account of preaching by the ministers of this denomination is found in the *Perry Forester*, in which it is announced that the Rev. Mr. Tarring will preach in the court-house at early candle-light on the evening of June 18, 1829. Soon after this time a society was organized, and elected the following persons as trustees: John Gotwalt, Adam M. Axe, Noah Hedden, Samuel Hedden and William McCroskey. On the 29th of October, 1830, these trustees pur-

chased of George Barnett lot No. 50, on the south side of High Street, on which they proceeded to the erection of a church edifice, which was completed in 1831. The pulpit for many years was on the north end of the audience-room, but later placed on the south end, opposite the entrance. The building was used until 1866, when it was rebuilt under the charge of the Rev. Franklin Gerhart, and dedicated in September, 1867.

The pastors who served on the circuit after Rev. Mr. Tarring are:

Daniel Hartman, — Lanahan, Elisha Butler, David Shover, Alexander McClay, — Parker, James Brady, George A. Stephenson, — Cornelius, — Enos, Dr. — Coffin, G. W. Elliot, W. A. McKee, 1818; J. W. Harghewat, 1851-52; David Castleman, 1853; D. S. Monroe, 1855; Gideon H. Day, 1856; Cambridge Graham, 1857-58; W. H. Keith, 1857; J. Y. Rothrock, 1859-60; I. B. Mann, 1860; M. S. Mendenhole, 1861-62; M. K. Foster, 1862; F. B. Riddle, 1863-65; S. A. Creveling, 1863; Franklin Gerhart, 1866-67; J. C. Heagy, 1866; G. W. Izer, 1867; George W. Bause, 1868-70; G. W. Izer, 1838; William Schreiber, 1869-70; E. Shoemaker, 1871; A. W. Decker, 1872-74; L. F. Smith, 1872-74; George W. Danlap, 1875-76; W. H. Bowen, 1875; J. H. S. Clark, 1876; John H. Cleaver, 1877-79; James M. Johnston, 1880-82; John A. McKendless, 1883; Thomas M. Griffith, 1884-85.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Among those who settled at Bloomfield after the selection of that place as the county-seat were several families who were Presbyterians. The churches in the eastern or lower end in 1826 extended a call to the Rev. John Niblock to become their pastor. This call he accepted and settled for a short time in Juniata township, but soon after removed to Bloomfield and lived in the house now occupied by Miss Elizabeth Hackett, where he died in 1831. The Middle Ridge Church<sup>1</sup> was the one nearest town and where the people of that faith attended. It is evident that a society was organized early in 1831, from the fact that in April of that year the trustees were making arrangements for building a house of worship. It is probable that services of some

<sup>1</sup> During the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Kuhn he traveled nineteen thousand, five hundred miles, baptized three hundred and twelve persons, confirmed two hundred and thirty nine, married one hundred and forty-seven and buried one hundred and sixty-eight.

<sup>1</sup> The history of Dick's Gap and Middle Ridge Churches will be found in Miller and Juniata townships, where they were located.





kind were held in the court-house before the death of Mr. Niblock, but not certain. The eastern churches were without preaching until April, 1833, when the Rev. Matthew B. Patterson sent them by the Presbytery as a supply, and on October 2d in that year the society asked for church organization, which was granted, and on November 30, 1833, it was perfected under the Rev. Mr. McKinley, of Carlisle, and the Rev. Mr. Rutter, pastor of the "Upper" Church. December 23, 1834, the churches of Bloomfield, Ickesburg and Landisburg united in extending a call to the Rev. John Dickey, who accepted and was installed in 1835, and served as pastor until April 23, 1854, when he resigned, and on the 20th of October, the next year, he died. Supplies were obtained from Presbytery for about three years, when the congregations united with Sherman's Creek and Dunenmon Churches in a call to the Rev. William B. Craig, which was accepted. He was installed June 17, 1857, and served ten years, when the relation was dissolved June 11, 1867. The Rev. H. K. McComb supplied the pulpit for several months and received a call from the church of Bloomfield as an independent organization. He was installed as pastor December 15, 1868, and the pastoral relation was dissolved April 12, 1870. The Rev. John Edgar was called to the pastorate in July, 1870, and was installed November 9th in that year. He continued in charge until September, 1883, when he resigned to take the presidency of Wilson College, in Chambersburg.

After an interval of several months the congregation extended a call to the Rev. R. F. McClean (the present pastor), April 1, 1884. The call was accepted, the charge assumed April 30th, and he was installed May 24, 1884. The congregation has a membership of one hundred and forty-three.

The trustees of the church, by their secretary, Benjamin McIntire, on the 21st of April, 1831, advertised for proposals to build a church edifice of brick, forty-three by forty-five feet, twenty-two feet in height and with a gallery. Two days later the present site, lot 22, on the corner of Carlisle and High Streets, was selected. Services were held in the court-house

and the Union Church, by the Rev. Matthew B. Patterson, who was sent as a supply by the Presbytery, and the Rev. John Dickey, until the completion of the church.

The contract was let to David Lupfer, who, in the early summer of 1833, began excavating for the foundation. When the walls were nearly up, a long rain so soaked them that, a high wind following soon after, they yielded to the pressure and fell down. The work was delayed and the church was not completed until the fall of 1835. The house was, with occasional repairs, used until 1870, when it was torn down and the present commodious brick edifice was erected on its site, at a cost of about seven thousand.

The elders of the church, from its organization in 1834, have served as follows:

1834. William McClure, Jeremiah Madden, James McCord.

1841. John Campbell, Finlaw McCown.

1858. Benjamin McIntire, Robert Nelson, John R. McClintock.

1869. William Willis.

1873. William A. Sponsler, William Burn.

1883. William Greer, William H. Neilson, William N. Seibert, John Adams.

ADAMS LODGE, No. 319, A. Y. M.—The warrant for the lodge was granted March 1, 1858, and constituted May 19th the same year. The names of the officers constituted under the warrant were Irvine J. Crane, W. M.; Charles J. T. McIntire, S. W.; Alexander C. Klink, J. W.; John A. Magee, secretary; C. W. Burkholder, treasurer; John Hartzell, S. D.; William Johnston, J. D.; William B. Sponsler, Tiler.

In addition to the officers, James Kacy was a warrant member. The lodge met for a time in an old hall on McClure Street, and removed to Odd-Fellows' Hall; from thence, May 29, 1861, to Wiggins' Hall; to the third story of B. F. Junkin's residence, October 24, 1866, and to the present hall, in the third story of the bank building, May 19, 1880.

The present officers are John Hood, W. M.; Mar. Rogers, S. W.; Edward R. Sponsler, J. W.; Charles H. Smiley, treasurer; W. N. Siebert, secretary; Alexander B. Grosh, S. D.; J. R. Flickinger, J. D.

The following are the names of the Past Masters:



Irvine J. Crane, warrant, May 19, 1858.

Irvine J. Crane, elected W. M., December 15, 1858.

Chas. J. T. McIntire, elected W. M., Dec. 21, 1859.

John A. Magee, elected W. M., December 19, 1860.

John P. Clark, elected W. M., December 18, 1861.

John P. Clark, re-elected W. M., Dec. 17, 1862.

F. B. Speakman, elected W. M., Dec. 16, 1863.

H. D. Woodruff, elected W. M., Dec. 21, 1864.

Joseph Swartz, elected W. M., December 20, 1865.

E. C. Long, elected W. M., Dec. 19, 1866.

Chas. J. T. McIntire, re-elected W. M., Dec. 18, 1867.

Ulysses Keeley, elected W. M., Dec. 16, 1868.

N. C. McMorris, elected W. M., Dec. 15, 1869.

M. B. Strickler, elected W. M., Dec. 21, 1870.

Chas. H. Smiley, elected W. M., Dec. 27, 1871.

Jeremiah Rinehart, elected W. M., Dec. 18, 1872.

John N. Eichal, elected W. M., Dec. 3, 1873.

W. N. Siebert, elected W. M., Dec. 23, 1874.

B. F. Junkin, elected W. M., Dec. 15, 1875.

I. D. Dunkel, elected W. M., Nov. 29, 1876.

Charles F. Kass, elected W. M., Dec. 19, 1877.

William Grier, elected W. M., Dec. 4, 1878.

Calvin Neilson, elected W. M., Dec. 24, 1879.

Calvin Neilson, re-elected W. M., Dec. 15, 1880.

John O. Moore, elected W. M., Nov. 30, 1881.

Alex. B. Grosh, elected W. M., Dec. 20, 1882.

Thos. L. Johnston, elected W. M., Dec. 12, 1883.

John Hood, elected W. M., Nov. 26, 1884.

**MACKINAW LODGE, No. 380, I. O. O. F.**—This lodge was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania under date of October 1, 1849. The first officers were A. C. Klink, N. G.; Daniel Gantt, V. G.; W. F. Klink, secretary; Assistant Secretary, John A. Baker; and George B. Arnold, treasurer. Of other early active members were David Deardorff, H. D. Woodruff, M. R. Clouser, Samuel Wiggins, John McKechnan, Henry Morse, John Sauck and John Bower.

Meetings were held in a room over the old bark-house on East McClure Street until 1858 when the lodge fitted up a hall in the third story of the Wiggins building, on the southwest corner of the public square. The building was destroyed by fire on the evening of December 8, 1873, by which the lodge lost all their effects except the charter, banner and a few of the books. The third story of Captain Fenstermacher's was then fitted for the purpose of a hall, and was used from December 29, 1873, to the present time.

**SERGEANT JOHN JONES POST, No. 418, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, Department**

of Pennsylvania, was organized at New Bloomfield, Pa., and instituted on the 28th day of June, 1881, with a membership of twenty-four comrades and officers. It was named in honor of Sergeant John Jones, of the Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, who fell in the line of his duty at Solenn Grove, N. C., March 10, 1865. The Post was mustered with Captain F. M. McKechnan, as commander; R. M. Alexander, senior vice commander; E. B. Weise, junior vice commander; O. P. Bollinger, surgeon; D. H. Smith, chaplain; S. H. Beck, adjutant; A. B. Grosh, officer of the day; etc., and has increased in membership, and numbers about sixty comrades, with prospects of a larger increase.

**THE PERRY COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.**<sup>1</sup>—This society grew out of a branch of the Philomathean Literary Society of Bloomfield Academy. The Philomathean was organized years ago by the students of Bloomfield Academy, and had for its object the advancement and development of the literary tastes and acquirements of the students in attendance upon the academy. For many years the weekly exercises of the Philomathean consisted merely of declamations, essays and disquisitions of a strictly literary character; and it was not until the 12th day of November, 1880, that the society resolved to add to its exercises the preparation and reading of papers upon subjects of historical interest to the county, at which date the history of the Historical Society proper commences. Upon that date the society first had under consideration the establishment of an historical department; but the society took no definite action upon the subject in the shape of a resolution at that meeting. Three days later the society, in pursuance of the president's call, met in extra session, when a number of historical queries were referred to certain members of the society to be answered in writing and read before the society at the next meeting, of which the following are an example:

1st. *Montour's Run*: after whom is it named; where does it rise; and where empty? To be answered in two hundred to two hundred and fifty words.

<sup>1</sup> By R. H. Stewart.





2d. When and where was the first mill erected in Perry County? Three hundred to three hundred and twenty-five words.

3d. What were the four original townships in Perry County; and how bounded? Five hundred to five hundred and twenty-five words.

The Hon. John A. Baker, editor and proprietor of *The Perry County Freeman*, with a view to aiding the society in its endeavors to preserve for posterity the early history of the county, and to enable the public to enjoy the fruits of the society's researches, kindly tendered the use of the columns of the *Freeman* to the society for the weekly publication of historical papers when approved by the society; and it is proper to observe here that it is in a great measure due Judge Baker that the society was enabled to facilitate its work, and that gentleman contributed largely to the work of the society by his extreme courtesy and readiness in assisting the preparation of papers, and in whom the society had at its command a store-house of invaluable facts and data concerning the early history of the county; and from this store-house has been drawn largely the material which goes to make up this history of the county.

In recognition of this courtesy tendered by Judge Baker, on the 19th of November, upon motion of Hon. W. H. Sponsler, the society passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That all queries, after they are read to the Society, be placed in the hands of an historical committee, whose duty it shall be to prepare the said queries for publication in *The Perry County Freeman*."

The weekly publication in the *Freeman* of papers read before the society upon subjects of deep historical interest to the whole county had the effect of attracting the attention of the whole county to the work of the society; and the standing invitation at the head of the *Freeman's* columns for all persons familiar with any subject upon which an historical paper may appear, to write the chairman immediately and criticise with the utmost freedom, soon deluged the committee with important and heretofore unknown facts and information. In this manner it soon became apparent that the scope of the society's usefulness was to be vastly enlarged; that a vast field for historical work was opened and de-

manded more of the time and labor of the society. With a view to facilitate the work of historical compilation, the following resolutions, on motion of Hon. W. H. Sponsler, passed the society January 14, 1881:

"*Resolved*, That the exercises of this Society be divided into three distinct courses as follows: I. The literary department, embracing orations, essays and select readings. II. The historical department, embracing the work of gathering the history of Perry County. III. The department of debate, embracing the discussion of such questions of general interest as may from time to time be selected.

"*Sec. 2.* Any member may select any or all of the said courses of his own choice; and shall signify to the secretary his selection on becoming a member.

"*Sec. 3.* Any course selected may be abandoned at any time, by giving the secretary notice of such intention in writing at least three weeks in advance.

"*Sec. 4.* Any member having selected any department shall be amenable to all the regulations of that department as long as he remains therein.

"*Sec. 5.* It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a complete list of the members of each department and from time to time note changes therein.

"*Sec. 6.* The foregoing resolution shall apply only to members hereafter elected; no member now in the Society shall be excused from the department of debate, except by the vote of a majority of the members of the Society."

The following are the names of the presidents of the society who served in the order named: Prof. J. R. Flickinger, James W. McKee, Hon. W. H. Sponsler, Clarence W. Baker, A. B. Grosh, C. W. Rinesmith.

The historical committee comprised W. H. Sponsler, Prof. J. R. Flickinger, Clarence W. Baker, J. C. Wallis, Rev. A. H. Spangler and Rev. John Edgar.

The labor devolving upon this committee growing so great and arduous, the society, on March 25, 1881, passed the following:

"*Be it Resolved*, That the historical committee of the Society, in addition to the members now constituting that committee, shall consist of the following members, to wit: Wilson Lupfer, J. W. Beers, A. B. Grosh, J. W. McKee, George Rouse, C. W. Rinesmith, William Orr and R. H. Stewart.

"*Sec. 2.* It shall be the duty of the chairman of said committee as soon as shall be deemed convenient, to assemble the committee, and resolve it into sub-committees, assigning to such committees respectively such districts, townships or historical epochs as shall by such committee be deemed advisable.





"Sec. 3. That such sub-committee, when appointed shall proceed immediately to write up all facts touching the geography, description or history of the locality assigned, not yet read before the Society; and present the same to the general committee for approval.

"Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the historical committee, from time to time, to inform the committee on exercises of the material on hand pertaining to the historical department; and the committee on exercises shall select for the purpose of being read before the Society such queries as shall in their discretion be deemed appropriate."

During the period elapsing from the date of the passage of the above resolution to the 17th of June of the same year, the date of the Historical society's dissolution, papers of the most absorbing interest touching the history of the county were read before the society. The history of the county's division into townships and boroughs, its mountains, hills, valleys, streams, ponds, natural curiosities, post-offices, towns, villages and industrial enterprises all were the theme of some written disquisition at one time or another. The old-established families, public men, the churches, schools, statistics of the county, its officers, and every branch of inquiry touching the topography, geology and history of the county received at the hands of the society the most earnest and attentive investigation.

But, alas! the spirit of stolid indifference and apathy which seized upon the society, when the heated summer approached like a rancorous worm, wrought its way to the very heart of the society; interest began to lag until the 17th of June, when the ardor of a majority of the members had become so lethargic that the grand work, begotten in the warmest spirit of enthusiasm, was allowed to be abandoned.

The members actively engaged in the work of historical compilations, were Hon. W. H. Sponsler, Clarence W. Baker, Prof. J. R. Flickinger, who were indefatigable and ardent laborers in the work; Rev. John Edgar, Rev. A. H. Spangler, Wilson Lapfer, A. B. Grosh, J. W. Beers, Lewis Potter, J. C. Wallis, William Orr, C. W. Rinesmith, George R. Barnett, Cloyd N. Rice, James W. Shull, Elmore Maust, James W. McKee, William Mitchell, George A. Rouse, Joseph Arnold, William R.

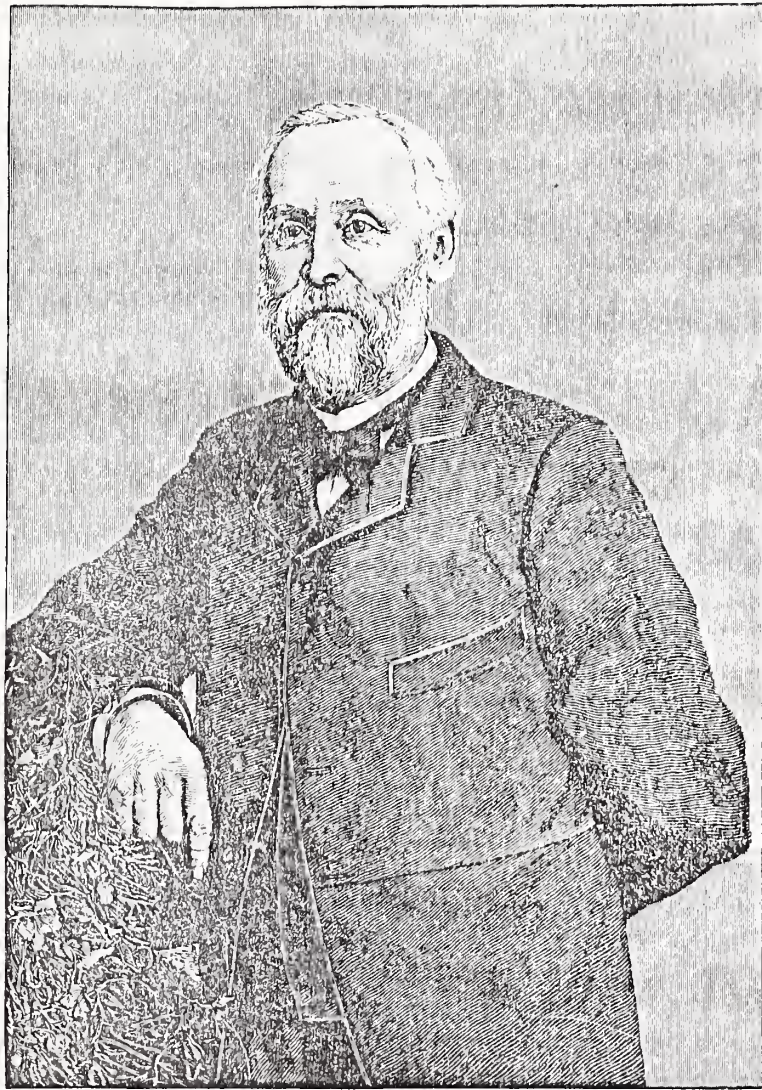
Pomeroy, L. E. Donnelly, William R. Magee, J. L. Markel and R. H. Stewart.

As a slight token of appreciation of the assistance rendered, the society, on February 11, 1881, on motion of C. W. Baker, elected the following gentlemen honorary members: Dr. William H. Egle, of Harrisburg; James B. Hackett, of Bloomfield; George S. Briner, of Bloomfield; Ed. C. Johnson, of New Germantown; James Wood, of Blain; William E. Baker, of Eschol; Hon. Frederick Watts, of Carlisle; F. W. Gibson, of Falling Springs; James L. Diven, of Landisburg; W. A. Meminger, of Donnelly's Mills; A. L. Heuch, Rev. J. J. Hamilton, Roseburg; Hon. John A. Baker and William A. Sponsler, of Bloomfield, William W. McClure, of Green Park; John A. Wilson, of Landisburg; Hon. A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia; and Dr. Alfred Creigh, of Washington, Pa.

In concluding this brief sketch of the Perry County Historical Society, the writer cannot refrain from deploring the suspension of their grand work instituted by the society, in the very zenith of its usefulness. Had it continued there would have been preserved to posterity an exhaustive and invaluable history of the county; and we can but indulge the hope that ere long the now slumbering noble and patriotic zeal which prompted the founders of this society of the past will crystalize in a new determination to complete the great work so auspiciously inaugurated and so haplessly suspended.

THE PRESS.—The *Perry Forester* was established in 1820 at Landisburg by Alexander Magee and H. W. Peterson, the first number being issued June 12th. Mr. Peterson retired January 13, 1821. On the 26th following, Mr. Magee enlarged it from four columns to five. Upon the removal of the county-seat to Bloomfield, Mr. Magee began to make preparations to remove to that place, and in April, 1829, the office of the *Perry Forester* was removed. Mr. Magee retained the paper until March 1, 1832, when he sold it to David A. Reed, who became both editor and proprietor. On February 14, 1835, the paper was purchased by Dr. Jonas Leakes, and Peleg Sturtevant became the editor. It was published under this management until





*Frank Mortimer*







February 13, 1836, when it was accordingly discontinued.

The *Perry County Democrat* succeeded to the good-will of the *Perry Forester*. It was established by George Stroop and James E. Sample, the first number being issued October 7, 1836.

The *Liverpool Mercury*, established at Liverpool, was moved to Bloomfield and published a few weeks by James B. Cooper, when it was purchased by Stroop & Sample and was absorbed in the *Democrat*, which, December 8th, in that year (1836), was enlarged to six columns. Mr. Sample retired November 16, 1837, and became editor and proprietor of the *Spirit of the Times*, of Millintown, Juniata County.

The *Democrat* remained in the possession of Judge Geo. Stroop until Jan., 1851, when John A. Magee, (son of Alexander Magee), and Geo. Stroop, (son of Judge Stroop), succeeded to the paper. The latter retired in 1858, and the paper has since been managed by John A. Magee. It was enlarged to seven columns June 13, 1867, and to its present size, eight columns, in January, 1871.

The *Perry County Freeman* was established as the *Perry Freeman*, in 1839, by John A. Balm, who has been editor and proprietor from that time to the present. It was begun as a six-column paper, and the first issue was on the 21st of June in that year. In 1850 the office was located in the second story of the Perry County Mutual Fire Company's building, which, in 1878, passed to Mr. Baker, who now owns and occupies the upper and lower floors. About 1870 the paper was enlarged to its present size. It was in this journal that the valuable contributions to the Historical Society were published.

The *Perry County Standard* was established at Newport September 1, 1811, by Samuel Schroch, as the *Newport Standard*. It was purchased by Michael Kepner, of Bloomfield, who moved it to that place August 22, 1811. It was edited by John D. Crilley. Later it passed to Rightmeyer & Morgan, and in 1847 to Samuel G. Morrison and John A. Magee, and in 1848 was discontinued and merged with the *Perry County Democrat*.

The first issue of the *People's Advocate and Perry County Democratic Press* was published

in Bloomfield June 29, 1853. A few years prior to this, irreconcilable differences had arisen between leading men of the Democratic party in the county, until quite a number of the leaders determined to start another Democratic paper. Accordingly, early in the spring of 1853 some seven hundred or eight hundred dollars were raised, and the present editor and publisher, John H. Sheibley, then employed in the type-foundry of L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia, was authorized to select presses, type and other material for the new paper and become its editor. When first started it was a four-page paper, with seven columns to the page. On the advent of the American party, in 1854, the *Advocate* upheld its principles until 1856, when the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in 1855, and the continued agitation of the slavery question called into existence the Republican party, when the *Advocate* cast its lot with that party. The paper continued a seven-column journal until 1866, when it was enlarged to eight columns. On December 5, 1873, the building in which the *Advocate* was published was destroyed by fire, and a power-press and a hand-press, together with much material, was destroyed.

In the earlier years of the existence of the *Advocate*, A. B. Anderson, one of the projectors, greatly assisted in the editorial work.

After the paper had been in existence a couple of years, at the request of those who had contributed towards its original purchase, the stock and good-will of the paper, by purchase and yearly subscriptions, gradually passed into possession of the present and first editor and publisher, who thus became its proprietor.

Since the first number, in 1853, the paper has made its appearance every week without missing a single number.

The *Times* was established in 1867 by Frank Mortimer, the present proprietor, and was issued gratuitously, monthly, as an advertising sheet in the interest of his mercantile business. The frequent requests for a weekly issue caused him to enlarge in 1869 and issue it weekly, at a subscription price of one dollar. From a subscription-list of three hundred copies it soon reached



such a list as to compel an enlargement and the procuring of a new press and steam-power. It now has a circulation of nearly twenty-five hundred copies.

The *Times* takes no part in politics, but is issued as a literary and local newspaper.

FRANK MORTIMER was born in Franklin, Mass., March 1, 1829. Until he was seventeen years of age he was employed on a farm. At that age he went to Boston, where he secured a situation as clerk in a large dry-goods establishment. In 1849 he went to New York City, where he began the study of the law, which, after three years, he was compelled to abandon on account of failing eyesight, which, for a time, threatened to render him entirely blind. He again entered the mercantile business, which he followed until the breaking out of the Rebellion. In May, 1861, he joined the army, going out in command of Company L, Ninth New York. On the 5th of December, 1862, he was taken prisoner by a scouting party near Falmouth and taken to Lynchburg and from there to Atlanta, Ga. Early in May, 1864, he, with several other prisoners, made their escape and reached the lines of General Rosecrans, after being out for fifteen nights. The condition of his health now compelled him to leave the army. In January, 1864, he located in Green Park, Perry County, from whence he removed to New Bloomfield, in March, 1865. Here he continued the mercantile business, and in 1867 commenced the publication of the *Times*. Since that date, up to this time, he has conducted both the *Times* and his mercantile affairs with marked success. Mr. Mortimer's family consists of a wife, who was Miss Sarah A. McClellan, of Iberia, Morrow County, Ohio, one son and four daughters.

THE PERRY COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company was incorporated by act of Legislature April 18, 1843, with the following corporators: Finlaw McCown, David Darlington, John Gotwalt, John Witherow, David Deardorff, John Rice, John McBride, David Lupter, Joseph Carey, James Black, Samuel Leiby, John Junkin, Henry Fetter, Wm. B. Anderson, Abraham Addams, Thomas B. Cochran, Robert Elliot, Abra-

ham B. Demaree, Jacob Evinger and Jacob Shearer. The corporators met on July 8th and elected Finlaw McCown president, David Deardorff treasurer and Joseph Carey secretary. The office was open for business on the 1st of September, 1843, and insurance policies were issued. In the summer of 1849 the insurance office was erected on lot No. 59, which was purchased, January 1, 1848, of George Barnett.

In the year 1853, ten years after opening, the company had issued three thousand two hundred and forty-eight policies, of which, on September 1, 1853, two thousand and sixty-nine were in force.

The company continued business until 1878, when it was thought best to retire from business, and, by a vote of the stockholders and on a decree of the Court of Common Pleas granted August 22, 1878, the company was dissolved. The insurance office was sold to John A. Baker, editor of the *Freemath*.

The presidents of the company from its organization to its close were as follows:

1843, Finlaw McCown; 1849, George Barnett; 1853, Conrad Roth, Jr.; 1856, B. McIntire; 1857, Conrad Roth, Jr.; 1860, John Campbell; 1861, William A. Sponsler; 1863, Conrad Roth; 1866, William A. Sponsler; 1868, B. F. Junkin; 1874, Conrad Roth.

## CHAPTER VI.

### TYRONE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township originally embraced all that part of Perry County lying west of the Juniata River. The purchase of the territory lying north of the Blue Mountains was made of the Indians, at Albany, N. Y., in July, 1754. Cumberland County had been organized four years previously, and the territory purchased before this date was then organized into townships. The territory above the Blue Mountains was considered under the jurisdiction of the proprietaries, and a part of Cumberland County. Trespassers had been driven from these lands in 1750. So many had returned and settled in the territory by October, 1754, that petitions were sent to the Cumberland County Court asking for townships to be erected (as will be seen on page



727). The part of the court record relating to the erection of Tyrone township reads as follows :

"And we further erect the settlements called Sherman's Valley and Bufolo's Creek into a separate township, and nominate the same the township of Tyrone, and we appoint John Scott & Linton to act as constable therein for the remaining part of the current year."

Tyrone, thus erected, embraced all of Perry County north of the Juniata River. The territory east of the river was all embraced in Fermanagh township, which was erected in 1755. Tyrone township was reduced by the erection of Toboyné, in 1763, and Rye, in 1767. Its territory from that time remained unchanged until 1817, when Saville was taken from the northern part. Since that time portions have been taken off to form Centre, Carroll, Madison and Spring townships.

ASSESSMENT OF 1767.—The first assessment of Tyrone township of which any information is obtained was made in the year 1767, and is here given. It will be remembered that at this time Toboyné and Rye had been erected from Tyrone. The following are the names of persons assessed and the number of acres owned by each person :

Hugh Alexander, 200; Hermanus Alricks, 200; John Black, 300; Robert Brotherton, 100; David Beard, 150; Henry Cunningham, 250; David Carson, 100; Allen Carson, 100; John Darlington, 300; John Dunbar, Sr., 100; James Dickson, 200; John Dunbar, Jr., 100; James Diven, 100; James Dunbar, 100; Thomas Elliot, 200; Edward Elliot, 200; Samuel Fisher, 200; Hance Ferguson, 300; Thomas Fisher, 100; Henry Gass, 250; James Glass, 300; Obadiah Garwood, 125; John Hamilton, 150; John Johnston, 100; Thomas Hamilton, 100; John Kinlead, 100; Hugh Kilgore, 100; Widow Kennedy, 100; Patrick Kinsloe, 100; Widow Kinkoad, 100; Robert Kelly, 100; John Kennedy, 100; Samuel Lamb, 50; Thomas Maney, 300; William McClure, 260; Owen McKeab, 200; David McClure, 100; William Miller, 250; John McConnell, 200; William Noble, 100; Richard Nicholson, 200; William Officer, 100; James Orr, 100; William Patterson, 100; John Perkins, 50; James Purdy, 100; Thomas Ross, 200; Jonathan Ross, 150; George Robinson, 300; Alexander Roddy, 300; Robert Robinson, 100; Robert Vin, 150; William Sanderson, 200; John Sanderson, 200; Alexander Sanderson, 200; John Sharps, 100; Andrew Simonson, 100; John Scott, 400; Peter Stones, 200; John Simonson, 400; Peter Titters, 50;

Francis Wert, 300; William Waugh, 100; Daniel Williams, 100; John Williams, 100; Robert Welsh, 100; John Wilson, 300; Thomas Wilson, 300.

In 1779 Obadiah Garwood was assessed with a saw-mill, Widow Robison with a grist-mill and Francis West with a grist and saw-mill. West lived on the township line between Tyrone and Rye. The following mills and distilleries were assessed in 1782 :

Hugh Brown, still; John Black, still; Robert Irwin, Sr., two stills; Robert Irwin, Jr., two stills; James Fisher, one malt-kiln; Robert Garwood, grist-mill; George Hamilton, still; William Neilson, still; Alexander Roddy, saw-mill; Robert Scott, still; John Sanderson, two stills and a grist-mill; Francis West, grist-mill and old mill.

The following, from the assessment roll of the township in 1814, is of interest as showing the industries of the township in that year :

#### TYRONE ASSESSMENT, 1814.

James Diven, tan-yard; George Elliot, grist-mill; John Foos, saw-mill, still; Francis Gibson, 2 distilleries; Widow Gibson's heirs, grist-mill; Conrad Halteman, saw-mill; Christian Heckerdorn, saw-mill and still; Nicholas Iekes, saw-mill, 2 stills; Nicholas Loy, saw-mill; John Linn, still; Samuel and Andrew Linn, grist and saw-mill; Peter Mores, tilt-hammer; Samuel McCord, saw-mill; Samuel Nickey, tan-yard; William Power, store; Francis Patterson, saw-mill; Thomas Purdy, store; Francis Portline, still; Josiah Roddy, still; Zachariah Price, grist-mill; Adam Scler, grist and saw-mill; John Shafer, saw-mill; Jacob Shatto, saw-mill; Samuel Smiley, still; Frederick Smiley, saw-mill; Martin Swartz, grist and saw-mill; Henry Shoemaker, still; Jacob Stambaugh, still; Shoeman & Utter, grist and saw-mill; Geo. Stroop, saw-mill; Zalmon and Azariah Toney, grist and saw-mill, still; Robert Thompson, tan-yard; Frederick Shull, still; Englehart Womley, still; John Waggoner, grist and saw-mill, still; Adam Webley, still; George Waggoner, saw-mill.

EARLY SETTLERS AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.—Tyrone, the mother of the townships of the greater part of Perry County, is at present a small township, and some of the settlements made in Sherman's Valley before 1750 were made within its limits, but it is difficult to ascertain the locality. The best information upon the subject will be found in the history of Spring township, one of the youngest in the county, which contains names now found in the present limits of Tyrone. The Fisher and Sanderson





lands, there mentioned, are located in the north-west corner of Spring township, joining Tyrone and some portion of the land was in the limits. Alexander Roddy, Thomas Wilson, William Patterson, James Kennedy, John and Joseph Scott and others were located here in 1753, before the purchase, and took out warrants as soon as practicable after purchase.

Alexander Rhoddy, or Roddy, and Thomas Wilson are mentioned in the warrants of Robert and James Wilson, Andrew Simeson and others as being located when they came, in 1755. Their locations are given as west of Montour's Run. Roddy lived at the place several years before he took up a warrant, May 13, 1763, on Roddy's Run, to which place he moved and where he soon after built the Roddy-Wagoner Mill. He purchased other lands adjoining the Mill Run tract on both sides of the run, and, in 1767, was assessed on one hundred acres and a grist-mill in Toboyne township, and on three hundred and a saw-mill in Tyrone township, a part of the three hundred acres being his original purchase, near Montour Run. A full account of the grist-mill and the Roddys will be found in Madison township. Josiah and Alexander Roddy, sons of Alexander Roddy, Sr., in 1786, warranted one hundred and seventy-five acres bounded on the north by lands of the late Alexander Roddy, on the east by the heirs of Andrew Simeson, and on the south by land of Letitia Alexander. In 1789 the Roddys took out a warrant for three hundred and twelve acres, adjoining the Wilson tract and William McClure (poor-house tract). It is now owned by Henry Cooper's heirs, John Staumbaugh and others. The Letitia Alexander above mentioned was the second wife of Hugh Alexander, and warranted one hundred acres June 24, 1789, joining the heirs of Charles Stewart, Alexander Roddy, deceased, Andrew Simeson, deceased, and James Bell. Philip Fosselman purchased part of this tract and water-rights of Josiah Roddy from the farm north, and in 1813 built a stone tannery on a branch of Montour's Run, and carried on business there until June 23, 1832, when he sold to Jacob Shearer, who continued until 1856, when it was abandoned. Mr. Shearer, in

1849, went to California, and sent to the tannery large quantities of hides. In his absence it was conducted by James McElheny, now of Bloomfield.

Robert and James Wilson, in their warrant for four hundred acres, dated February 3, 1755, say they have located "where Thomas Wilson and Alexander Roddy have presumed to settle on Montour's Run, adjoining the dwelling plantation of Andrew Montour." Andrew Simeson, on the same date, February 3, 1755, received a warrant for one hundred acres, "including his improvement purchased of Joseph Scott, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson and Alexander Roddy." This tract is known as the old John Albert and John Creigh farms.

Andrew Montour, a half-breed, and brother of the famous Catharine Montour, was at the conference, in May, 1750, of Richard Peters, Conrad Weiser and the three Indian delegates from the Five Nations, held at George Croghan's (Sterrett's Gap), when Peters and Weiser were on their way to drive off the trespassers on the Indians' land. These were driven off, and on the 18th of April, 1752, Andrew Montour received a commission from the Governor to settle and reside upon the Indians' land (their consent having been previously obtained), in any place he should consider most convenient and central, and to preserve the lands from being settled upon by others, and to warn off all who presumed to locate there; also to report to the government the names of such as did locate, that they might be prosecuted. It is evident from the earliest warrants that he settled on a run subsequently named after him. In the application of Alexander Roddy and others they are mentioned as bounded by Andrew Montour's plantation. These lands lie between Landisburg and Loysville, on Montour's Run. Conrad Weiser, an Indian interpreter, while on his way to Anghwick to hold a treaty with the Indians, stopped at Montour's, in August, 1754, and in his journal of September 1st of that year he says,—

"Crossed the Kittatinny Mountains at George Croghan's Gap and Sherman's Creek, and arrived that day at Andrew Montour's, accompanied (from Harris' Ferry) by himself, the Half King, another Indian and my son. I found at Andrew Montour's about fifteen



Indians, men, women and children, and more had been there, but were gone.

"Andrew's wife had killed a sheep for these some days ago. She complained that the Indians had done great damage to the Indian corn, which was now ready to roast."

Andrew Montour took out a warrant for one hundred and forty-three acres, now between Landisburg, Montour's Run and Sherman's Creek, which, June 13, 1788, was surveyed to William Mitchell, and soon passed to Abraham Landis.

The old mill, yet standing, and owned by Jeremiah Rice, was evidently built in 1786, as part of the iron machinery has stamped upon it the figures 1786. Andrew Montour evidently left this part of the country soon after settlers began to arrive, as his mission was accomplished. Abraham Landis, of Lancaster County, May 26, 1787, warranted one hundred and sixteen acres. He soon after purchased the one hundred and forty-three acres of William Mitchell, and in 1795 the two tracts were patented to Abraham Landis. As far as can be ascertained, Landis laid out the town of Landisburg in 1793. There is no evidence that Mr. Landis ever lived in Landisburg, as he is mentioned in all deeds as of Cocalico township, Lancaster County. Lots were sold in the town until March 10, 1813, when he sold the farm lands and unsold lots to George Stroop, who laid out an addition to the town and died before 1828. His heirs failed to comply with the terms of sale by Landis, and, December 26, 1828, Abraham Landis gave to Peter Falmestock, his son-in-law, power of attorney to transact his business at the place. Action was begun, and the property again came to Landis. Compromise was made with purchasers, and the remainder of the farm lands were sold to Dr. Samuel Moore, General Henry Fetter and Zachariah Rice. Peter Falmestock, before 1830, had built a scythe and edge-tool factory, and also had then a tilt-hammer at the old Francis Patterson mill (now Lightner's mill). The names of John Henry and Catharine Landis are found later in the history of the town, and were doubtless children of Abraham Landis. None of the family are now living in the county.

At the mouth of Laurel Run Robert Scott

took up, September 22, 1767, a tract containing one hundred and ninety-one acres, and in 1791 warranted three hundred acres adjoining, which later passed to William Power, known as Tyrone William Power, who was for many years a merchant at Landisburg. He died in 1831, and left his real estate to his grandsons, William and John Power. The William Power, Jr., farm later was sold to William Lightner, son of Henry. At his death it was bought by Samuel R. Lightner, son of Jacob, who now owns it. William Power, Jr., now resides at Landisburg. John Power lived on his farm for several years, carried on a tannery at Ickesburg, was in the service in the last war and died in Harrisburg. His farm was sold years ago to Peter Shaffer, by whom it was conveyed to the present owner, Peter Lightner.

On Laurel Run, and above the Robert Scott warrant, William Patterson settled in 1753, as is indicated by his deposition in the Kirkpatrick case before the Governor. He does not seem to have warranted land until 1766, and then took up four hundred acres, which is still in possession of the family. Francis Patterson, in 1814, had then a saw-mill, and soon after erected an oil-mill, which, in 1825, was operated by Thomas Patterson, who also was running the saw-mill and a chopping-mill.

Falmestock & Ferguson, about 1838, built a scythe and edge-tool factory at the Patterson mill, and ran it until January 15, 1836. The mill property was purchased by John Waggoner, son of John Waggoner, of Kennedy's Valley, who changed the oil and chopping-mill into a grist-mill. Solomon Hengst conducted a foundry at the place for a few years after 1840. The mill property is now owned by William A. and James F. Lightner.

James Blaine located one hundred acres, February 3, 1755, adjoining John Caruthers. This tract lies south of Laurel Run and north of the spur of which Pilot Hill is the termination. John Caruthers was then located, it appears, but it was not until September 23, 1766, that he secured three hundred acres of land now owned partly by Henry J. Rice. Michael Murray located a tract April 11, 1792. These lands were south of the William Patterson tract. The





Caruthers lands are known as the Caldwell Still-House tract.

Above the mouth of Laurel Run John Dunbar, Jr., took up one hundred acres, April 22, 1763, adjoining his father, John Dunbar, Sr., who had some time previously taken up a tract, and July 19, 1768, John Dunbar, Sr., took up three hundred acres adjoining his old survey, and May 17, 1786, he took up one hundred acres adjoining William Patterson. A part of the Dunbar lands were in possession of the family as late as 1810. On this Dunbar tract the Rev. J. W. Heim built a stone grist-mill about 1830, which, April 6, 1852, was sold by his administrator to Joseph Bixler, and later passed to Anthony Firman, and now is owned by George Weaver.

James Thom, on April 22, 1763, took out one hundred and fifty acres adjoining Roger Clark, William Officer and Alexander Roddy. A note by William Peters, secretary of the Land-Office, is written in the warrant as follows :

"The land for which this warrant is granted having been settled upwards of nine years ago, the interest and Quit-Rents is to commence from March 1, 1754."

This tract is now owned by — Briner and Thomas Morrow. James Thom warranted, September, 1766, another tract on the south side of Sherman's Creek, adjoining Robert Miller, who located one hundred acres March 18, 1763.

William Officer, on the 17th of September, 1766, warranted one hundred and fifty acres adjoining lands of Alexander Roddy and John Sharp. This land later came to George Loy, whose grandson, John Ritter, now owns it.

June 1, 1762, John Hamilton, son-in-law of Hugh Alexander, warranted one hundred and fifty acres along Muddy Run. Hamilton, in 1769, moved to Juniata County, and settled on land now owned by Hugh Hamilton, his grandson. In 1788 the land was owned by George Hackett, and was bought by Andrew Tressler.

Archibald Stewart, June 28, 1762, took up one hundred acres adjoining lands of John Scott, Jas. Galbreath and John Dunbar. He had three sons,—Samuel, Archibald and Thomas. Samuel settled on the homestead and died there; his son John now owns this farm. Thomas, another

son of Samuel, resided on part of the old James Galbreath tract, which, about 1800, passed to George Waggoner.

William McClure warranted 261 acres May 12, 1763, adjoining lands of John Sharp and John Simeson, and before 1791 sold the farm to Martin Bernheisel. The children of William McClure by his first marriage were Alexander, Robert, John, William, Elizabeth (Mrs. Joseph Diven), Margaret (Mrs. — Lemon). Alexander settled at Centre Church, in Madison township, and was the father of A. K. McClure, editor of the *Philadelphia Times*; Robert and John went West; William removed to New Bloomfield and engaged in the tanning business. The children of William McClure by the second marriage were James, Samuel, Joseph, Polly, Nancy, Jane, Susan and Ann. James and Samuel settled in the vicinity of the homestead; Joseph went to California.

After the death of Martin Bernheisel the farm passed to his son Adam, who married Eve Loy, and in 1806 built the old brick house that stands in front of the alms-house, and on April 12, 1810, sold the farm to the poor directors of Cumberland County, and moved West. The other sons of Martin Bernheisel were John, Samuel and Jacob. John married Catharine Loy, and bought a farm between Green Park and Elliptsburg, which is now owned by his heirs. A clover-mill and saw-mill were built on the stream over fifty years ago, and about 1863 Solomon, son of John, changed it into a grist-mill, which, in 1885, was refitted with steam-power. Samuel Bernheisel settled near the old McClure tract and below it.

South of the McClure tract in 1755, John Simeson took up four hundred acres, about the same time Andrew Simeson took out his warrant. One hundred and thirteen acres of the tract were sold to George Minnich, August 19, 1796, who later purchased the whole tract. George Minnich lived to be ninety-three years of age, and died in 1865. His land was divided between his two sons, George and Daniel, long before his death. The east part is now owned by Henry P. Lightner and George W. Shoemaker; the west part by John Minnich, son of Daniel Minnich. The sons of Daniel



are John, Joseph, William, David, George, Andrew and C. C.; the sons of George are Samuel, Henry, Benjamin, John W. and James. With the exception of Joseph, all are living in the vicinity.

April 13, 1786, William Anderson obtained a warrant for two hundred acres adjoining lands of William Miller, and now owned by Jonathan Arnold. One hundred and twenty acres, west of the almshouse tract were taken up by John Sharp, May 13, 1763, adjoining Wm. McClure, John Hamilton, James Thom and Wm. Officer. In 1788 Michael Loy purchased the property of John and Agnes Sharp. In the same year he built the dwelling-house now occupied by George Ritter, whose wife, Catharine, was a granddaughter. He died about 1815, and left eleven children—George, Nicholas, John, Michael, Mary, Catharine, Margaret, Susan, Eve, Elizabeth and Barbara. George, the eldest, obtained tracts of William Officer, and his grandson, John Ritter, now owns it.

Nicholas settled first in Saville township, on two hundred acres of land, which, April 25, 1826, he sold to George Loy, and on which was a saw-mill. He then moved to Centre, and lived and died where Andrew Loy (his son) now lives.

John Loy moved to Ohio; Michael married a Miss Shuman, and, October 15, 1805, purchased the home farm and lived there until his death; Mary married Abram Ritter and settled near Elliot's Run; Catharine became the wife of John Bernheisel and settled near Green Park; Eve married Adam Bernheisel and settled on the McClure tract, which, April 12, 1810, he sold and moved West; Margaret married — Lippert and settled in Cumberland County; Elizabeth married John Kepner, of Juniata County; Susan became Mrs. Nicholas Ickes and lived in Ickesburg; Barbara was the wife of — Lupter, of Bloomfield.

February 4, 1755, Ludwig Laird warranted one hundred and fifty-three acres, which were surveyed to Henry Shoemaker August 2, 1811. The west part of Green Park is on this tract, and the farm is now owned by M. Knoll. The east part of the town is on a tract of fifty acres which was warranted to James Moore, Septem-

ber 25, 1766. The farm land is now owned by William W. McClure and John Dunn.

Robert Irvin, who lived in Saville township, warranted, July 23, 1791, three hundred acres adjoining John Dunbar and Nicholas Bower, near Bower's Mountain.

Bell's Hill derives its name from James Bell, who, on July 5, 1768, took up two hundred and twenty-three acres on and near it. April 16, 1802, he sold ninety-one acres to James Wilson, who, on April 16, 1812, sold it to Francis Postline, a merchant of York. It was adjoining lands of Abraham Landis, George Stroop, Michael Kinsloe and George Waggoner.

James Smith, November 15, 1768, on application No. 5253, took up three hundred acres adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson and James Galbreath.

Michael Kinsloe located two hundred acres by lands of Letitia Alexander and William Henderson; warranted it May 6, 1795, and on September 29, 1800, two hundred acres adjoining William McClure, now owned by William Loy and others.

James Galbreath, in 1750, took up a tract by the Landis tract. Simon Girty, father of Simon Girty, known as "Renegade" Girty, was one of the trespassers in 1750, and went away with the others. Simon Girty, the elder, settled as a tenant upon the tract of James Galbreath, who lived in Carlisle, and lived there for several years and removed to Greenwood township. The Galbreath tract, of about four hundred acres, passed to Charles Stewart, whose heirs, in 1800, sold to George Waggoner, brother of John, who settled in Kennedy's Valley. He lived on the place until his death, December 26, 1824. About 1810 he built upon Montour's Run, a saw-mill, which was used until 1884, when it was abandoned. A bark and sumac-factory was erected in 1850, which was abandoned in 1864. He left four sons, of whom Samuel lives in Spring township, on the farm owned by Hugh Kilgore in 1767. The Waggoner farm was left to the three sons, George, John and David, a part of which is still in the possession of the family.

On Sherman's Creek, and on the township line between Tyrone and Spring, Thomas Ross, an





elder of the Centre Presbyterian Church, located two hundred acres June 1, 1762, and Jonathan Ross, on February 3d of the same year, warranted one hundred and fifty acres. The Ross farm was known many years as the Colonel W. J. Graham farm, and is now owned by Dr. D. B. Milliken and David Sheibley.

David McClure was assessed in 1767 on one hundred acres, and June 30, 1786, warranted a tract of two hundred and seventy-one acres. Robert Kelly lived on one hundred acres adjoining McClure in 1767. Henry Gass, who, in 1767, lived on a tract of two hundred and fifty acres, died before 1786, as mention is made in that year of his heirs. Joining the Gass lands was a large tract of David Robb, taken in 1786. John Kennedy, in 1761, was adjoining the Ross farm. These lands were in Sherman's Valley.

James McCabe, on May 20, 1770, took up forty-seven acres along the valley. One Owen "McKeab," owned two hundred acres near there in 1767. Above, in Kennedy's Valley, John Nelson, September 11, 1787, obtained a warrant for one hundred acres by John Parks and James McCabe; Dennis McCurdy, a tract of land reaching across the valley from Robert Welsh's lands to the Blue Mountains. Robert Welsh, in 1787, lived on one hundred acres at the foot of what is to-day known as Welsh's Hill. Joseph Hays, January 14, 1794, settled on one hundred and fifty acres adjoining Pilot Hill, William Kennedy and Robert Welsh. James McCauly, or McAuly, took up lands in Kennedy's Valley, which, about 1794, were purchased by William Kennedy, from whom the valley derives its name.

Scott's Knob, or Mount Dempsey, owned by John and Christian Tussey before 1775, and was on April 3d of that year sold by them to Zachariah Doughty. March 3, 1776, it was assigned to Jesse Buttrine, who retained it until October 11, 1785, when he sold it to John Evans, who, November 19, 1792, conveyed it to Charles Dempsey, from whom it takes its name. It is now owned by Henry Lightner.

Obadiah Garwood, who, in 1767, was assessed with one hundred and twenty-five acres of land, and in 1779 with a saw-mill, lived in

Kennedy's Valley. Robert Garwood, probably of the family, in 1782 was assessed with a grist-mill. John Waggoner, about 1785, purchased the property, including the small stone grist-mill. In 1814 he had there a grist-mill, saw-mill and distillery. Waggoner lived on this place until his death, in 1831. He had ten children, of whom Benjamin bought, about 1839, the Roddy mill. Moses, another son, married a daughter of Gilbert Moore, and descendant of Alexander Roddy. After the death of Benjamin he bought the Roddy mill, and his heirs still own it. John Waggoner, another son, bought the Patterson mill and lived there. John Waggoner, the father, built, in 1805, a grist-mill near Bridgeport (now Snyder's). The old homestead in Kennedy's Valley is now owned by Aaron M. Egolf.

The family of Lightner in the county are numerous, and are descended from Matthias Lightner, who settled here before 1800, but did not purchase land. He had sons—Jacob, Matthias, Lowdon, Adam, Michael and Henry. Jacob and Henry settled in Tyrone, and the rest went West. Jacob purchased the farm, in 1822, now owned by his youngest son, Samuel R., and where he resides; his sons—John S., Henry, Peter, Sterrett, William and Samuel R.,—with the exception of John S., settled in Tyrone. John S. moved to Cumberland County. Henry settled half a mile from Landisburg, on the farm now owned by Henry Schaeffer.

William Miller was a resident in 1767 and owned two hundred and fifty acres. On the north of his land George Wolf warranted two hundred acres January 31, 1793. William Shoemaker and John S. Ritter now own the property.

David Carson, June 3, 1762, warranted a tract north of Wolf's, which, in 1786, was sold to Peter Sheibley, who was one of the German Redemptioners, and who settled in Oley, Bucks County (now Berks), where he worked out his term of service, and after a year or two came to the Sherman Creek settlement and purchased the Carson tract, on which he lived some years and sold it to Henry Kline, who had married his daughter, Magdalena; they lived there until his death, and in 1819 the farm was divided





between the heirs. After the sale to Kline, Peter Sheibley bought the farm now owned by the heirs of John Stambaugh. He died in 1823 and had a family of twenty children, of whom the most lived to be over eighty years of age.

William Sheibley, now residing at Elliotsburg in his eighty-sixth year, is a son. Of other children, Solomon and Peter settled in Toboyné; Abraham, Jacob and George in Spring township; Bernard in Landisburg; Catharine became the wife of Frederick Sheaffer and settled in Spring township; Susanna married Jacob Lightner and located in Sheaffer's Valley; Mary married Peter Bower and lived in Landisburg; Sarah became Mrs. Jacob Bernheisel, and now lives at an advanced age near Green Park; Elizabeth married Jacob Stambaugh, and lives on the homestead of her father. The family are numerous throughout the county and are all descendants of Peter.

The families of Hench, Hartman, Reys (Rice) and Fuller, who are so largely represented in this county, are descended from Christian Hench, Jacob Hartman, Zachary (Reys) Rice and William Fuller, who came to what is now Perry County in 1787. As the course of their emigration is so peculiar, it is here given: Richard Pike, of England, had received a grant of a large tract of land of William Penn, in Chester County, which he named Pikeland, and which later was made Pikeland township. This tract was sold and passed through several hands, and came to Samuel Hoar, of England, who sold to Andrew Allen and took a mortgage upon the property. Allen laid it out into farms of from three hundred to five hundred acres each, and sold to emigrants; among them were Johannes Henche, of Würtemberg, who came to this country about 1740 and purchased a tract, and Johannes Hartman, who came to this county about the year 1750, with his wife and a family of several sons and daughters, and settled on the west side of Yellow Springs.

Zachary Reys and Johannes, his brother, came from Germany, in the ship "Edinburgh," and landed in Philadelphia September 16, 1751. Of Johannes but little is known. Zachary married Abigail, a daughter of Johannes Hartman, who was given money to buy one of the farms.

They purchased three hundred acres in East Pikeland, where he built a mill. Catherine, another daughter of Johannes Hartman, married a William Fuller; they also settled upon farms near the others. At the opening of the Revolution Andrew Allen was for a time a staunch patriot; but on the approach of Lord Howe at Trenton, he became disaffected and espoused the cause of the Loyalists, and at the close of the troubles his property was seized under the mortgage and sold at sheriff's sale. At the time there were settled upon the Pikeland tract one hundred and twenty-three families, who were all dispossessed and without redress. Zachary Reys was then the father of twenty-one children. He had been active in assisting the government during the war, and had aided in the erection of the hospital at Yellow Springs. The wives of Zachary Reys (Rice) and Christian Hench both died of typhoid fever, contracted in the hospital at Yellow Springs, while assisting in caring for the sick and wounded.

After their removal from their lands, and in 1786, Zachariah Rice, Jacob Hartman and William Fuller, with their families, and some of the sons of Christian Hench, came to what is now Perry County, and purchased lands in various parts. Zachariah Rice, as far as can be ascertained, settled in what is now Madison or Saville township, above the Bixler mill. He is mentioned by the Rev. D. H. Focht as being the second to draw a log for the Lutheran Church which was built at what is now Loysville, in 1794. It was cut at a place called "The Barrens," in Madison township. The sons of Zachariah Rice who were in this section of country were John, Peter, George, Jacob, Conrad, Zachariah, Henry and Benjamin. John, Peter and George settled in Juniata County. Judge John Rice, who for many years lived in and near Bloomfield, was a son of John Rice. Jacob settled first in Juniata County, but later came to what is now Spring township, and lived on the farm now owned by his nephews, Zachariah and Joseph Rice. The sons of Jacob were Jacob and Henry; the latter died near Warm Springs, in Spring township; the former remained in Juniata County. Conrad settled in Liberty Valley. Josiah Rice, ex-register of



Perry County, is a grandson. Zachariah settled first in Saville township, and on June 25, 1813, purchased of George Stroop twenty-five acres, part of the Abraham Landis tract, on which was a house, part log and part brick, and a grist-mill. This mill was built before 1786 and was run by Shippen Rhine from that time until after 1795. It was rented after that to Jacob Bixler and others. The mill now contains its old wheels and machinery; a piece of iron post, forming a lever, bears the figures 1786 stamped upon it. The old scale beam is still there, with "Shippen Rhine, 1789" upon it. The brick house, above the mill, on the stream, was built in 1822; the saw-mill was built in 1842. Mr. Rice died in 1846. His son, Jeremiah, owns the property and lives there far advanced in years.

Henry Rice, son of Zachariah, Sr., settled first in Juniata County and later bought the Charles McCoy farm, in Spring township. He had two sons, Samuel and Zachariah. The latter became famous as a proprietor of stage-lines, which business was followed by his sons—Samuel, Jesse, William, Henry, James, Zachariah and Joseph. Samuel, Zachariah, Joseph and Henry are managing stage-lines in the county.

Benjamin, son of Zachariah, Sr., settled in Kennedy's Valley, on McCabe's Run, where he erected a saw-mill and conducted it many years. The daughters of Zachariah Rice, Sr., were Margaret, Susan, Sarah and Maria. These were intermarried with Jacob Hipple, — West, John Hench and — Himes.

About two and a half miles from the mouth of McCabe's Run, in Kennedy's Valley, Colonel William Graham, in 1842, erected a tannery on land formerly Abram Waggoner's. He conducted business until 1849, and sold to James L. and John L. Diven, who operated until 1858, when they conveyed to Solomon and Joseph Dewalt, who ran it until 1867, when it again came into the possession of Colonel William Graham, who continued business there until 1872, when it was abandoned.

James Baxter warranted two hundred and seven and one-half acres of land, adjoining lands of Samuel Fisher and on the township line. He erected a tannery upon a run before

1820, which was carried on by him or his heirs until 1824, when John Titzell, who had been in partnership with John Loy, at the Centre Tannery (now Hench's), separated his connection and rented the Baxter tannery, and, April 3, 1828, purchased it and continued in business there until 1855 or 1856, when it was abandoned. It is now owned by John Smith.

THE BETHEL CHURCH, in Shaffer's Valley, was built about 1830, on land of Michael Murray and now near the farm of Samuel S. Lightner. It was remodeled in 1885. The pulpit is supplied by the ministers in charge of Bethel Church, at Landisburg, to which reference is made in the history of that church.

LOYSVILLE ORPHANS' HOME.—This institution began as an academy in the basement of Lebanon Church, at Loysville, in 1853, with Josiah R. Titzell as principal. It was continued there for a year or two, under the care of J. T. Ross. An academy for the vicinity was much desired and, Colonel John Tressler, in 1855, erected a three-story brick building, with a commodious school-room on the first floor. The second and third stories were divided into twenty rooms. It was not completed until 1856, and was finished and dedicated in that year, at which time an address was delivered by the Rev. George J. Mertz. The first principal was Mr. John A. Kunkelman, who was succeeded by David L. Tressler, a son of Colonel John Tressler. In 1862 he enlisted as captain of Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and with him many of the pupils of the academy. The property came to David Tressler, and at the close of the war it was embraced in the schools for soldiers' orphans, under the charge of William Minnich, who conducted it for eighteen months.

COLONEL JOHN TRESSLER was born in Perry County, 1803, and died at Loysville, Perry County, 1859. His father, Andrew Tressler, was born May, 1746, in Würtemberg, Germany, and died October, 1828, at Loysville. When three years old, he came with his parents and an only brother, to Goshenhoppen, Berks County. He was married to Miss M. Loy, and, after her death, to Miss





Catharine Hamman. About 1800 he located near Loysville, Perry County, where he brought up a large family, among which was the subject of this sketch.

In the year 1826 Colonel John Tressler married Elizabeth Loy, who was a daughter of George Loy and a grand-daughter of Michael Loy, in whose honor the town of Loysville was named. The father of Michael Loy emigrated from Germany about the year 1780. Michael came from Berks County to Perry County,

tion. The Tressler and Loy families were prominent members of the Lutheran Church. Elizabeth Loy, wife of Colonel Tressler, was a member of a class numbering seventy, who were admitted to church membership at Loysville, in the spring of 1824, by Rev. John William Hein, who was thirty-four years Lutheran pastor of that congregation. Michael Loy died in 1820, leaving nine children. About the year 1854 Colonel Tressler began the erection, on the southeastern corner of his farm, of



COL. JOHN TRESSLER.

where he purchased a tract of land, on the eastern part of which Loysville is now located. Here the Zimmermans, Loys, Hammers, Hollenbachs, Bernheisels, Fleishers, Bowers and others made their homes. Here Michael Loy and Martin Bernheisel donated two acres and forty perches for church and school purposes, and Michael Loy was one of the building committee of the first Lutheran Church erected at Loysville, and in the year 1822 he executed a deed for half an acre of ground for cemetery use, near the church, for one dollar considera-

a building for the classical school he had been instrumental in starting several years previous, and which had, thus far, been held in the basement of the church in Loysville. In the year 1856 the school was taken into the new building, now known as the Loysville Academy, until the year 1865, when it was among the first in the State opened for soldiers' orphans. In 1867 the building, campus and twenty-seven acres of ground were bought by the Lutheran Church for an orphans' home, and the "Tressler Orphans' Home," as it is now named, has



since that time enlarged its buildings and improved its grounds, and Rev. P. Willard, its efficient superintendent, has now many orphans under his charge.

The crowning glory of the life of Colonel Tressler is the interest he manifested in the cause of education and in the advancement of Christ's kingdom upon the earth. His teachings and exemplary character have produced their legitimate results in the lives of his children, who have all acquired a good education, and are nearly all graduates of our best colleges and consistent members of the Lutheran Church. Five of his sons are members of the learned professions.

The records of the Lutheran Church show that a convention of delegates assembled in New Bloomfield, Feb., 1850, from the New Bloomfield and Liverpool charge, consisting of fourteen congregations, for the purpose of dividing the charge. Among the twenty-eight delegates in attendance, Colonel Tressler was selected to be secretary. He was a member of the building committee for the erection of the Lutheran Church at Loysville, in 1850, and was himself the most liberal contributor towards that object. He frequently represented the charge of which he was a member in the district Synod; also the district Synod in the General Synod at Winchester.

He was a man of perseverance, diligence and application. As such, he has made his own history, and we had but to follow his "foot-prints on the sands of time." Men of noble character and virtuous deeds *make* history, not so much with pen and ink, as by weaving those noble deeds into a living, harmonious whole.

"He was one of the laymen that met in Frederick, Md., and devised the plan of the church extension society. He served nearly ten years as a director of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. He offered his academy and four acres of ground for the benefit of the missionary institute, on condition that the board would locate it in Loysville. As his offer was not accepted, he has willed it such a way that, though his heirs are the owners of it, it can never go out of the hands of the Lutheran Church. He was a man of more than mediocrity of intellect, great firmness of character, bold in expressing his opinions, especially where the interests of the church

were involved, and indomitable in the execution of his plans. He was liberal in his views to others; yet he loved his church, and would make any sacrifice to promote her interests. Few men of his age and opportunities had a better knowledge of Bible truth and Christian duty. He was a kind parent, yet firm in his domestic rule. He sought to educate his children, and fit them to become intelligent and useful members of society; yet his principal aim seems to have been to bring them up for the kingdom of heaven. He had selected his funeral text, Rev. xiv. 13: 'And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from henceforth. Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.'"

The following are the names of Colonel Tressler's children:

His oldest son, Professor John A. Tressler, died, in 1851, in Columbus, Ohio, where he had been one of the professors in the Capital University. A monument has been erected to his memory at Columbus. He became a member of the bar at Carlisle prior to his moving West.

V. G. Tressler, retired farmer, living at Lakeside, Cook Co., Ill.

Mrs. Sarah A. Minnich, eldest daughter, intermarried with William H. Minnich, a successful broker and money-lender, living at Newport, Perry County, Pa., with whom the widow of Colonel Tressler is living in contentment.

Rev. John W. Tressler, living at Somerfield, Somerset County, Pa. He has served in several Lutheran charges. He owns large real-estate interests. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Josiah E. Tressler has retired from the practice of medicine, and is now engaged in the banking business at Peabody, Kan. He has become a prominent citizen of that place, and has been quite successful as a banker.

Mrs. Mary E. Arnold intermarried with John H. Arnold, formerly of Perry County, now living at Harrisburg, and is engaged in the railroad business.

Dr. Martin Luther Tressler, also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, living at Carthage, Ill., engaged in the drug and book business.





Mrs. Matilda E. Richard intermarried with Rev. Professor J. W. Richard, professor of sacred philology in Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio,—one of the leading institutions of the Lutheran Church.

Mrs. Loyetta E. Lark intermarried with H. L. Lark, formerly a prominent member of the bar of Dauphin County, but now living at Peabody, Kan., and engaged in the banking business with Shupe & Tressler, proprietors of the Peabody Bank.

Mrs. Anna M. Scott intermarried with Samuel S. Scott, wholesale and retail dry-goods merchants at Ottawa, Ill.

Rev. David L. Tressler, Ph.D., president of Carthage College, where he died February 20, 1880. He was a man of fine oratorical powers. He was married to Miss McIntyre, of New Bloomfield, who survives him, together with three children, who still reside at Carthage. A biography of Dr. Tressler was published after his death.

Colonel Tressler, being of German origin, inherited the indomitable energy of that hardy race. Although he did not live to great old age, yet he crowded much that was good and commendable into the time he lived. No man can wholly escape his ancestry if we believe the declaration: "For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generations of them that hate me, and showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments."

The degree of worldly competence enjoyed and the standing in the community of the children of Colonel Tressler are a source of gratification and comfort to the aged widow, who survives him and is spending her latter days in peace and contentment, and looks back on a life usefully and virtuously employed, and rejoices in the prosperity of her children.

The Rev. Philip Willard, who had been pastor of the Lebanon Church, with the advice of Daniel Eppley, Esq., president of the Farmers' Bank of Harrisburg and the Synods of Pennsylvania, made arrangements for the purchase of the property, consisting of the academy and five acres of land.

REV. PHILIP WILLARD is the grandson of Elias Willard, the descendant of a Huguenot family driven by persecution from France into Germany, whence he emigrated, when a lad, with his father, and settled in Frederick County, Md., where the residue of his life was spent. By his marriage with a Miss Gump, of Bethlehem, a member of the Society of Moravians, were twelve children, among whom George, born May 30, 1770, who died December 24, 1849, in his eightieth year, was the father of the subject of this biographical sketch. By occupation he was both a tanner and a farmer. He married Susannah, daughter of Michael and Lenora Culler, who was born March 14, 1781, and died May 24, 1861. Their children are Mary, wife of Christian Weaver, born in 1805; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Jacob Remsburg, in 1807; Philip, September 29, 1809; Catharine, deceased (Mrs. William Erving), in 1812; Susannah, wife of Dr. James Willard, in 1814; John, deceased, in 1817; Henry, in 1818; Ann Eliza, in 1821; and George T., in 1824.

Philip Willard, a native of Frederick County, Md., began active life as an employè in his father's tannery, and on the decline of the latter's health assumed the management of his farms, which occupation was continued until his twenty-fifth year. In November, 1834, he entered the preparatory department of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pa., and the following fall became a member of the freshman class, graduating in 1839 with the degree of A.B., and receiving the following year that of A.M. Having subsequently spent two years in the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, he entered the ministry in 1841, his first charge being at Manchester, Carroll County, Md., where he also officiated in the German tongue, and ministered to eight congregations, often conducting five services a day. The following year he removed to Westminster, the county-seat, where he remained three years, doing an extensive work in the organization of churches and the spread of the gospel. After a period spent at Lovettsville, Loudon County, Va., he returned, in 1848, to Gettysburg, and acted as traveling agent for the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, in which ca-





paceity he materially added to the prosperity of that institution. He was later settled as a pastor at Danville, Pa., remaining six years, during which time many accessions to the church were the result of his labors. He then ministered for two and a half years to the church at Loysville, where signal blessings followed his efforts, and for the same period at Millintown, whence, through the influence of his brother, he resigned to undertake a financial agency for Pennsylvania College; but this plan being frus-

home. By the board of trustees of this home he was chosen its superintendent, which office he still holds. Mr. Willard has not been less successful in this enterprise than in his ministerial labors during the latter period about nineteen hundred names having been added to the membership roll of the various churches under his care. A more full account of his connection with the growth and prosperity of the institution under his present care will appear elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Willard was married, in October,



*P. Willard*

trated by the opening of the Rebellion, he took charge of the church at Schuylkill Haven. After three years spent here, he accepted the general superintendency of the Lutheran Publication House, in Philadelphia, and remained for five years officially connected with the organization. While there employed he purchased, in 1867, on behalf of the Lutheran Church, a property at Loysville, Perry County, Pa., and secured the co-operation of a number of Synods of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in establishing there an orphans'

home. By the board of trustees of this home he was chosen its superintendent, which office he still holds. Mr. Willard has not been less successful in this enterprise than in his ministerial labors during the latter period about nineteen hundred names having been added to the membership roll of the various churches under his care. A more full account of his connection with the growth and prosperity of the institution under his present care will appear elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Willard was married, in October,

1841, to Margaretta, daughter of George Chritzman, of Gettysburg, Pa. The children of this union are Virginia; Janetta; Martin Luther, of Americus, Kansas; George M., of Philadelphia; Samuel Schmucker, principal of the Orphans' Home; Ezra Kellar, of Perry County; Hernan Franke, of Americus, Kansas; and Newton T., a pharmacist, of Philadelphia.

On the 30th of October, 1867, the Lutheran Synods of Pennsylvania petitioned the court of Perry County for a charter of incorporation,



under the name and title of "The Tressler Orphans' Home of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the General Synod in the United States of America." The petition was granted January 6, 1868. The property was in possession of the society since 1867, and was then under the care of the Rev. Philip Willard, who leased it to Mr. P. Bosserman, of Newport. In addition to the soldiers' orphans orphans from the Lutheran Church were then received. Mr. Bosserman remained in charge until 1869, when the Rev. Philip Willard took the charge and has since managed the institution.

In 1868 twenty-seven and a half acres were purchased. In 1881 the large brick building which now forms the west part was erected. The east and west wings are connected by a building of the same height, which is also used for sleeping-rooms and other purposes. The cost of the improvements for 1884 was twelve thousand dollars.

The children who have been cared for in the home since June, 1869, were two hundred and sixty-five soldiers' orphans and one hundred and seventy-nine orphans of the Lutheran Church. There are at present (1886) at the home seventy-one soldiers' orphans and seventy-nine orphans of the church. There are also other orphans, who are cared for by friends entirely, and others who are partially supported.

The teachers of the school are Samuel S. Willard, principal; Ezra Taylor, assistant; Mrs. Addie Willard, Miss Clara Keifouwer; Miss Elizabeth Allemon, teacher of music.

The Rev. Philip Willard has been actively sustained in his duties by the advice and counsel of the Rev. G. F. Stelling, of Harrisburg, now deceased, and Daniel Eppley, Esq., also of Harrisburg.

#### LOYSVILLE.

Loysville is laid out on parts of two tracts; the east part is on the McClure tract, warranted in 1763, the west part on a tract warranted the same year to John Sharp; these lands later came to Martin Bernheisel and Michael Loy. At the place where the town was laid out, the Lutheran and Reformed Church, a parsonage and a parochial school-house stood. A store-house was

erected about 1830, and was kept by Michael Kepner, Robert Dunbar and Andrew Welch. It was destroyed by fire and rebuilt at the time the town was laid out. A store on this site is now kept by Abraham Evans. Martin Kepner, in 1839, built a dwelling-house on the corner now occupied by Samuel Shumaker and opened a store in part of it. On the 20th of July, 1840, the directors of the poor of Perry County surveyed a block of eight lots, sixty by one hundred and fifty each, on the alms-house tract, on the east side of the road to Heim's Mill, and named it Andesville. Lot No. 1 was sold to Andrew Welch; No. 2, Jacob Crist; No. 3, Jacob Weibley; No. 4, Alexander Barnes; No. 5, Michael Kepner; No. 6, I. Delaney; and two lots unnumbered, one to Michael Kepner, on which his building was erected, and the other to J. Newcomer, who erected the next year a dwelling upon it. In 1841 Jacob Weibley erected a brick house on lot No. 3 (now Newton Ebersole).

David Kochendorfer built a store-house and dwelling on lot No. 1, originally bought by Andrew Welch, a few years after the laying out. David and Jacob Kochendorfer also built a house on the lot outside of the plot now owned by I. P. Miller. They succeeded to the store of Michael Kepner in 1842, and were succeeded by John Zimmerman. John Evinger, David Kochendorfer, George F. Orrel, in 1865, and in the spring of 1867, Samuel Shumaker, who continued until the spring of 1886. The store now occupied by John Heim was started by D. B. Newcomer about 1862, he, with Daniel Lutman, having been in business previously in the house now owned by Dr. B. P. Hooke. The house now occupied by Jacob Rickard was built by Andrew Welch, and before 1850 a tavern was kept by James Gracey.

In 1851-52, Andrew Welch was keeping tavern in the dwelling-house since remodeled by the heirs of Edward Miller.

A post office was established at Andesville about 1842, and a few years later the name of the town and post-office were changed to Loysville, in honor of Michael Loy. The successive postmasters have been Jacob Rickard, David Kochendorfer, George F. Orrel, David K.





Minnich, Samuel Shumaker, Isaac P. Miller, David S. Asper, Joseph Newcomer and John W. Heim, who is the present incumbent. Michael Loy owned the land on which Lebanon Church stood. Michael Loy, Jr., died in 1846 and provided in his will that his executors, George and William Loy, should lay out a row of lots from what is now the Lutheran parsonage to the New Bloomfield road, sixty by one hundred and twenty feet. These lots number from 1 to 12, beginning on the New Bloomfield road. Another row of lots, numbering from 13 to 16, inclusive, were laid out fronting on the New Bloomfield road, west from No. 1, an alley separating them from the others.

These lots were laid out about 1818 and sold soon after, and several houses erected before 1851. In that year John Ritner purchased lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 13, 14, 15 and 16, and on lots Nos. 1 and 2 he erected the present brick hotel, which his son Benjamin occupied from 1852 to 1884, when it was purchased by George Ebbert, who now owns and occupies the property.

**LEBANON CHURCH.**<sup>1</sup>—The Rev. John Timothy Kuhl began to visit the people of the Lutheran faith in Sherman's Valley during 1790, and in that year organized a congregation there. The late George Fleisher, of Saville, who died in 1855, aged eighty-four years, when nineteen years of age, moved with a team Rev. Mr. Kuhl's family and effects from Path Valley to this section. Services were first held in private houses and barns. In 1794 Martin Bernheisel and Michael Loy donated for church and school purposes two acres and forty-two perches, on which a log church was built, the members uniting in the work of its erection, with John Callhoun as superintendent. The building committee were Michael Loy, George Hammer and Peter Sheibley. The building was about thirty by forty feet, and stood east of the present church. In 1808 the outside was weather-boarded and painted white, and from that time to its destruction was known as "the white church."

The majority of the congregation were Luth-

erans, the others were German Reformed, and each had equal rights to the church. This first building was used until 1850, when it was sold to J. B. Zimmerman. The corner-stone of a new church was laid June 23, 1850, by the Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D.D., of the Theological Seminary of Gettysburg. The ministers present were Rev. Dr. Schmucker and Rev. J. Martin, of the Lutheran Church, and Rev. C. H. Leimbach and Rev. A. H. Kremer, of the Reformed. The church was consecrated March 2, 1851. The ministers then present were Rev. F. Ruthrauff, pastor, Rev. B. Kurtz, D.D., Rev. J. Martin and Rev. M. J. Alleman, of the Lutheran Church; and Rev. C. H. Leimbach, pastor, Rev. J. F. Merich and Rev. N. Gehr, of the Reformed Church. The cost of the building, with fixtures and bell, was about six thousand dollars. It was used without material change until 1883, when it was remodeled at a cost of twenty-four hundred dollars.

Rev. Mr. Kuhl served this congregation and others until about 1796. Rev. John Herbst, of Carlisle, served as a supply until 1801, and was succeeded by Rev. Frederick Sanno. Rev. John Frederick Osterloh was then chosen pastor of this congregation, the one in New Bloomfield, St. Peter's, in Spring township, and Fishing Creek, in Rye township. He resided on a farm in Saville, now owned by the heirs of Henry Fleisher.

Rev. John William Heim, in May, 1815, became the pastor of Lebanon, Sherman's Valley, St. Michael's and New Buffalo congregations, and in 1816 the congregation of Blain was added to his charge. From that date until 1828 his charge embraced the counties of Mifflin, Juniata and nearly all of Perry. In 1828 he removed to Loysville. He died December 27, 1849, aged sixty-seven years, having served the church thirty-four years. In October, 1850, Rev. Frederick Ruthrauff began preaching a part of the time in the English language, services prior to this time having been held entirely in German. He resigned in November, 1852, and accepted a call from Centre County. Rev. Reuben Weiser began his labors April 1, 1853, and preached half the time in German and half in English; he became

<sup>1</sup>Compiled from a history of this church by Rev. D. H. Eicht.



president of the Central College of Iowa May 25, 1856, and was succeeded by Rev. Philip Willard, of Danville, who served until 1858, when he accepted a call from Millintown. Rev. G. M. Settlemyer was the next pastor of this charge, beginning April, 1859, continuing until April, 1861, and was succeeded September 1, 1861, by Rev. Peter Salm, who served until February 1, 1869. Rev. Daniel Sell served from November, 1869, to December, 10, 1871; Rev. John B. Stroup, from 1873 to 1874; Rev. Isaiah B. Crist, from 1875 to October, 1877; Rev. John F. Dietrich, from October 11, 1877, to 1880; Rev. F. Anrand, from May 1, 1880, to September, 1883. The present pastor, Rev. W. D. E. Scott, began his labors here December 13, 1883.

After the death of the Rev. Mr. Heim, the congregation which had been under his charge were divided into three different charges, as follows: The Upper or Loysville charge, to be composed of the following congregations,—Zion, Lebanon, St. Peter's and Germany (Ludolph's) Churches; the Middle or Bloomfield charge, to be composed of Ickesburg (stone church), Shumans, Bealors, Bloomfield and Newport; the Lower or Petersburg charge, to be composed of Pisgah, Fishing Creek, Bellows', Petersburg and New Buffalo Churches. At the present time the Loysville charge consists of Loysville, Elliottsburg, Mount Zion, in Spring township, and contains a membership of two hundred and ninety-eight.

REV. JOHN WILLIAM HEIM, one of the fathers of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania, was the grandson of John George Heim, who was born in Würtemberg, Germany; arrived in America October, 1751; was the father of William Heim, who settled in Mahanoy township, Northumberland County, Pa., in 1780, and removed to Jackson township, Perry County, Pa., in 1815, and died there in 1856, at the age of ninety-five years. Rev. John William Heim, the eldest child of William and Elizabeth Heim, was born in Mahanoy township August 8, 1782. In 1799 he was confirmed a member of the Lutheran Church, and began his preparation for the ministry under the direction of Rev. Walter, who resided at Millinburg, Snyder

County, with whom he spent five years in the study of theology. In June, 1811, the congregations at Lewistown, Millintown, in Tuscarora Valley and Greenwood township called him as their pastor, and he accepted. He moved to Juniata County, two miles east of Millintown, and began to serve eight congregations—three in Perry County, one in Snyder, two in Juniata and two in Millin. In 1828 he ceased to preach at Lewistown and Decatur; moved to Loysville, where the congregations had bought a parsonage and fifteen acres for the pastor's use. Some years after he bought a farm two miles south of Loysville, and built a grist-mill.

In 1833 he resigned the congregations on the northeast of the Juniata River in order that the Liverpool charge might be formed, and in 1835 he gave up the congregations in Juniata County, so that his labors afterward were confined to the congregations at Blain, Loysville, St. Peter's, St. Andrew's (Shuman's), Bloomfield and Fishing Creek. In 1840 he added to them St. John's (Bealor's), and, in 1842, Ludolph's (Germany).

He was married to Catharine Drenkel, whose mother was killed by a marauding party of Indians, at her home on Penn's Creek, when Catharine was but four years old. Mrs. Heim died in 1818. On Sunday, December 16, 1849, he preached his last sermon, and died December 27th of the same year, aged sixty-seven years.

During his long ministerial life of thirty-five and a-half years, Rev. Heim was instrumental in organizing sixteen congregations, baptized six thousand four hundred and fifty-six infants and one hundred and thirty-two adults, confirmed one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one catechumens and attended ten hundred and seventeen funerals.

THE REFORMED CONGREGATION of this church had as their first pastor Rev. Jacob Sholl, who became pastor of the Reformed Churches in this section in October, 1819, and served until he was succeeded by the Rev. Charles H. Leinbach, in 1841. The pastors who have served the congregation since the Rev. Mr. Leinbach are as follows:

Henry Musser, 1860 to October, 1861.

James A. Shultz, August, 1865, to May, 1867.

T. F. Hoffmeyer, July, 1868, to February, 1872.





D. L. Steckel, July, 1872, to October, 1873.  
 W. H. Herbert, May, 1874, to May, 1880.  
 H. T. Spangler, October, 1880, to April, 1884.  
 M. H. Groh, April, 1884, to the present time.

LOYSVILLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHAPEL was situated about one-quarter of a mile west of Loysville and was built under the management of Rev. J. Riddle in 1865. It was supplied until 1883 by ministers from the Bloomfield Circuit. It is about to be removed to Mannsville in Centre township, where it will be rebuilt.

#### GREEN PARK.

This hamlet is on part of two tracts; the west part was warranted by Ludwig Laird February 4, 1755; the east part to James Moore September 25, 1766. The first house was built by William Reed about 1834; Jacob Noltrigen and John Weary subsequently built the latter the old brick house. About 1857 Judge Martin Mootzer and John Bernheisel built the store-house and opened a store; the post-office was established about the same time. They were succeeded in the store and post-office by Captain Frank Mortimer, George Ernest, William B. Keck, W. W. McClure and Sannel Stambaugh, George Bernheisel and William Hoobaugh. The last-named is now postmaster.

A machine-shop was started by Jacob Bernheisel & Sons about 1857, who later built a foundry. They continued until 1874 and sold to Ream & Bros., who still continue.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH that formerly stood on the site of the old burying-ground on the land of William Brickley was known as the "Limestone" or "Lower Church." The meeting-house lot contained thirty-six acres and was surveyed in 1768. The congregation was partly organized in 1766, but the Presbytery declined to give it full standing, as being too near the Centre Church. A log building was erected, and after continued appeals Presbytery finally consented, June 24, 1772, and this church, with Centre and Upper Churches, called the Rev. William Thom. Supplies were sent to them in the mean time by Presbytery. October 15, 1777, a call was extended to the Rev. John Linn, which was accepted, and he was installed

in June, 1778, and remained in charge until his death, in 1820. The Limestone Church was abandoned before the death of Mr. Linn, and its place was filled by the organization of the Landisburg Church, a few years later. The old burying-ground still remains, but the old church has entirely gone.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house known to have been in the present limits of this township was at the Lebanon Church, built about 1794. Rev. D. H. Focht says of it,—

"A short time after the church had been built a large school-house was erected on the same lot of ground and near the church. A partition divided the school-house inside and a large chimney occupied the centre. One end of the house was occupied by the teacher and his family and the other by the school. For many years a sort of congregational school was kept here."

This old school-house was used until 1837, when the present one was built. The Loysville Academy was begun in the basement of the church in 1853, and later merged into what is now the Tressler Orphan's Home. Probably the next school-house was at Landisburg, on the lot laid out in the town plat in 1793, on the site of the present school-house. John McClure and Jonathan Ross were teachers in it. On May 7, 1825, an election was held for schoolmen to have charge of the schools, and William D. Mitchell, Jesse Miller and Jacob Fritz were chosen. There was a school-house, as early as 1815, at or near the present Green Park, and near the site of Rheem's foundry. Of the early teachers were Thomas Simonton, Robert Kelly, Alex. C. Martin, James Fleming and ——— Thatcher. In 1842 a brick house was built, which was used until 1881, when it was replaced by the present one. A log school-house was used west of Sherman's Creek, near the Morrows' land, which, about 1870, was replaced by the present brick one. Another school-house stood near the Patterson mill. Soon after 1836 a lot was bought of John Waggoner, about fifteen rods from the old house, and a stone house was built which was used until 1858, when the brick house was built on Laurel Run. Near the Bethel Church a frame school-house was long used, and in 1881 was superseded by the one now standing. In 1851 a school-house was





built on the Waggoner farm, north from Landisburg, which was replaced by the present neat structure in 1881. In Kennedy Valley, on the Krull farm, a log school was in use many years. About ten years ago the present one took its place. On the farm of William Allen stands a school-house, built about 1872. A log house had been previously used. The school-house at Bridgeport was built of brick

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JAMES L. DIVEN.

James L. Diven is the grandson of James Diven, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and removed, prior to the War of the Revolution, from York County, Pa., to Cumberland (now Perry) County, in the same State, where he was an



*James L. Diven*

before Spring township was organized. It is under the care of the board of directors of Tyrone.

The schools in the township at present are known as Loysville (High and Primary), Green Park, Union, Waggoner's, Chestnut Grove, Spruce Banks, Kennedy's Valley, Krull's and Bridgeport. Four hundred and seventy-eight pupils were in attendance at these schools in 1881.

industrious farmer. He married a Miss Waddell, whose children are Alexander, James, John, William, Joseph and five daughters. John was born in Spring township, Perry County, about the year 1778, and in 1816 removed to Landisburg, where he married Annie, daughter of Rev. John Linn. The children of this marriage are James L., born May 29, 1819; Mary G., February 7, 1821, who died June 23, 1831; Anna B., wife of William R.



Fetter, September 5, 1825; John L., April 18, 1827. The death of Mrs. Diven occurred July 26, 1838, and that of Mr. Diven May 2, 1839. Their son, James L., was born in Landisburg, Perry County, as were all the children, and at the age of fifteen removed with his parents to a farm in Spring township, where he became familiar with the routine of farm labor, and on the death of his father acquired by purchase the property. Having, in 1841, abandoned farming, the following year he came to Landisburg and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1846, having relinquished business, he, in 1847, removed to Kennedy's Valley and embarked in the tanning business. He was in 1851 elected prothonotary of the county, and made New Bloomfield his residence, serving in that capacity two terms of three years each, meanwhile retaining his interest in the tannery in conjunction with his brother, John L. Diven. In 1858 Mr. Diven returned to Landisburg, and disposing of his share in the tannery, engaged again in mercantile pursuits, which have since that date occupied his attention. He was, on the 26th of September, 1839, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. John Junkin, whose children are Anna M. (Mrs. George Stroop), Sarah B., Jane McClure (deceased) and Emma (Mrs. William Murray). Mrs. Diven died June 28, 1847, and he was again married, November 20, 1849, to Mary, daughter of Robert Irvin, to whom were born children—Robert I. and William H. The death of Mrs. Diven occurred February 28, 1856, and October 25, 1858, he married Margaret J., daughter of Anthony Black. Their children are John A. (deceased), James L. and Edward B. A Republican in politics, Mr. Diven is not a partisan nor a worker in the political field. His ability and integrity have made his services desirable as guardian and administrator, in which capacity he has often acted. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Landisburg, as was also his father.

## CHAPTER VII.

### LANDISBURG BOROUGH.

This town is ten miles from New Bloomfield,

the county-seat of Perry County and fourteen miles from Carlisle. It was laid out by Abraham Landis, a resident of Cocalico township, Lancaster County, who, May 25, 1787, took out a warrant for one hundred and sixteen acres, lying along Montour's Run. In 1793 he laid out a part of this land into seventy-two lots, and named it Landisburg, with the following described boundaries:

"Beginning at a Post near the Run, at or near the Great Road; thence along said Road, past a certain dwelling and Store-House (now in possession of Mr. Shippen Rhine) on said tract, North 22° west 1684 ft. to a post; thence by land of the said Abraham Landis, North 68° east 780 feet to a post; thence south 22° east 1084 feet to a post; thence 68° west 780 feet to the beginning."

The survey was made and the plan executed by John McClure. A lottery was then projected, and the tickets offered for sale. Each person who secured a lot was required to build within three years a house two stories high, or higher, and to have a brick or stone chimney. Each lot also was subject to an annual quit-rent of seven shillings and six-pence. A number of lots were sold and deeds given in later years. The earliest deed on record was made to George Wolf, wheelwright, and bears date December 1, 1795, for lot No. 33, sixty by one hundred and fifty feet, the size of the town lots. James Wilson bought a lot April 15, 1797, and November 9, 1807, another lot and part of a lot near lot 73, which then had upon it a small brick house, owned by Jean Kilgore, widow of Hugh Kilgore; Wilson bought lot 73, and April 12, 1811, sold lots 72, 73 and the part of a lot near 73, the last now owned by William Power. On November 9, 1807, Landis deeded to John Bigler lot No. 18, which he had drawn in the lottery. Bigler, on March 28, 1808, sold it to Elnos Cadwallader. On the 1st of May, 1810, Landis sold to George Stroop lots Nos. 59, 62, 63, 64, and 65, for sixty-three dollars; Stroop sold lot 59 to George Wolf, March 3, 1811. Landis sold to George Wolf, April 11, 1810, lot No. 58, and he (Wolf) had bought lot No. 40 of George Stroop, June 14, 1808; Wolf, on the 8th of June, 1812, conveyed to Frederick Leiby, (Cooper) lots Nos. 40, 58, 59, who retained them until March





9, 1813, when he sold them for seven hundred dollars to John Leiby, shoemaker, who for four hundred dollars sold them, October 4, 1819, to Jacob Stroop, millwright; he sold them for seven hundred dollars, January 19, 1820, to Andrew Mateer. December 11, 1811, Abraham Landis on December 13, 1820, deeded Jacob Fritz a tract on the west side of the town. Lot 42 was sold by Landis to Samuel Ross, saddler, in 1810, which, in 1813, belonged to Daniel Cosier. March 10, 1813, George Stroop bought the remainder of the Landis tract and laid out a portion into lots. On November 1, 1816, Ludwig Bower bought lot 118, and January 25, 1822, sold it to Abraham Shively.

The quit-rents had been reserved by Landis in his sale to Stroop, and on April 21, 1821, Landis gave a power of attorney to Jacob Stroop to attend to business in the place for him, which right was revoked July 5, 1823.

Lot 20 was bought by James Diven, on which he built a dwelling-house, now owned by Chas. Kell. His tannery was on lots 7, 8, 9, 10. They were purchased by J. Scroggs and John Bigler, and the tannery was built by Scroggs and sold to James Diven, Jr., who died in 1816. From that time the tannery was rented by the heirs until 1810, when it was purchased by James A. Diven, the son, and one of the heirs of James Diven, Jr. It passed in 1853 to John D. Diven, who died in 1872, and the tannery was sold to William W. McClure, who, in 1880, sold to D. Moffat & Co., of New York.

Lots 1, 2, 23 and 24 were bought from Landis by James Diven, who built, in 1831, a tannery upon lot 1, and occupied a dwelling-house upon lots 23 and 24, which had been built many years previously. This property (dwelling-house and the Rice-mill) passed to Jacob Bigler, the father of William and John Bigler, who kept a tavern. Upon the death of James Diven, in 1840, the tannery passed to Parkinson Hench and Samuel Black, who owned it until 1859, when William B. Diven, son of James Diven, the former owner, became the purchaser. He continued business until 1867, when he sold the tannery to James Murray, who ran it until

1870, when it became the property of the Perry County Bank. It was sold to R. H. Middleton & Co., who conveyed it to Peter A. Ahl & Co. The dwelling-house is now owned by Mrs. James Diven.

The first tavern was the Bigler House, corner of Carlisle and Water Streets, kept by Jacob Bigler. In 1820, David Heckerdorn was keeping it; Robert Welsh succeeded, and Peter Smece was the last landlord, and the property passed to James Diven.

The next tavern was on High Street, and on lot 73, which, in 1807, was bought from James Wilson by Christian Bigler; it came to Jacob Fritz, who built a log tavern-house, and kept a few years, when it was sold to Abram Fulweiler, who made an addition to the house, and opened there a store, which he kept until 1825, when he moved to Main Street, and built the stone house and died there.

The next tavern was built on lot 48, now owned by John A. Wilson, before the county was organized, and was at that time, 1820, kept by John Creigh; later by John Kebler, until 1831, when he sold to Thomas Elliot, who kept it a short time and sold to Henry Cooper, who kept it many years. It was long since abandoned as a tavern. Another tavern was in the building now occupied by James L. Diven, which was used till 1803 by John Wingert as a store. After his death, in that year, it was fitted as a tavern and kept by Michael Sypher, Jacob Fritz and Thomas Craighead, who kept during the time the courts were held in Landisburg. About 1826-27 the property passed to William McClure, who opened a store and kept until 1834. In 1859, James L. Diven became the purchaser and still owns it.

What is now known as the Landisburg Hotel was built by Jacob Fritz. In 1820 it was kept by John Hackett, who was succeeded by David Heckerdorn, Gilbert Moon, Robert Welsh and Gilbert Moon. In 1834, Jacob Evinger became the owner and kept the hotel until 1845, when he died; since 1868 it has been kept by Major George A. Shuman. On lot 47, now owned by Dr. James P. Sheibley, was once a hotel, kept in 1821 by James Atchley, who was preceded by Henry Light-



ner and succeeded by Gilbert Moon, who was the last to keep tavern in the house.

Lot No. 45 was drawn by Edward West and later owned by Dr. John Creigh, who built the dwelling-house and resided there until he went out as a captain, in 1812, after which he moved to Carlisle. It was then occupied by John D. Creigh, and, about 1819, was opened by John Hipple as a hotel and kept by him until 1829, when he was elected sheriff and moved to Bloomfield. In 1881 the old building was torn down and the parsonage of the Reformed congregation now stands upon its site.

The land on which Patterson's store now stands was bought by Jacob Fritz on an article of agreement with Abraham Landis, December 11, 1811, for which he received a deed December 13, 1820. This lot Fritz sold to Samuel Anderson, who built thereon the present brick dwelling. The prothonotary's office was kept there by William B. Mitchell until its removal to Bloomfield, in 1826. The property then passed to General Henry Fetter, who removed his store from lot 32, now owned by Joseph H. Kennedy's heirs, to the building where he kept store many years.

Henry Wingert learned the trade of a hatter in Lebanon County, and, after a seven years' apprenticeship, married and came to Landisburg, and, April 1, 1811, purchased lot No. 33 of Abram Shade, and built a part of the house now occupied by his son, Dr. J. F. Wingert, and, with his brother, began the hatting business and continued it many years together. Valentine moved to Huntingdon County, and Henry continued until about 1852, and died in 1873. In April, 1813, he purchased lot 31, in 1815 lot 35, and lot 36 he purchased of Leonard Keck and paid for it in hats.

Samuel Ross, a saddler, bought, April 2, 1810, lot 42, on which he built the house now owned by ex-Sheriff Forman, of Carlisle. He sold it, in 1812, to John Falmestock, who sold to Daniel Cozier, March 29, 1813. Ross carried on the business at this place until 1820, when the lot was bought by Daniel Stambaugh, who used it as a dwelling, store and the sheriff's office. Ross removed to Shafer's Valley.

John Feiby sold a lot to Bernard Sheibley, a

wagon-maker, who settled in the town. Dr. J. H. Sheibley, now of Landisburg, is his son; other sons and daughters are living in the county.

Lorenzo Wingert, about 1798, settled near St. Peter's Church. His sons were Simon, John, Jacob, Valentine and Henry. The daughters intermarried with the Hacketts and Fulweiler. John settled in Landisburg about 1794, and opened a store on the lots now owned and occupied by James L. Diven as a dwelling and store, and died in 1803. His father, Lorenzo, also died in Landisburg.

A plot of the town in possession of William Linn, Esq., gives the names of owners of lots about 1812. The list is as follows:

Nos. 1, 2, Abraham Landis; 3, H. Waggoner; 4, J. Waggoner; 5, S. Waggoner; 6, 7, 8, J. Scroggs; 9, 10, 11, 12, J. Bigler; 13, John Peck; 14, school-house; 15, Polly Ross; 16, H. Titzell; 17, Charles Simon; 18, E. Cadwallader; 19, C. Rumble; 20, James Diven; 21, A. Landis; 22, A. B. Crewel; 23, 24, A. Landis; 25, 26, J. Fritz; 27, John Power; 28, J. Dunbar; 29, Mary Wilson; 30, H. Landis; 31, S. Bernheisel; 32, E. W. Cozier; 33, Dewalt Werts; 34, S. Atlas; 35, 36, —; 37, 38, 39, Geo. Stroop; 40, George Wolf; 41, W. Asken; 42, S. Ross; 43, S. Wingert; 44, S. Bernheisel; 45, E. West; 46, Dr. J. Creigh; 47, G. Moore; 48, James Wilson; 49, Jean Kilgore; 50, Robert Cree; 51, Dr. J. Creigh; 52, 53, E. West; 54, John Topley; 55, 56, S. Wingert; 57, S. More; 58, 59, G. Stroop; 60, H. Kline; 61, George Dunbar; 62, 63, 64, G. Stroop; 65, S. Bernheisel; 66, J. Fahnestock; 67, 68, Chas. Cozier; 70, Dr. J. Creigh; 71, James Bell; 72, James Wilson.

LANDISBURG A COUNTY-SEAT.—In 1820, when the county of Perry was organized, Landisburg was chosen as the place for holding courts until another site should be selected. It was hoped the town would be selected, and a subscription list was started to erect county buildings, an account of which will be found in the "Organization of Perry County," page 896. A large log building had been erected by John Hackett in a line with Water Street, west of the town plot, in which courts were held until 1826, when they were removed to New Bloomfield. The first court was held under Judge John Reed, on December 4, 1820. Of the jurors at the first court, John Black, of New Bloomfield, is the only one living. The building, after the re-





moval, was owned by Robert Gibson, Esq., and was torn down in 1811. The site is now occupied by the brick residence of David Drumgold.

James L. Diven, in February, 1881, contributed an article to the Historical Society of Perry County on the county-seat at Landisburg, which was published in the *Perry County Freeman*, and is here given,—

“LANDISBURG, Pa., Feb. 12th, 1881.

“WM. HENRY SPONSLER—*Dear Sir:* The house in Landisburg known as the ‘old court-house,’ and in which the first courts of the county were held, was a large and unfinished log building, ‘chunked and daubed,’ situated on the northwest corner of Carlisle and Water Streets. There was a small one-story dwelling immediately adjoining it on the west, on Water Street, in which a tanner by the name of Allen Nesbit lived, who had a small tan-yard on the same lot and carried on the business of tanning in a small way.

“The court-room occupied the whole of the first floor of the court-house; the second floor was divided by rough board partitions into three apartments, for commissioners’ office and jury-rooms, and was reached by a rude, open stairway in the corner of the court-room. The seats in the court-room were ordinary board benches. The judges’ bench was a raised platform in the north end of the room, made of unplanned boards and furnished in front with a top or shelf, as a writing-desk. The counsels’ table was a common pine dinner-table; while the clerks had desks similar to those in use in the old court-house in New Bloomfield and possibly were the same ones.

“The room was also used as a place of public worship by the Presbyterians and Methodists until they each obtained a church building of their own.

“When the courts were removed to New Bloomfield the old court-house property came into possession of the late Robert Gibson, Esq., who used the room for a cabinet-maker’s shop until the year 1840, when he took the old building down and built the present brick dwelling-house on its site.

“The county offices, with the exception of the commissioners’ office, were in the dwellings of the officers. The first sheriff, Daniel Stambaugh, and also Jesse Miller (his successor), had the office in the house on the northeast corner of the Centre Square, Sheriff Stambaugh dying there during his term.

“Prothonotary Wm. B. Mitchell had his office and residence in the brick house, with store-room attached, owned and occupied afterwards by the late General Henry Fetter, and now owned by his grandson, Wm. H. Niblock. The office was in the front room, on Carlisle Street.

“Jacob Fritz, Esq., register and recorder, lived in

the store-house on Water Street afterwards owned by Jesse Hipple, and now owned and occupied by Robert Jones, Sr. The register’s office was in the basement of the house.

“John Topley, Sr. (father of A. F. Topley, Esq.), was court crier. The court was called by a troop of small boys ringing a dinner-bell through the streets at the appointed hour. Respectfully yours,

“JAMES L. DIVEN.”

William Power, before 1821, kept store where J. Keck now has a store, and in 1821 retired to his farm. In 1820 the tavern-stand kept by Thomas Craighead was known as the “Lawrence Inn.” Henry Lightner’s tavern, now the property of Dr. J. P. Sheibley, in that year was known as the “Spread Eagle.” Michael Sypher was keeping tavern in that year; Samuel Maus was keeping a clock and watch-maker’s shop on the site of the post-office; Robert H. McClellan, in July, 1820, opened a new store; Alexander & Hays were saddle and harness-makers, and their shop was opposite the printing-office of the *Perry Forester*; John D. Creigh, Charles B. Davis, F. M. Wadsworth were attorneys and had offices in the town; Allen Nesbitt, about 1818, established a small tannery in the rear of the court-house lot and continued until about 1828–29; Joseph H. Kennedy, in 1821, manufactured nails by hand in the town; a fair and cattle show was held in Landisburg August 16–17, 1821; Valentine Miller kept an apothecary-shop in the east end of the present hotel and sold it in 1830; William Dalton also had an apothecary-shop adjoining John Hipple’s hotel. The *Perry Forester*, the first paper in the county, was started in Landisburg, July 12, 1820, by H. W. Peterson and Alexander Magee. H. W. Peterson was associate editor from 1820 to 1821, and then afterwards edited a paper in Lebanon County. He removed to Gault, Upper Canada, where he became probate judge and died there. The *Forester* was continued by Alexander Magee at Landisburg until April 9, 1829, when the first issue was sent from the office on Main Street, New Bloomfield.

The fiftieth anniversary of American independence was observed in Landisburg July 4, 1826. The Landisburg Artillerists, under Captain Henry Fetter, the Landisburg Guards,





under Captain Robert McClellan, and the citizens formed in the centre square and marched to the court-house, where an address was delivered by Jonas Butterfield, after which they marched to the farm of William Power, on Sherman's Creek, where a dinner was served and toasts drank.

The Golden Rule Lodge, F. and A. M., No 208, was constituted in Landisburg June 26, 1825, when an address was delivered in the court-house by the Rev. Robert Piggot, of Lewistown. The services were performed by District Deputy Grand Master Thomas H. Crawford, of Chambersburg. The officers first installed were Robert H. McClellan, Worthy Master; Jacob Stroop, Senior Warden; and John Dunbar Creigh, Junior Warden. The lodge was discontinued about 1833.

A fire company was established about 1829, and a new hand fire-engine was purchased. The company was not long-lived. The engine was kept many years and finally sold. The road to Carlisle for many years was by way of Sterrett's Gap and by Long's Gap. In the session of 1826-27 a State road was ordered laid by the way of the gap now known as Waggoner's Gap. It was built in 1828, and is now mainly used as the nearest route to Carlisle.

It is not known whether a post-office was in Landisburg prior to 1821, but in that year Samuel Anderson was postmaster. He died in 1823, and August 1st, in that year, Henry Fetter was appointed. Postmasters since were, —1825, Jonas Butterfield; 1826, John Kibler; 1828, Francis Kelly; 1831, John Burtnett; 1841, William Blaine; 1844, Jesse Hipple; 1848, George Shafer; 1852, John Burtnett; 1861, Mary Sheibley; 1866, Mary Hutchinson; 1868, R. H. Preisler; 1877, Nancy Conner; 1885, James C. Preisler.

The town was incorporated December 23, 1831. The records of the Council have not been preserved.

SCHOOLS.—In the town plot of 1793, lot No. 11 was set apart for school purposes and a log school-house was built and used until 1837, when the present stone house was put up.

John McClure, a surveyor, was an early teacher. He taught at various times, and was the

first teacher in the new school-house in 1837. He is well remembered by James L. Diven, Dr. John Wingert, Jeremiah Rice and others as the teacher in their youth. Jonathan Ross and Alexander Roddy were teachers in the old house, — Anderson and Edward Dringgold in the later house. James B. Cooper began a night-school in the town November 15, 1827, and in September, 1835, W. P. Johnson was keeping a select school. The old log school-house was managed by a board of trustees chosen by the citizens, and in the act incorporating the borough, John Kibler, Henry Fetter and John Diven were appointed trustees of the school. The public-school law of 1834 was accepted in 1836, when the trustees gave place to a board of school directors. The school reports for 1884 give an attendance of ninety-five pupils.

Mount Dempsey Academy was founded on the 8th of April, 1856, by the Rev. T. B. Bucher. The principals of the school following were F. A. Gast, David Evans, Esq., Rev. R. Z. Salem, William H. Sheibley, S. H. Galbraith, Esq., Rev. G. C. Hall, S. C. Cooper, J. C. Sheibley and L. B. Kerr, Esq. The school was held in the basement of the Reformed Church, and was closed about 1864.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Presbyterians of this section attended the Old Centre Presbyterian Church until 1825, when thirty-two persons, members of the old church, were constituted as the Landisburg Presbyterian Church, June 7, 1825. Rev. James M. McClintock was installed pastor, and continued until 1834, when Rev. John Dickey became pastor of the New Bloomfield charge, and the Landisburg and the Ickesburg congregations were united with it. He remained until 1854, when Rev. Lewis Williams was called in charge of Centre, Upper and Landisburg congregations. These he served until his death, in March, 1857, and was succeeded by Rev. John Clark, who resigned in 1864, and was followed by the Rev. James Ramsey for two years. After a vacancy of two years Rev. Robert McPherson was called, and continued until 1877. Rev. Silas A. Davenport became the next pastor, served two years, since which time the congregation has been without a pastor. The early services of the church were



held in the old log court-house. On June 9, 1829, Samuel Linn, Jacob Stambaugh and William Cook, trustees of the congregation, purchased of Sebastian Wonder lots No. 120 and 121, on the Main Street, and in 1830 built the present church.

**THE CHURCH OF GOD.**—The founder of this denomination, Rev. John Winebrenner, visited Landisburg in 1821 and preached on Sunday, April 10th. In 1828, Henry Wingert, of Landisburg, began preaching, and was a teaching elder until 1832, when a regular organization was effected here under the care of the East Pennsylvania eldership. Services were held occasionally in the old log school-house until 1836, when Elder Wingert built a small log Bethel, adjoining his residence on Main Street. In 1842 a lot was purchased on the corner of Water and George Streets and a brick Bethel was put up which was in use until the present one was built, in 1873. The elders since the organization, in 1832, according to records, were:

Edward West, David Kyle, John B. Porter, William McFadden, William Mooney, George McCartney, Joseph Bumgarner, Michael Snively, Carlton Price, William Muhrex, Joseph Hazlett, A. Swartz, William Miller, Thomas Desbarce, Solomon Bigham, A. Fenton, Josiah Hurley, Wilson Coulter, Henry Clay, J. F. Weishampel, Thomas Steel, Samuel Crawford, William Johnson, J. C. Seebrook, B. F. Beck, Carlton Price, S. S. Richmond, George W. Selheimer, W. L. Jones, W. P. Winbigler, F. L. Nicodemus, J. A. McDonald, J. F. Meitel, J. F. Fleigel, C. W. Borden and the present elder, J. W. Grisinger.

The congregations under this charge are Slater's Valley, Kennedy's Valley, Oak Grove, Sudy Hollow and Little Germany.

**TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH** in Landisburg was organized in 1850, from a portion of the membership of the Lebanon Church, at Loysville. The Rev. Jacob Sholl, who for many years was in charge of churches in this section, preached in this town occasionally. The Rev. Charles H. Leinbach became pastor after the organization. A lot was purchased on Carlisle Street and the present brick church was built. The pastors in charge succeeding Mr. Leinbach were, —

Henry Musser, 1860 to October, 1864; James A.

Shultz, August, 1865 to May, 1867; T. F. Hoffmeier, July, 1868, to February, 1872; D. L. Steckel, July, 1872, to October, 1873; W. H. Herbert, May, 1874, to May, 1880; H. T. Spangler, October, 1880, to April, 1881; M. H. Groh, since April, 1881.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—The Revs. Shepherd, Tammill, Finicle and other ministers on the circuit visited this town and preached prior to 1831. In that year an organization was effected and the present building was erected. Landisburg is not an independent station; it is on the New Bloomfield Circuit and served by the ministers of that charge.

A society of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows was organized in Landisburg in 1845, under the name of "Mount Dempsey Lodge, No. 172." About 1846 the society purchased the Stambaugh building, on Main Street, fitted the upper room for a hall and sold the lot and lower story. In this hall meetings were held until about 1863, when they leased the third-story room in the Landisburg Hotel building and moved thereto, where they still remain. The lodge has at present about thirty-five members. The present officers are J. C. Jacobs, N. G.; A. C. Shall, V. G.; J. C. Preisler, Secretary; I. J. Wilson, Assistant Secretary; and D. H. Sheibley, Treasurer.

The town at present has a population of about three hundred and fifty, and contains a hotel, post-office, four stores, tannery, four churches, school-house and various industries.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### TOBOYNE TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

This township was embraced in Tyrone until 1763. During that year a petition signed by a number of the inhabitants of Tyrone, asking for the erection of a new township, was presented to the Cumberland County Court. The official record at Carlisle, found among the proceedings of the March term 1763, reads as follows:

"Upon application of some of the Inhabitants of Tyrone Township to this court, setting forth that said township is too large, it is adjudged by the said Court that Alexander Roddy's Mill Run be the line, and the name of the Upper, Toboyne, Alexander Logan being in Toboyne Township."

<sup>1</sup> By J. R. Flickinger.





The mill of Moses Waggoner's heirs, two miles west of Loysville, occupies the site of Alexander Roddy's mill, and Alexander Logan lived on the farm now known as the McMillen homestead, at Sandy Hill. The situation of these points indicates that the original division line between the two townships extended nearly north and south. The limits of Toboyne, as defined by the foregoing order of court, were from Waggoner's mill on the east to the Round Top on the west; Cumberland and Juniata Counties, respectively, were the southern and northern boundaries. Its area then was about one hundred and seventy-five square miles, or almost one-third the present size of the entire county.

Madison township was formed out of the eastern part of Toboyne in 1836, and Jackson was erected from the eastern part of the same township in 1836. The territory now known as Toboyne includes the extreme western end of Perry County and has an area of about seventy-five square miles. The present eastern boundary is a north and south line, extending from the Tuscarora Mountain, at a point on the Juniata County line, to the Blue Mountains, at a point on the Cumberland County line.

The topography of this township is carefully described by Prof. Clappole, in the State Geological Survey, published in 1885. The central portion of this township is good farming land, and the improvements there found are as good as anywhere in the county. Although being the extreme western end of the county, a number of early locations of land are found in this township, and the greater part of the good land was taken up between 1755 and 1778. The earliest and most important warrants are here given, and arranged, as nearly as possible, in chronological order,—

John Wilson, warrant October 19, 1755, "200 acres, including his improvement, bounded by lands of John Watt, Joseph McClintock, Brown's Run, Robert Morrow and Anthony Morrison." This land was southeast of New Germantown, and is now likely a part of the Jacob Kremer farm. John Rhea, a tract of one hundred acres, in 1767, now owned by George Briner. John Thomas, August 10,

1765, one hundred and thirteen acres in Horse Valley, now owned by Job Hockenberry and ex-Sheriff J. W. Beers. William Wallace, October 11, 1765, two hundred and ninety-two acres; also on the same date, "250 acres, including an improvement he bought of Morgan McSwines, bounded by Conococheague Hill on the south, and by Tuscarora Ridge on the north, in the Horse Valley, also called McSwines' Valley." These tracts are now owned, for the most part, by John and James Emory. John Watt, September 9, 1766, two hundred and nine acres, and in 1767, one hundred and fifty acres, all in Sherman's Valley, now owned by Isaac Eby, Thomas Campbell and Rev. Peter Long, whose mill is on this land. This mill was built about 1800 by Samuel Leaman. In 1820 the heirs of Samuel Leaman were assessed with the mill, valued at eight hundred dollars, two hundred and seventy-seven acres, valued at one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine dollars, and a saw-mill. The first grist-mill in Toboyne township was built about 1800. Rev. Peter Long, from Huntingdon County, purchased it about 1843. The old mill was burned after he purchased it, and the present mill was built by him.

John Glass, in 1767, took up a large tract south of New Germantown, a part of which is now owned by Jonathan Sanderson. William Murray owned land near New Germantown in 1767. Samuel Johnson owns a portion of it.

Joseph McClintock owned a large tract, most of which he took up before 1767. The village of New Germantown is on this land, and the farms of Zephaniah Willhide and Simon and George Kim were also located by him. Zephaniah Willhide purchased his farm from his father-in-law, Solomon Sheibley, who bought it before 1820. Mr. Willhide bought it in 1850, having been associated, previously to this, with his half-brother, Arnold Faughs, in the tannery now owned by E. McLaughlin. William Adams, a near neighbor of Joseph McClintock before and during 1767, took up the land now owned by Alexander Johnston's heirs. The three Johnston brothers—Stephen, Francis and John—came to Toboyne in 1780. The descendants of John are still in the township. James,



a son of John, had a family of eight children, all of whom left the county except John, George and Alexander. His wife was Margaret, a daughter of William and Margaret Anderson, to whom he was married on the 16th March, 1790. Their children were William, John, Jane, Ann, James, George, Alexander and Elizabeth. William married Jane Talbert, and moved West. John married Margaret McClure and lived on the farm now owned by James Johnston, where he died in 1869. He was a prominent citizen of the county, and was its representative in Legislature. Ann married John Campbell, and lived and died in Franklin County. George married Margaret Russell, of Ohio; Samuel, Edward and Alexander are his sons. He died at his home, in this township, in 1872. Alexander, Sr., married Letitia Russell, also of Ohio, and lived on the homestead farm, where he died in 1864. James Johnston, who lives on the farm adjoining the homestead, is a son, as is also Dr. A. R. Johnston, of New Bloomfield.

John Jordan warranted, 17th May, 1788, three hundred acres, which is described as "adjoining lands of John Watt and others." It is now owned by Gust. Ailman and Rev. John Collins.

Archibald Watts took up considerable land in Madison, but the earliest dates found in Toboyn were 29th October, 1792, for one hundred and ten acres, and 19th October, 1792, for one hundred acres. This land is now owned by George Shields and others. On the 30th June, 1791, John Farrier located one hundred acres "on the forks of Horse Valley Run, opposite the gap of the Tuscarora Mountain," now owned by the Johnston brothers. John Clendennin, on 9th July, 1772, located one hundred and nine acres, and on 19th January, 1792, one hundred and seventy-eight acres, which land is now owned by Michael Kessler, David Kessler and Jeremiah Gutschall.

John Clendennin was killed by the Indians near a large pear-tree, about one-fourth of a mile southwest of the Monterey Tannery. This latter tract was taken up by John, the son of the John Clendennin who was killed, because at that time, 1792, the Indians had been out of this county

for many years. Hence John, the elder, had located other lands in this neighborhood much earlier, or in the time when the Indians were troublesome.

Portions of the land now owned by Ephraim McLaughlin, Wilson Koontz, John Shearer's heirs and William Stump was taken up the 19th November, 1793, by Patrick and John Culbertson, who had settled in the township earlier. George Johnston's heirs now live on land taken up either by Alexander Murray or by his son Halbert. A warrant for "two hundred and fifty acres for himself and other heirs of Alexander Murray, deceased," was granted to Halbert Murray on the 13th June, 1800. John D. Shuman and Michael Kessler own two hundred acres, taken up by James McCracken, 5th July, 1796.

Edward Barnhart now owns one hundred and fifty acres, located 15th October, 1792, by Robert McKee. Although only one warrant, that of John Wilson's, was found as early as 1755, that warrant affords sufficient evidence to prove that there were other settlers in Toboyn township at that date. In the Wilson warrant, John Watt, Joseph McClintock, Robert Morrow and Anthony Morrison are mentioned as adjoiners. These names belong to the list of early settlers, although the exact date of their coming has not been found.

**TAXABLES IN 1767.**—In the assessment of Toboyn for 1767, when it yet retained its original area, the following-named persons are assessed as having land, although many of them were in what is now Jackson and Madison. They are named here and will not be repeated in the history of those townships, and are as follows:

James, Thomas, William and Robert Adams, each 100 acres; John Baxter, 50 acres; John Brown, 200 acres; James Brown, 50 acres; John Blair, 100 acres; Barnett Cunningham, 200 acres; Thomas Clark, 100 acres; Bartholomew Davis, 100 acres; John Crawford, 100 acres; "A Dutchman," 100 acres; William Ewings, 100 acres; John Glass, 100 acres; William Gardner, 100 acres; Jacob Grove, 200 acres, and a grist and saw-mill; Thomas Huet, 150 acres; Andrew Helander, 200 acres; James Morrison, 150 acres; Anthony Morrison, 150 acres; Joseph McClintock, 150 acres; John Murray, 100 acres; John



Mitchell, 200 acres; John McNeere, 100 acres; William McClelland, 100 acres; Robert Adams, 100 acres; William Anderson, 200 acres; James Boal, 100 acres; Adam Boal and John Whiting, 150 acres; James Blain, 300 acres; Robert Brown, 100 acres; John Byers, 200 acres; Robert Caldwell, 100 acres; James McCord, 100 acres; Alexander Roddy, 100 acres; George Sanderson, 200 acres; Andrew Taylor, 200 acres; John Watt, 150 acres; Thomas White, 100 acres; William Harkness, 100 acres.

These forty-two names include those settlers who had fifty acres of land and over, but a number of names of persons do not appear, who, from the dates of their warrants, were here before that time. In 1778 the following-named persons were assessed for mills, distilleries, etc.:

James Blain, grist-mill, still and a negro (the grist-mill is now owned by Isaac Stokes, in Jackson township); William Blain, one still; Andrew Everhart, one still; Jacob Grove, grist-mill, two stills (he, as will be noticed, was assessed for a grist-mill in 1767, proving that he had erected one of the earliest mills in the county. It was on George L. Rice's farm in Madison); James Harkins, still, (this was at Blain); Noble Morrison, still; James Miller, grist-mill and still (this was on the site of the Ensow mill, in Jackson); William Miller, saw-mill; William McCord, tan-yard, in Madison; Thomas Purdy, still; John Reed, still.

The assessment of 1814 contains the following mills, etc.:

Abraham Groves, grist-mill; Jacob Cunkle, saw-mill; George Hollenbaugh, grist and oil-mill, which were on the site of the Abram Bistline mill, now in Madison; Bailey Long, grist-mill; Sam. Lemon, grist-mill; David Moreland, merchant, grist-mill; Jas. Maxwell, fulling-mill; John Moreland, grist and saw-mill; Englehart Wormley, grist and saw-mill; Thomas Adams, tan-yard, at John Shearer's, in Toboyne; Solomon Bower, distillery; Jacob Bryner, still; John Brown, saw-mill (this was on Rev. J. V. Collins' farm, in Toboyne); Frederick Bryner, grist and saw-mill (the mill is now owned by Moses Waggoner's heirs); Abraham Bower, still, on the farm now owned by George M. Loy, in Madison; Owen Bruner, grist-mill (the Trostel mill in Madison); Jacob Creamer, grist-mill, (the Abram Snyder mill, in Toboyne); William Cook, saw-mill; George Ebright, tan-yard (the David Gutschall tannery, in Jackson); John Musselman, a still, in Madison.

The following is the assessment of Toboyne in 1820:

George Anderson had 200 acres of land; Thomas Adams, 150 acres; Robert Adams had 200 acres of

good land and 120 acres of mountain land; John Abernathy had 130 acres; Mary Adair (widow) had 300 acres; James Adams, 90 acres of good land and 150 ridge land; John Alexander, 300 acres; William Anderson, Esq., had 1100 acres of land and was taxed besides for one negro, and also for his office as associate judge (he had the highest valuation in the township, and it amounted to \$13,175.81); Ephraim Adams, 118 acres of land; James Adams, 85 acres; Thomas Adams (tanner), 200 acres and a tan-yard; Jacob Bergstresser, 100 acres; John Briner, Sr., 240 acres; John Bergstresser, 100 acres; Nicholas Barrel, 227 acres; George Biecline (tailor), 109 acres; Jacob Bryner, 100 acres; George Bryner, 100 acres; Henry Baker, 40 acres; John Bryner (inn-keeper, Tuscarora), 130 acres; Peter Brown, 121 acres patent land, one pair chopping-stones and one fulling-mill; Daniel Bloom (blacksmith), 150 acres; Valentine Brickley, 50 acres patent land and two lots in Germantown; Henry Bryner, 103 acres, a grist and saw-mill; John Bryner (wagon-maker), 110 acres; William Berrier, 90 acres and a lot in Germantown; Owen Bruner, 110 acres, a grist and saw-mill; Jacob Bruner, 200 acres; John Bryner, Jr., 215 acres; George Black, 178 acres patent land and 50 acres mountain land; William Berrier, Jr., a lot in Germantown; Tobias Barket, 2 acres; George Bryner (upper), 200 acres; Solomon Bower, 260 acres and one still; George Brown, 390 acres; Abram Bower, 750 acres and a still; Samuel Baughman (cooper), 227 acres ridge land; Christopher Bower's heirs, 99 acres ridge land; Anthony Black (merchant), a house and lot; Hugh Boyd, 200 acres mountain land; Jacob Cunkle, 140 acres and a saw-mill; James Cook, 223 acres and a saw-mill; Peter Cooney, 111 acres; Jacob Culler, 75 acres of good land and 50 ridge land; Henry Cunkle, 5 acres; Samuel Cooney, 100 acres; Robert Clark's heirs, 167 acres; Ann Clark (widow), 90 acres; John Culbertson, Sr., 200 acres patent land, 300 acres mountain land and a saw-mill; John Clark, 214 acres; James Carson, 200 acres; Paul Carr, 50 acres; Stephen Cisna, 150 acres; Thomas Craighead (transferred to James McNeal in 1822), 33 acres, a grist and saw-mill; Dr. Lancey's heirs, 100 acres; William Dalton, 100 acres; George Douglas, 220 acres; Jacob Deache (hatter), 40 acres; John Delazell, 300 acres and a still; David Dysinger, 250 acres, of which 125 acres were mountain land; Charles Donaldson (weaver), 5 acres; Martha Divan, 400 acres of mountain land; Conrad Earnest, 384 acres, 234 acres being mountain land; Jacob Earnest, 106 acres of unseated land; George Ebright (tanner), 28 acres of land and a tan-yard; Robert Ewing, 100 acres of mountain land; Jacob Evinger (shoemaker), 2 acres; Henry Ernest (carpenter), 219 acres; Joseph Eaton, 170 acres and a still; Jacob Freed, 250 acres; Frederick Fought, 150 acres; George Faust, 200 acres; John Fusselman, 300 acres of mountain land; John Flesher, 130 acres; David Grove, 560 acres, 400





being mountain land; Abraham Grove, 161 acres; George Gutschall, 150 acres; Frederick Gutschall's heirs, 100 acres of unseated land; John Gutschall, Sr., 110 acres; Solomon Gutschall, Sr., 105 acres; Philip Gensler, 11 acres; John Garber, 372 acres, 259 being ridge land; Mary Gillespy (widow), 40 acres; John Gutschall, Jr., 170 acres; Jacob Gutschall, 170 acres; Gideon Gutschall, 100 acres of ridge land; Solomon Gutschall, Jr., 123 acres of ridge land; Jacob Hartman, 119 acres; William Hynes, 90 acres of patent land and 25 acres of mountain land; John Hess, Sr., 430 acres of mountain land; Henry Hohenshell, 100 acres; Conrad Hollenbaugh (constable), 150 acres; George Hollenbaugh, 137 acres and a grist and oil-mill; Margaret Hubler (widow), 125 acres; Aaron Hicks (carpenter), 85 acres; Jacob Holse, 130 acres of mountain land; John Holse, 133 acres of mountain land; Christian Humerich (Carlisle), 1100 acres of mountain land; Helphenstein and Urie (Carlisle), 500 acres; Philo Johnston (carpenter), 3 acres; James Johnston, 700 acres, 500 acres being being mountain and Horse Valley land; Michael Kern (blacksmith), 100 acres; David Kennedy, 150 acres; Mary Kennedy (widow), 100 acres; Jacob Kramer, 13 acres of patent land, 145 acres of mountain land, a grist-mill and house and lot in New Germantown; Simon Kern, 123 acres, 63 being mountain land; George Kramer, 111 acres (bought of Tousey); Jonathan Koontz, a house and lot in New Germantown; Peter Kessler, 200 acres of mountain land; John Kogan (shoemaker), 275 acres; John Kinard, 50 acres of ridge land; Jacob Liby (carpenter), 28 acres; John Long (shoemaker), 80 acres; Catherine Landis (widow), 50 acres; John Leamon's heirs, 200 acres; Alexander Leamon, 90 acres; John Long (cooper), 430 acres, 300 of which were ridge land; John Leopard, 150 acres; Nicholas Loy, 350 acres and a tan-yard; Christian Leasser, 6 acres; Bailey Long, 187 acres; Nicholas Lambert, 128 acres of ridge land; George Lambert's heirs, 183 acres; Samuel Leamon's heirs, 277 acres, a grist-mill and saw-mill; John Liby (carpenter), a lot in Germantown; James Morrison, Jr., 58 acres; Daniel Motzer, 155 acres of patent land and 160 acres of mountain land and one still; Thomas Milligan, 60 acres of unseated land; Samuel Maganghey, 150 acres; Gilbert Moon, 80 acres; James McMillan, 140 acres; Theodore Meminger, 175 acres; William Miller (miller), 50 acres; Jacob Metz, 68 acres (bought of Tousey); William Morrison, 85 acres; John Maxwell, 230 acres, of which 130 acres were mountain and ridge land, also a fulling-mill and a power-mill; Margaret McClintock (widow), 100 acres; Joseph Muselman, 260 acres of mountain land and a still; Joseph McEwin's heirs, 19 acres; Richard Murray's heirs, 150 acres; James McKim (cooper), 25 acres; Samuel McCord, 224 acres; William McCord's heirs, 200 acres of mountain and ridge land; Joseph McClintock, 187 acres, of which 100 acres were ridge land; James Morrison, Esq., 200 acres of good land

and 200 acres of mountain land; Walker McKowen, 90 acres of mountain land; George McConnell, 150 acres; William McGuire (weaver), 150 acres; Henry Mumper, 200 acres and a lot in New Germantown; Jas. Moore, 139 acres of mountain land; David Moreland, 395 acres, a grist-mill, and a merchant by occupation (this is the second highest valuation in the township); James Miller, Sr., 331 acres; John McKee, 275 acres, 125 being mountain land; James McNeal, 86 acres of land and Craighead's mill, which had been transferred to him about 1822; Allen Nesbitt, 200 acres and 20 acres of ridge land; John Nelson, Sr., 200 acres; Peter Newcomer, 117 acres of ridge land; John Otto, 50 acres; William Owen, 175 acres; Christian Otto, 100 acres ridge land; George Peck, 200 acres; Frederick Peck, 093 acres of mountain land; John Patterson, 250 acres, of which 100 acres were ridge land; Frederick Peel, 424 acres, 300 acres being mountain land, and a still; Robert Purdy, 200 acres, 100 being mountain land; John Rouse (weaver), 50 acres; James Rihme, 40 acres of unseated land; Godfrey Rouse, 400 acres of mountain land; Samuel Richard, 200 acres; John Rinesmith (blacksmith), 16 acres; Henry Rickett, 5 acres; Jacob Reader, 40 acres; George Ross, 100 acres of mountain land; Jacob Row (carpenter), 150 acres, 100 of which were mountain land; Samuel Reed, 210 acres, 60 of which were mountain land; Joseph Robinson (weaver), 230 acres mountain land, and 50 acres ridge land; William Rolland, 35 acres; Alexander Rodgers' heirs, 500 acres ridge land; Christian Robinson, 200 acres; Hugh Robinson, 150 acres mountain land; Robert Robinson, 150 acres unseated land; John Reed, 70 acres ridge land; David Snyder (weaver), 200 acres; John Sentman, 110 acres; Matthew Shunk, land; David Stone, 30 acres; Nicholas Shoke, house and land; George Sengar, 200 acres, 100 being mountain land; Solomon Shively, 174 acres, 50 being mountain land; Melchor Spoon (weaver), 100 acres; John Snell, 300 acres; Daniel Shaeffer, 60 acres; Philip Stambaugh (cooper), 300 acres patent land and 170 acres mountain land, a saw-mill and a still; John Shreffler, 250 acres and a lot in Germantown; William Stump (blacksmith), a house and lot in Germantown; John Seager, 80 acres land, some mountain land and a lot in Germantown; Jacob Shuman, 224 acres; Abraham Snyder (tailor), 288 acres; Jacob Shambaugh (weaver), 137 acres ridge land; Jonathan Smith (hatter), a house and lot in Germantown; John Stambaugh, 160 acres patent land, 66 acres mountain land, and a saw-mill; Mathias Stump (blacksmith), 70 acres, a saw-mill and two lots in Germantown; Henry Taylor, 300 acres and a saw-mill; John Titzel (tanner), land; Zalmon Tousey, 200 acres ridge land and a still (the Tousey land was on the line of Saville and Toboyne, and on that account the land of the Tousey brothers is assessed in both townships. Their mill (now Jacob Bixler's) was in Saville from 1819, when Saville was formed, until



1836, when Madison was erected); George Thomas, 63 acres ridge land; John Urie, 110 acres; Gasper Wolf (bucket-maker), 137 acres; Henry Wentz (carpenter), 110 acres; James Waterstone, 50 acres; John Wormly, 163 acres, a grist and saw-mill; Daniel Wentz (carpenter), 9 acres and a house; John H. Yambert, 113 acres; Henry Zimmerman (weaver), 300 acres, 150 being ridge land; Ludwig Watt's heirs, lands, etc.; Andrew Bisceline (shoemaker), 12 acres; John Hollenbaugh, lands, etc.; James Hockenberry, 100 acres mountain land; Samuel McConnell (blacksmith), a house and lot of ground, and a lot in New Germantown.

In addition to the above persons who are taxed for real estate, the following seventy-four persons are taxed for personal property, occupation, etc.:

Geo. Arnold, Jno. Abercromy (tailor), Wm. Anderson, Jr., Jacob Arnold, Thos. Anderson, Jos. Bryner, George Bisceline (wagon-maker), David Bergstresser, John Briner (shoemaker), Samuel Black (fuller), Nathaniel Bowing (shoemaker), Jno. Barnhart, Geo. Baker (weaver), Peter Baltozer, Thos. Carson, Jno. Calhoun (carpenter), George De Lancey (shoemaker), Daniel Dewalt (shoemaker), John Edibum (miller), Conrad Earnest (weaver), Lawrence Evert, Jonathan Foust, Abraham Freed, Daniel Frank (shoemaker), Michael Gutschall, Sr., Jacob Hench, Henry Hollenbaugh (weaver), Michael Hollenbaugh (shoemaker), Michael Hollenbaugh (weaver), Benj. Hollenbaugh, John Hall, Jonathan Hall (weaver), John Hetterick, John Jordan (miller), Daniel Jacobs, Jacob Koimer (cooper), David Kendell, Adam Kessler, Michael Kridler (shoemaker), David Kunkel, George Liby (carpenter), Geo. Murphy (cooper), Jonathan Moose (blacksmith), Peter Moose (blacksmith), John Martin, Jno. McKee (weaver), Wm. Miller, Mathew McKean, Andrew Miller, John Nelson, Sr., Jno. Owen, Fred. Overhose, Alex. Patterson, Paul Rice (cooper), John Reeder, Sr., Charles Robinson (weaver), Mathew Smith (miller), George Shade (cooper), George Stroup (stone-mason), William Smiley, Peter Stall, Martin Stum, Nicholas Stum (shoemaker), Jonathan Sheriff (shoemaker), Henry Swamer, Peter Stone, David Shower (millwright), Thomas Smith, John Thompson (shoemaker), Hugh Wallace (cooper), Thos. Wallace (mason), John Zimmerman, Fred. Dronberger (weaver), Wm. Hicks.

Number of taxable persons in Toboyne township for 1820 was 365; population, 1955; valuation was \$342,179.00. This assessment was made the year the county was formed, and more than half a century after the erection of Toboyne. It contains all the names found on record for that year (except the sixty-seven

freemen) and the number of acres owned by each person. It will be found valuable for reference in studying the history of the three upper townships. There were nine distilleries, eight grist-mills, fourteen saw-mills and three tan-yards assessed. Hon. William Anderson was taxed for one negro, valued at eighty dollars.

Peter Shively and Jas. Baird, of Toboyne township, were licensed to retail liquors in 1821; John Snell, Henry Zimmerman and David Koutz received tavern licenses in 1822, and Jno. Strawbridge in 1823. Retailers of merchandise in those times often took out licenses to sell liquor in connection with their stores, so that some of them, although nominally merchants, sold as much liquor as regular taverns. In 1825 Anthony Black secured a license as a retailer, and Henry Zimmerman a tavern license. His tavern was at Andersonburg, and was a famous resort. He was also the postmaster. By act of 21st of March, 1803, the townships of Toboyne and Tyrone were formed into two election districts, and the house of Henry Zimmerman was made the voting-place for Toboyne. In 1830 there were two voting-places in the township, as appears from an election proclamation published in the *Perry Forester* October, 1830, which stated that "The election will be held at the school-house in New Germantown District, and at Zimmerman's tavern, in Lower District."

Henry Zimmerman died in April, 1827, and was postmaster then. The office was kept by his widow for some months after.

The *Forester*, dated November 19, 1829, names James Ewing, Anthony Black, James Morrison and B. Fosselman & Co. as the retailers in Toboyne. James Ewing had a store in New Germantown, and also, for a time, at Mt. Pleasant. Anthony Black first had a store near his home at Mount Pleasant, but afterwards in Blain. In 1829, Daniel Kautz, Thomas B. Jacobs, David Sheaffer and Henry Zimmerman's heirs obtained tavern licenses. In 1830 the merchants were James Ewing, Thomas Black, James Morrison, J. S. McClintock, John Reed, Anthony Black and B. Fosselman & Co.

At April sessions, 1835, Emily Gray, Daniel





Sheaffer, Philip Tensler and John Zimmerman secured tavern licenses.

In the assessment of Toboyne for 1835, just one year before Madison was formed, the following mills, stores, tan-yards, distilleries, etc., are assessed:

Adams Bros., chopping-mill and carding-mill; Robert Adams, saw-mill; George, William and James Adair, still; James Adams, tan-yard; John Beaver, tan-yard; Solomon Bower, still; Andrew Barriek, still; Anthony Black, grist-mill; Abram Bower, still; James Campbell, grist and saw-mill; Jacob Cramer, grist-mill; James Eaton, fulling-mill and carding-machine and still; James Ewing, store at Briuer's Run and one in Germantown; Ralph Ewing (school-teacher), saw-mill; Noah Elder, tan-yard in Germantown; John Fulwiler & Co., store; Alexander Frank, saw-mill; George Hollenbaugh, grist-mill, saw-mill and oil-mill; Henry Hackett, still; Michael Harper, saw-mill; James Johnston, saw-mill; John Long, saw-mill; Atchison Laughlin, tan-yard; William Miller, grist and saw-mill; Henry Mumper, still; Samuel Milligan, store at Anthony Black's; James McNeal, grist and saw-mill; James Morrison, store at Andersonburg; Daniel Nidick, saw-mill; William Owing, grist-mill, saw-mill and still; George Rice, saw-mill; John Shatto, saw-mill; John Stump, saw-mill; Benjamin Salsburg, mill; Mathias Stump, saw-mill; Philip Stambaugh, still and saw-mill; John Stambaugh, saw-mill; Tousey Bros., still; Wilson Welch, store and post-office; John Wormley, grist-mill and saw-mill; Joseph Woods, still.

The population of Toboyne in 1830 was two thousand three hundred and eleven. Toboyne's representatives at the first Common Pleas Court held in Perry County, on December 4, 1820, were William Anderson, Esq., as one of the associate judges; Nicholas Burd, John Kogan and Daniel Motzer, grand jurors; and John McKim as constable.

**TANNERIES.**—At one time several large tanneries were in successful operation in this township. Of these, George Hench, Esq., of Carlisle, formerly of Madison township, and himself a tanner of extensive experience, has kindly furnished information.

Toboyne Tannery is at the upper end of the narrow valley, lying along the base of Bower's Mountain. It was erected about 1850 by Israel and Samuel Lapfer. It afforded employment for a number of persons, and was the means of enriching its owners and of bringing considerable money into that valley. Samuel Lapfer

sold it to his brother, who conducted the business until 1880, when he disposed of it. The Reece Sons now own it and are doing an extensive business. New Germantown Tannery was built by John Stewart about 1820, and run by Noah Elder in 1835. It was afterwards owned by James Humes. The Morrison Sons bought and run it for a number of years, and it was abandoned about 1865.

The Adams tannery was two miles south of Germantown, and was built before 1811, in which year and also in 1820, Thomas Adams was assessed with a tan-yard. In 1835 it was owned by James Adams, and was probably abandoned before 1840.

February 1, 1821, "the tan-house of Thomas Adams, of Toboyne township, was destroyed by fire," says the *Forester*. It was rebuilt, but whether by Thomas or James Adams is uncertain.

Fairview Tannery was erected after 1835, and before 1840, by John Hoover and Arnold Faughs. Its capacity from the first was large. About 1848 William Elder and his son Filson purchased it, the latter afterwards becoming entire owner. After running it eight years, he sold to Ephraim McLaughlin, the present owner, who ran it until 1870, when it was abandoned and is now falling in ruin.

**TOBOYNE'S MILITARY HISTORY.**—On the return, in 1777, of Colonel Frederick Watt's battalion of the Cumberland County militia, in the published list of officers and men composing the battalion, the names of persons appear whose residence was in this township. There were eight companies in the battalion, of which two—Nos. 1 and 8—were officered by Toboyne men. The officers of Company Four were William Blain, captain; James Blain, first lieutenant; William Murray, second lieutenant; and Allen Nesbit, ensign. William Blain lived on the land now owned by Solomon Bower and Stambaugh's heirs; James Blain, on farm now owned by Samuel Woods; William Murray, on farm now owned by John Martin; Allen Nesbit, on land owned by Jos. and George Wentz. The officers of Company Eight were Thomas Clark, captain; Jos. Neep, first lieutenant; John Nelson, second lieutenant; and



John Gardner, ensign. Robert A. Clark, a descendant of Captain Thomas Clark, owns and lives upon his ancestor's farm. The farm of Lieutenant Jos. Neepor is now owned by Reuben Moyer and Edward Hull; the Lieutenant John Nelson farm by William Moose. The farm of Ensign John Gardner is now owned by John Hench's heirs and others, at Cedar Run. There were fifty-one privates in the Fourth Company and sixty-two in the Second, many of whom were likely Toboyne men, but their names were not obtained. Engelhart Wormley, whose son John erected the Henry Bear mill, in Madison, was also a Revolutionary soldier. He died on the Briner farm in Tyrone on the 28th of August, 1827. He was in the battle of Long Island.

In the War of 1812 Captain David Moreland, father of David Moreland, of Blain, commanded a company. At least twenty of the men of it were from what was then Toboyne township.

SCHOOLS.—For the earliest schools in this township the writer is indebted, in a great measure, to John Black, of New Bloomfield, and Professor Silas Wright, of Newport.

One of the first school-houses in Toboyne, built as early as 1805, was on the farm of David Hollenbaugh. Another was situated near Joshua Rowe's. It had a clapboard roof, slab benches and writing-boards, a wooden chimney, only two windows, the lights of which were of greased paper; the ceiling was of poles, and the floor of split logs, fitted together by hewing the edges. There was an old school-house on Albert Morrow's farm, near Long's mill.

At New Germantown the first school-house was at the western end of the village. These houses were in existence in 1800. The term of school was usually three months, and the teacher an itinerant Irishman. Schoolmasters Johnston, Anthony Black and Steele are recalled as teachers before 1820.

The earliest school legislation, that properly belongs to Toboyne, is an act passed on the 28th of March, 1811, and is as follows:

"SECTION I. The Land officers to make a title clear of purchase money and fees to trustees for

schools to be established in the township of Toboyne for a piece of land.

"SECTION II. A majority of subscribers to supply vacancies of trustees."

There are at present in the township seven schools—New Germantown, Centre, Union, Fairview, Monterey, East and West Horse Valley, and the average length of term is five months.

CHURCHES.—*The New Germantown Methodist Episcopal Church* was built in 1813 on land given to the society by Solomon Sheibley. The first Methodist society was organized in 1811, and at that time was attached to the Concord (Franklin County) Circuit. The building of the present church was brought about by the refusal of the citizens to allow preaching in the school-house. The society first used an old school-house given them by James Adams, Esq., which they repaired and fitted up for their purposes. It was for many years a part of the New Bloomfield Circuit, but when the Blain charge was formed—about 1875—it was attached to that charge, to which it now belongs. There is a flourishing Sunday-school in connection with the church. This being the only church in the village, its services are attended by persons belonging to other denominations. No list of its pastors has been kept. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Pennington, a man admired by all who know him.

*Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church* belongs to the Blain charge, and the present brick church was built in 1848. The land was given by E. A. McLaughlin, who, ever since its inception, has been one of its chief supporters. The location is picturesque, and not more than two or three miles from the county line.

*Horse Valley Methodist Episcopal Church* was dedicated in 1857. It stands on the south side of a sunny knoll, and has the outward appearance of a neat and well-kept country church. The prime movers in the erection of this church were Elias Cook, Benjamin Seyoe, William Widney and Jacob Seibert, well-known and respected citizens of the valley. Benjamin Seyoe donated the land on which the church stands, and in his honor it was named "Seyoe Chapel." The congregation is in a flourishing



condition, and the church services are well attended.<sup>1</sup>

#### NEW GERMANTOWN.

This village was named after Germantown, near Philadelphia, and was laid out, about 1820, by Solomon Sheibley, to whose farm the land was attached. The remainder of his farm, lying north of the town, is owned by Z. Willhide. All of this land was located before 1767 by Joseph McCintock. As laid out by Mr. Sheibley, the land was arranged in four squares, each square containing six lots. The main and cross-streets diverge at right angles, and are thirty-three feet wide outside of the sidewalks. The lots have a street frontage of eighty feet, and are one hundred and fifty feet in depth. A twelve-foot alley extends back of each six lots, and the lots are numbered from one to twenty-four, beginning at the northeast corner. The following names of persons are assessed for lots in New Germantown in 1820: Valentine Brickley, two lots; William Benier, William Benier, Jr., John Liby, Henry Mumper, John Shreffler, John Seager, Mathias Stump and Samuel McComel, each one lot; and Jacob Kreamer, Jonathan Kuntz, William Stump and Jonathan Smith, each a house and lot. There were four houses assessed and thirteen lots. Of the hamlet in 1820 J. Kuntz was the shoemaker, John Liby the carpenter, J. Smith the hatter; and William and Mathias Stump the blacksmiths. Jacob Kreamer's house and lot were valued at three hundred dollars. The average valuation, at that time, of a lot for the purposes of taxation was ten dollars. Kreamer also owned the mill southeast of the town. This mill is the second oldest in Toboyne, and is now owned by Mr. Snyder, who bought it from Kreamer. Its history is a part of the history of the town, and did much to bring about the location of the latter. In 1830 Jonathan Smith, David Wolf, Samuel Showers, James Ewing, Peter Showers, D. Kuntz, Thomas B. Jacobs, Paul Kerr, Jonathan Kuntz, John Kookan,

Ruth Ewing, Mrs. Lend and N. A. Elder were the owners of lots. On Mitchell's old map of Pennsylvania the village is called "Limestone Spring," after the large spring on George Kern's property, at the eastern end of the town. The leading facts here given were furnished to the New Bloomfield Historical Society, in 1881, by Wm. A. Morrison, Esq., who died in 1884. Mr. Morrison came to the town on Christmas day, 1830, when he was eighteen years old, to clerk in the store of James Ewing. He was appointed postmaster, a position he held for eleven years. He served as county auditor for three years, and was for thirty years justice of the peace. In 1830 there were two licensed taverns in the place—the "Old Stone Castle," which was then kept by a lane man named David Koutz, who left in 1831, and the other in the house now kept by Mrs. Emily Gray, but then occupied by Thomas B. Jacobs. He died in March, 1833, and Mrs. Emily Gray purchased the hotel from Solomon Sheibley. She kept it as a licensed house until 1860, when she refused to take out a license, and it has been run ever since as a "temperance" house. The "Koutz" hotel ended its existence as a licensed house with the death of Mr. Koutz, and so remained until 1875, when license was granted to William A. Shields. Since then it has been kept by John Henry, John Sanderson, Jacob Kreamer and Samuel Kern. The last three years it has been run as a temperance house, so that to-day there is not a licensed hotel in the town or township. Noah A. Elder was running the tannery in 1830, and John Kookan, Esq., was the justice of the peace. He was appointed justice on the 6th of September, 1822, by Governor Joseph Heister. The village, so far as public roads were concerned, was incorporated as a borough in 1844-47, when Hon. William B. Anderson was State Senator, but the citizens failing to attend to the roads, as was intended, the charter was taken away.

A fire on the 3d of March, 1876, destroyed a store owned by Dr. F. A. Gutschall, and another owned by J. Morrison & Son, and dwellings owned by Barbara Kreamer and Jane Morrison's heirs. A fire in the fall of 1885 destroyed the store of J. E. Rummple, entailing consider-

<sup>1</sup> For the above facts thanks are due William D. Lacy, a respected member of the church and a son of one of the old families of the valley. The information concerning the other Methodist Churches of the township was kindly furnished by Rev. J. F. Pennington, of Blain.





ble loss. Elias Snyder and John A. Rhea now have stores, the latter of whom is a justice of the peace.

This village is properly the centre of the township, and is the western terminus of Rice's stage-line. It contains the only post-office in the township, and all the stores, except that of J. B. Swartz, on the south side of the Buck Ridge, near the school-house. The population of New Germantown in 1880 was one hundred and five, and of the township, seven hundred

grandsons of John and Jane Johnston, and the sons of James Johnston. On his emigration from Ireland he purchased the farm in Toboyne township, Perry County, now the home of the widow of Alexander Johnston. James Johnston married, on the 16th of March, 1790, Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret Anderson, of Madison township, Perry County. Their children are William, born January 8, 1791; John, March 4, 1793, who represented his district for three years in the State Legisla-



GEORGE JOHNSTON.

and eighty-four. The great drawback to the citizens of this township is their distance from the railroad, it being twenty-eight miles from Newport, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and twenty-three from New Bloomfield. The present school-house is a brick building. Dr. J. H. Bryner is the resident physician.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE AND ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

George and Alexander Johnston are the

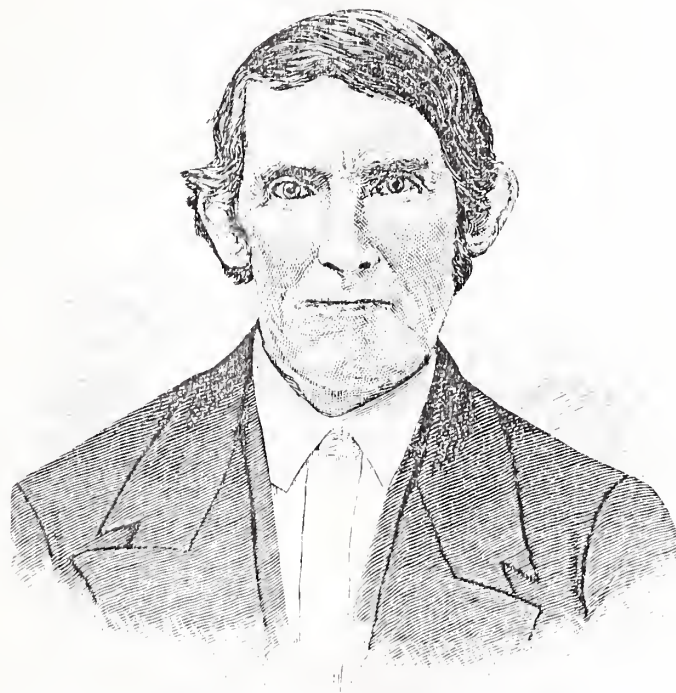
sons of John and Jane Johnston, and the sons of James Johnston. On his emigration from Ireland he purchased the farm in Toboyne township, Perry County, now the home of the widow of Alexander Johnston. James Johnston married, on the 16th of March, 1790, Margaret, daughter of William and Margaret Anderson, of Madison township, Perry County. Their children are William, born January 8, 1791; John, March 4, 1793, who represented his district for three years in the State Legisla-  
ture; Jane, March 2, 1795 (Mrs. John Reed); Ann, August 7, 1797 (Mrs. John Campbell); James, April 24, 1800; George, December 14, 1802; Alexander, November 28, 1805; Elizabeth, November 28, 1805 (Mrs. Robert Blackburn). The death of Mr. Johnston occurred on the 24th of December, 1838, and that of his wife May 14, 1826. Their son George was born on the homestead farm where he remained as an efficient aid to his father in his farming enterprises until his marriage. He, when a lad, became a pupil of the school taught by Jonas



Thatcher, in a school-house built of mud, in the neighborhood, and later daily walked to Andersonburg, a distance of several miles, to pursue his studies. He was, in May, 1835, married to Miss Margaret, daughter of Alexander and Mary Russell, of Miami County, Ohio, born May 7, 1813. The children of this marriage are Samuel A., born June 16, 1836, married to Margaret S. Adams; Margaret J., March 27, 1838, deceased; Mary A., March 22, 1840, de-

ceased; Edward C., December 2, 1842; Letitia A., July 9, 1844 (Mrs. James Anderson), deceased; and Alexander A., November 28, 1847, married to Arminta Alexander. Mr. Johnston, for a while, followed the business of a drover with success; but later, desiring to devote his life to the labors of a farmer, purchased the farm adjoining the homestead, now owned by his heirs, where he, until his death, gave his time and labor to the employments of an agriculturist. Mr. Johnston was enterprising and public-spirited. He was one of the

South Pennsylvania Railroad, then known as the Duncannon, Landisburg and Broad Top Railroad, and afterwards a member of its board of directors. He was also a member of the committee appointed to lay out the State road, extending from Lewistown to Shippensburg. Mr. Johnston was first a Democrat in politics, but subsequently gave his support to the Republican party, and was in early years an active worker in the party ranks. Aside from the office of



ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

school director, he declined all official positions. In his religious faith he was a Presbyterian, and a member of the United Presbyterian Church of Concord, Franklin County, Pa. The death of Mr. Johnston occurred on the 26th of January, 1872, in his seventieth year.

Alexander Johnston was born on the homestead, where he resided during his lifetime. He was educated at the subscription schools of the township, and until the death of his father assisted him in the cultivation of the land embraced in the home-farm. Having inherited his portion of the property, he cultivated the

commissioners who secured the charter of the





land jointly with his brother George until 1868, when he purchased the whole, becoming sole owner. From this date until his death he enjoyed the reputation of being a thrifty and successful farmer. Mr. Johnston was, on the 15th of June, 1847, married to Letitia A., daughter of Alexander and Mary Russell, of Miami County, Ohio, born June 17, 1818, who still survives. The children of this marriage are Mary E., born August 15, 1848 (Mrs. Calvin Skinner), deceased; James, May 28, 1850, married to Nora J. Elder; A. Russell, January 26, 1856, a practicing physician in New Bloomfield, married to Laura Willhide; Maggie J., September 29, 1859 (Mrs. John Stambaugh). Mr. Johnston was thoroughly interested in his own business pursuits, and gave little time or attention to matters apart from his daily occupations. He was educated in the principles of the Democracy, but later became a Republican. He accepted such official responsibilities as fell to his lot in the township, but cared little for office or its honors. He was connected by membership with the United Presbyterian Church. The death of Alexander Johnston occurred February 21, 1864, in his fifty-ninth year.

## CHAPTER IX.

### JACKSON TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

CONCERNING the erection of this township out of territory largely separated from Toboyne the court records are brief. From them it appears that a petition was presented to the court by citizens of Toboyne at the November sessions, 1843, asking for the appointment of commissioners to view and lay out a new township. No further record is found until the 8th of August, 1844, when two of the three viewers—W. B. Anderson, Esq., and Jacob Bernheisel—filed their report, which, on the same day, was confirmed and the new township was named "Jackson."

The viewers reported the following boundaries and they were adopted by the court:

"Beginning at the county line on top of the Tuscarora Mountain; thence south 30° east, nine miles one

hundred and twenty perches through mountain land of Peter Shively, John Baker, Daniel Kern, Jacob Kremer, Peter Smith, John Long and others to the Cumberland County line; thence along the said county line on the top of the Blue Mountain to the Madison township line; thence along said township line to the top of the Tuscarora Mountain and Juniata County line; thence along said county line and on top of the Tuscarora Mountain to the place of beginning."

This township is a highly-favored agricultural district. Its farmers are thrifty and intelligent, and the strong limestone soil has amply repaid them for the careful cultivation given it. The beauty of the valley, lying around the village of Blain and extending eastward through Madison as far as Centre, cannot be described. The even crests of the Conococheague on the north and west, and Bower's Mountain on the south, inclose as rich and prosperous a vale as can be found in the State. The improvements are in harmony with the lovely landscape, and well attest the wealth and general refinement of the people.

Professor E. W. Clappole, in his report of 1885 for the State Geological Survey, gives an excellent description of the topography of this section,—

"All the water of the township reaches Sherman's Creek. Brown's Run, entering from Toboyne, comes in at Mount Pleasant. Houston's Run, draining the valley between Chestnut Hills and Bower's Mountain, passes through a gap in the former called Beavertown Narrows and reaches Sherman's Creek at Enslow's mill. Laurel Run, or Murray Run, drains the narrow valley at the south of the township and passes into Madison township."

The population of Jackson in 1850 was eight hundred and eighty-five. The population of the township, including Blain borough, in 1880 was twelve hundred and seventy-four. As in other townships of the county, the majority of the first settlers of Madison were Scotch-Irish, but from that time to the present the German element has gradually increased until the Germans now are a decided majority.

From the time of erection of the township, in 1844, until 1880, the elections were held in the old school-house on Church Hill. In that year it was changed to the present place.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—This township was settled very early, a number of warrants having been issued in 1755. The fact that so

<sup>1</sup> By J. R. Flickinger.



many warrants were granted for land in these upper townships and in the county, on the very day the Land-Office was opened for that purpose, clearly proves that the entire territory had been examined, possibly years before, by prospective settlers. The fact that it was on the line of travel leading to the western settlements on the Ohio would make it comparatively well known to persons seeking locations.

The warrants or orders of survey of about fifty of the first settlers in this township will be given, and the present owners of the land be named, as nearly as can be. James Woods, Esq., who lives in this township, as was said in the Toboyne and Madison sketch, furnished the names of the present owners.

Ross and James Mitchell took up one hundred and seven and one hundred and five acres, respectively, on the 3d of February, 1755. These two tracts are now owned by George Trostel, David Smith, John Baylor and Mitchell Dromgold. The Smith and Dromgold portions of the above tracts were owned, for many years, by David Clark. Dr. William Hayes owned the George Trostel tract some years ago. Dromgold purchased from William B. Stambaugh, and he from a Mr. Wentz.

The Robert Pollock and Ludwig Laird surveys, made on the 5th of March, 1755, and 3d of February, 1755, respectively, and containing two hundred and twenty-four and thirty-three acres, are now owned by Daniel Wentz, William Enslow and Robert A. Clark. Robert Pollock was the grandfather of President Polk, which is, in fact, the same name, as will become evident to any one pronouncing both names so as to sound every letter.

The Enslow mill is on one of these tracts. The first mill was built before 1778, in which year it was assessed in the name of James Miller. John Moreland, an uncle of David Moreland, of Blain, married Jane, a daughter of James Miller, her portion being the mill and forty acres of land. In 1814 the property was owned by John Moreland. Some years later it was purchased by Thomas Craighead, Jr. In 1822 it was sold at sheriff's sale, and James McNeal, the grandfather of the present owner, William Enslow, became the owner.

Samuel Enslow, the father of William, was born in Perry. William Enslow and Isabella Simmeson were the parents of Samuel Enslow and the grandparents of William, who now owns the property. Samuel Enslow came to this county from Juniata in 1835, milled for one year at the Tonsey (Bixler's) mill, then took charge of the Woods (now Stokes') mill, and, on the 9th of March, 1837, married Eliza, daughter of James McNeal. The McNeals lived in the neighborhood and came here in 1795. James McNeal was married to Alice Gregory and had eleven children. He died in 1838 and his wife in 1840. Samuel Enslow purchased the present property, and his children were Alice, Jane, James, Martha and William S. In 1843 Eliza, the first wife of Samuel Enslow, died, and in 1844 he married Maria McNeal, a sister of his former wife. Of Samuel Enslow's children, Alice married Major A. W. Sterrett, of Cumberland, but died in 1872. In 1871 her sister Jane became the wife of Major Sterrett, and is now a widow living in that county. James enlisted in the Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers in 1861, and died at Camp Griffin in 1862. Martha married D. P. Elder and lives in the West. William S. married Adaline, daughter of Hon. George Stroup, of this township. Samuel Enslow died in November, 1885, aged seventy-six.

The mill property has been in the possession of the present owner, William S. Enslow, since 1869, but the mill, which was the second on this property, was burned by the incendiary's torch about three years ago and has not yet been rebuilt, although such is the intention during the present year (1886).

Adjoining the tracts described, William Cronleton, on the 17th of March, 1755, took up one hundred and forty-five acres, which land is also owned by Enslow and Clark, the latter having purchased from Stinson and John Adams. Among the earliest settlers in the township were James, William, Alexander and Ephraim Blain, but there is now no knowledge of their relationship. James Blain took up a large tract of the best land and evidently ranked as a wealthy man. All that portion of the





borough lying east of the Main Street was a part of his land; also both of the farms of Samuel Woods, and the Stokes mill property and some of ex-Sheriff James Woods' land. On the 20th of August, 1765, he took up two tracts, one of four hundred and seven acres and another of one hundred and seventy-three acres.

The Samuel Woods mansion farm was purchased by his father, Francis Wayne Woods, from John and David L. Moreland, on the 5th of April, 1838, who had inherited it from their father, Captain David Moreland, who had purchased it from James L. Blain, a son of James, on the 20th of April, 1815. On the 11th of August, 1792, James Blain had bequeathed this land to his son, James L. In 1778 James Blain was assessed for a grist-mill, a still and a negro. He was first lieutenant in Captain William Blain's company of the Cumberland County militia in 1777. But little is known of his family, and the few facts gathered are so indefinite that we cannot decide whether they belong to the family of James or the other Blain families of the township. A James Blain of this locality married a daughter of General William Lewis, an iron-master of Berks County, and, in connection with his father-in-law, built Hope Furnace, in Mifflin County, in 1797. In 1804 they built Mount Vernon Forge, in this county, and as lately as 1817 Blain, Walker & Co. operated it. Dr. Samuel Mealy, formerly a physician of Millerstown, was married to Margaret Blain, of Jackson. She is supposed to have been a daughter of James Blain. She died on the 13th of November, 1767, aged seventy-eight years, in Brighton, Iowa. William Anderson, one of the first associate judges of the county, and father of Hon. A. B. Anderson, whose widow yet owns the Anderson homestead, was married to Isabella Blain. If she was a daughter of James Blain, then A. B. Grosh, of New Bloomfield, and the Anderson heirs, of Andersonburg, are some of his descendants. This family of Blains was a collateral branch of the same family from which Hon. James G. Blaine is descended.

Captain David Moreland, who purchased this land from the Blains, was an historic personage, having acquired his military title in the

War of 1812, when he commanded a company. In 1814 he is assessed with a grist-mill and his occupation as a merchant. In 1815 he bought from Blain the farm now owned by Samuel Woods; in 1820 he was assessed with three hundred and ninety-five acres, valued at seven thousand nine hundred dollars; a grist-mill, valued at two thousand five hundred dollars; and for his occupation as a merchant, at three hundred dollars. He was born in 1771 and was of Irish extraction; he died October 25, 1821, and is buried in the Blain Presbyterian grave-yard. His wife was Elisabeth, the daughter of John Lemon, who owned what is now the Abram Hostetter farm, in Jackson. His children were Diana, Sarah, John, David, Lemon, James, Mary and Alexander.

Diana married Dr. Gitt, and died in Missouri. Sarah married Anthony Black, a son of George and Margaret Black, and after the death of her husband, in 1811, she moved to Landisburg, where she died. John married Mary Hetrick, of Cumberland, and lived on the Samuel Woods farm, which he and his brother owned; he moved to Iowa, and died there about 1873. David married Sarah C. Hollingshead, of Philadelphia, in 1833, whose brother, Joseph Hollingshead, was the manager of the Oak Grove Furnace. David Moreland is yet living at Blain, but his wife died two years ago. His two sons, William and James, are engaged in the tinware and stove business in the village, and his daughter Mary is the wife of E. B. Lesh, a merchant of Americus, Kansas. Lemon married Margaret, the daughter of a Mr. Donnelly, who lived in New Germantown. He lived at Beavertown, Ickesburg, Sterrett's Gap, and finally moved to Iowa, where he is yet living. James married a lady of Cumberland County, then moved to Iowa and is yet living. Mary married Rev. George Porter, who was a former pastor of the Blain Presbyterian Church. They also lived for a time in Millerstown, then moved to Iowa, where her husband died. She is yet living in Tipton, in that State. Alexander went to Jackson, Mo., when a young man, where he married a wealthy lady of strong Southern proclivities. He was a merchant, but when the late war broke out was a





supporter of the Confederacy and enlisted; he was promoted and when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, in 1863, he was along as a commissioned officer. He died since the war at his home in Missouri.

The history of the Stokes mill is not clear; in 1778 James Blain was assessed with a grist-mill, and the natural inference is that he built this mill, which is on the land taken up by him. In 1811 David Moreland is assessed with a grist-mill. This is the mill he owned, and from that date to the present its history can be traced. The contemporary history of the neighborhood attributes its erection to William Douglass, and it is so stated in Mr. Wright's history of the county. If such is the case, where was the grist-mill situated for which James Blain was assessed in 1778? William Douglass owned the mill before Moreland and may have purchased it from Blain. He was a prominent citizen of the township and was the first postmaster in the vicinity, the office being called "Douglass' Mill." Douglass also owned the "McNeal farm," now owned by Samuel Woods. The mill and the farm have been owned by the same parties, viz: Blain, Douglass, Moreland and Black. The farm then passed into the hands of James McNeal, who conducted for years the large tannery that was at the north end of the village. Samuel Woods bought this farm when it was sold four or five years ago. He is a brother of William Woods, who lives on the western edge of the town, and a son of F. W. Woods, who died some years ago. The mill is now owned by Isaac Stokes, who has entirely rebuilt it and furnished it with improved machinery.

William Blain, who lived on the Solomon Bower farm, was contemporary with James. They were officers in the same militia company of 1777, William being the captain and James the first lieutenant. In 1778 he was assessed with a still. In connection with James he warrants, on the 8th of June, 1792, "two hundred and fifty acres adjoining Samuel Lyons, Jr., George Carscadden and Conococheague Mt." This land is owned by Solomon Gray, Henry Trostel and Joshua B. Comp, in Madison. William Blain died during the winter of 1792-93,

as is shown by a warrant granted on the 16th of April, 1793, to Allen Nesbitt, in which "the heirs of William Blain, dec'd," are named as joiners.

Ephraim Blain took up one hundred and nineteen acres on the 20th of June, 1763, which land is now owned by George W. Garber and others.

Alexander Blain located one hundred and thirty-one acres in Madison in 1766, which now belongs to John Garber. The farm, or part of it, owned by William Kline he located on the 7th of February, 1793. Alexander Blain was a neighbor of William Anderson.

Adjoining James Blain's land, and including that part of the village west of Main Street, as well as portions of the farms of William Woods, Daniel and Simon Smith, George W. Garber and Isaac Stokes, was a tract warranted on the 3d of June, 1762, by Abraham Mitchell, containing two hundred and forty-four acres, and the central part is owned by George W. Garber, who is a cousin of Judge Garber, of Madison, and both are grandsons of John and Barbara Garber, who came into the township in 1806, and bought the farm owned by George W., lying about a mile east of Blain. John Garber purchased from Thomas Robison. His children were George, John, Daniel, Joseph, Elizabeth, Mary and Susan. George married a daughter of Philip Staumbaugh, and the present George W. is one of their children. Judge Joseph B. Garber is a son of Daniel by his second wife, Mary, daughter of Abram Bower. He lived on the farm owned by John Hench's heirs, in Madison, which he purchased from his father-in-law. John Garber is yet living on a farm on the Blain and Sandy Hill road.

The relationship of this family is very large, and most of them are farmers.

The farm on which William Woods lives was purchased by him from Isaac Buttorf, the latter buying from William Bowers, the father of David Bowers, of New Bloomfield, and he from the Rinesmith brothers, and they from Jacob Kramer. George W. Garber's farm, lying just south of Woods', was owned formerly by James Adams.

The northwest part of Blain is on land war-



ranted by James Morrison on the 9th of September, 1766, the tract containing one hundred and ninety-four acres. William Hall, Esq., owns the homestead and a large portion of the land. Henry Rinesmith, Daniel and Simon Smith also own a part of the Morrison land. Morrison died about 1827. Arnold Faughs, of Toboyné, owned the property for a time; then it was owned for years by Captain Gutshall, who sold and went to the West. William Hall has owned it for about ten years. He was for several years the manager of the Andersonburg Orphan School. He is a son of Daniel Hall and a brother of Benjamin Hall, of Carroll, and of Mrs. Jacob Flickinger, Mrs. Isaac Hollenbaugh and Mrs. Joseph Walker, all of the county.

The William Woods farm, on which his son George lives, was taken up by Alexander Morrow (Murray) on the 9th of September, 1766, who died on this farm early in the present century. His sons sold it to Bailey Long and then went West. In 1814 Long is assessed with a grist-mill, but in 1820 Joseph Woods, a brother, of Wayne, and an uncle of the present owner, owned the farm. His heirs sold to William Woods, who has greatly improved it. William Woods is married to a daughter of George M. Loy, of Madison township.

Edward Book, Jacob Seager and Solomon Gutshall own the land taken up in 1766 by Robert Murray. The Book farm was owned for many years by Andrew Trostel. Murray, like so many of the old settlers, sold his farm and sought a new home in the Mississippi Valley. Edward Book is a minister in the German Baptist Church. On the 11th of August, 1766, Joseph Huston warranted two hundred and fifty-four acres, now owned by Henry Wentz, David Gutshall, David Book and Bernard Roth's heirs. James Adams, by order of survey No. 1173, on the 9th of September, 1766, took up "one hundred and sixty-eight acres, including improvements, adjoining lands of Anthony Morrison and Alexander Murray." Solomon Bower, John Stambaugh's heirs, Mitchell Dromgold and William Woods are the present owners of this land. Solomon Bower bought his farm from his father, Solomon Bower, Sr., and he, probably, from the Adams heirs. The present

owner was, some years ago, a county commissioner. He is a brother of William Bower, who died in Blain in the fall of 1885, and of Mrs. William Zimmerman, of Madison, and Mrs. George Shuman, of Landisburg, who also died some months ago. The Bower family is widely connected and well-known.

William Huston, on the 25th of June, 1769, took up a tract, which is now owned by the above-named owners of the Joseph Huston tract.

John Montgomery, on the 20th of June, 1763, warranted "two hundred acres adjoining John Mitchell, Anthony Morrison, James Blain and Alexander Murray, on a small branch of Sherman's Creek."

John Shuman, David Boyd and George Bistline own a tract of one hundred and eighty-two acres taken up on the 28th of April, 1767, by William Forrest, John Wilt, William Hartman and George Bistline, the William Nesbitt tract of two hundred and seventy-four acres taken up on the 23d of February, 1767; and John Shuman the John Nesbitt tract of one hundred acres in 1767; Thomas Bradfield and Daniel Leiby the tract of one hundred and thirty-seven acres taken up by Andrew Moore in 1767.

The John Watt tract of one hundred and sixty-two acres, warranted on the 29th of July, 1762, is owned by George W. Briner and Solomon Bistline.

John Whiting and Adam Boal located one hundred and seventy-nine acres on the 8th of June, 1759, which land is now owned by Daniel Gutshall's heirs. This land has been in the possession of the Gutshalls for many years, Daniel having purchased it from his father.

Peter Grove took up three different tracts,—on the 29th of July, 1762, two hundred acres, now owned by George Holtz and John Tressler; the 30th of May, 1763, two hundred acres, adjoining John Ray and Archibald Ross, now owned by William Woods, and known as the "Cless and Kreider" property; and September 1, 1768, one hundred and eighty-six acres, "on Sherman's Creek and Brown's Run." Holtz and Tressler purchased from John Patterson, and Cless from a Mr. Brown.

William and Daniel Gutshall bought a tract





from Jacob Bryner, which was located by John Rhea on the 9th of September, 1766.

The John Rhea tract of one hundred and ten and a half acres, warranted on the 3d of June, 1762, is now owned by Jacob Briner, whose father, George Briner, and grandfather, Jacob Briner, have been the owners since 1807. The Briner tract was long owned by the Hunter family. During the Indian troubles two of the Hunter children were captured, a boy and girl; the girl escaped and came back, but the boy never returned. Many years after he wrote to George Black from the far West and made inquiry concerning the disposition of his father's estate. Geo. S. Briner, of New Bloomfield, for six years register and recorder of the county, is a son of the above George Briner.

West of the Blain on the New Germantown road where James Anderson now lives, Anthony Morrison warranted two hundred and one acres on the 9th of September, 1766. This farm then included parts of the Jacob Clauser and David Hollenbaugh tracts. It was long owned by George Black, the father of John Black, and Mrs. Roddy, of New Bloomfield, and is known yet as the "Black homestead." George was a son of George Black, of Raccoon Valley, Tuscarora township, a family whose history is identified with the earliest history of the county. George Black, of Jackson, married Margaret, the daughter of Anthony and Eleanor Morrison, on the 16th of April, 1781, and shortly afterwards purchased the Morrison farm. Mr. Morrison made his home with his son-in-law, Black, where he died about 1827. He is described as a "large and corpulent man," and in his old age became blind.

George Black also warranted several tracts of land in the township,—one for "fifty acres adjoining James Adams and Anthony Morrison," on the 3d of February, 1790; also "three hundred and fifty acres adjoining lands of James Morrow, Geo. Black and Thomas Forster," on the 15th of March, 1803.

George Black had four children by his first wife, Margaret Morrison,—Anthony, John, Mary and Eleanor. After her death he married Jane, a daughter of George and Susanna McMillen, of Madison, and had by her ten

children,—Jonathan, George, John, Thomas, Samuel, Margaret, Nancy, Susanna, James and William.

Anthony married Sarah, a daughter of Captain David Moreland. He was an enterprising citizen of the township and owned considerable property. The "McNeal" farm and Stokes' mill were owned by him. He was a store-keeper in 1825 and in 1830, and was the second postmaster of the village. In his younger days he taught school at Mount Pleasant. In 1839 and 1840 he started the "silk enterprise" and erected for this purpose the "Daniel Gutschall" house at the eastern end of the village. In 1840 he got the name of the post office changed from Douglass' Mill to Multicaulisville, "to commemorate his great speculation in the *morus multicaulis*, or Italian mulberry-tree, which he was engaged in selling" and from whose leaves the silk-worm (*Bombyx mori*) extracts the silken product. The preparations made for the business were extensive and many trees were planted, but on the 16th of May, 1841, Mr. Black died and the enterprise with him. Silk was actually made, but after his death the business was dropped, and in 1842 most of the trees were dug up. His children all live in the county, except David, who started a large tannery in Bedford County, where he lives. John, the second child of George and Margaret Black, died in his infancy, in 1792. Mary married Thos. Hunter, then moved to Ohio. Eleanor married Thomas, the eldest son of Robert and Mary Clark, on the 30th December, 1809, and moved to Ohio, where her husband died in 1846, after which she married a Mr. Blain. She died in 1871. Jonathan, born in 1793, married his cousin, Abigail, daughter of James Black, of Raccoon Valley; then moved to Ohio, where he died about five years ago. George, born in 1795, was unmarried and lived on the old place, where he died in 1868. John, born in 1797, was also never married. He lived in Jackson until three or four years ago, when he came to New Bloomfield, where he now lives in the enjoyment of good health and spirits, with mind unimpaired and full of pleasant reminiscences of the "olden times." He has furnished much valuable information concerning the early settlers.



Thomas, born in 1800, married Margaret, the daughter of John Zimmerman, and lived and died in Perry County. Samuel, born in 1802, married Margaret Okeson, and after living a while in this county moved to Juniata, where he died in 1881. Margaret, born in 1804, married William Clark, moved to Illinois and died in 1875. Nancy, who lived with her brother, John, in New Bloomfield, was born in 1806, became the second wife of Sheriff Josiah Roddy, who was a son of old Alexander Roddy, of Madison. W. H. Roddy, of Landisburg, is a son of Josiah Roddy by his first wife, Nancy Lightner. He was married to his second wife, Nancy Black, about 1832, and had by her two sons,—T. Rush, born in 1833, who married Mary C. Gotswalt and practiced law in New Bloomfield, where he died 1863; and Geo. B. Roddy, born in 1836, who married Martha E. Ege, and had two sons now young men grown: George B., who graduates from Princeton College in the class of 1886, as an "honor-man," and Joseph S., who is living with his mother in New Bloomfield. Geo. B. Roddy was a farmer, and died in 1867. This later genealogy is given in full on account of the historic families represented and because of the fact that the Roddy name is borne by only three persons in the county who can claim descent from the Alexander Roddy of 1756. Susanna, born in 1809, married Samuel Okeson, of Juniata County, where she died some years ago. James, born 1811, went to Ohio, where he married and lived and died. William, born about 1813, was unmarried, lived on the "old place," where he died in 1838. The Black family is remarkable for the longevity of its members. The history of this family in Jackson will be best understood by referring to the "History of Tuscarora Township," where they first settled.

South of Blain, Ann Boal, on the 15th September, 1766, took up one hundred and ninety-six acres, and on the 30th September, 1765, Thomas Hamilton two hundred and twenty-two acres. These tracts are now owned by David Rowe, S. K. Baltozer, Jacob Snyder, William McCardel, Abram Frostle and John Shannon. The Baltozer family came into this township from Berks County about 1802.

Daniel Henry, Peter Gutschall, Samuel Berrier's heirs and James Dobbs own the William Dobson tract of one hundred and sixty-eight acres, taken up on the 10th November, 1766.

The Robert Miller tract of three hundred and thirty-three acres, and lying along the Blain and New Bloomfield road, was taken up in 1766. This land is now highly cultivated and improved, and is owned by William Wentz, Andrew Shreffler's heirs, Hon. Geo. Stroup, Abram Bower's heirs and David McKee. The Robert Miller who owned this land is likely the same person mentioned by Robert Robinson, whose daughter was killed just outside their fort during the bloody harvest of 1756, and to which reference has several times been made.

Robert Adams, Sr., was one of the earliest settlers in the township, and the land now owned by John Adams and brother (Stinson) is a part of the original tract. This land was located before 1767 and has been in the Adams name ever since. Only two warrants of Robert Adams were found, one dated 16th of June, 1774, for "50 acres north of his former land, and bounds Alex. McIneer on the north;" also, on the 2d of March, 1775, "100 (hundred) acres joining widow Miller, Alex. McIneer, Geo. Kinkhead, Robert Pollock and his other lands." The children of Robert Adams were Thomas, Robert, Sallie Clark, Elizabeth Wallace, Polly Reed.

Alexander, Ephraim and David were children of Thomas Adams.

Stinson (a bachelor, who died on the place in December, 1885, aged eighty-two years), Alexander (who died some years ago), John (who is yet living), Jeniza, Cynthia, Mary and Dr. Samuel Adams, of Texas, are all children of Robert Adams, Jr. The Jacob Graff tract of two hundred and eight acres, taken up in 1775, is now owned by George Holtz, John Stump, John C. Snyder and John Swartz's heirs.

South of Sherman's Creek Alexander Rodgers took up two hundred and seventy-four acres in 1789, and one hundred and sixty-four acres in 1790, which land is owned by Moreland brothers, Samuel A. Smith, John Gutschall and Christian Stricker. This is said to have been one of the oldest-settled tracts in the upper





townships. John Bower and William Stambaugh own the Samuel Ross tract, warranted on the 27th of August, 1784.

Joseph and George Wentz own the Allen Nesbitt tract. Nesbitt was an ensign in Captain Blain's company of militia in 1777. Some of his descendants are yet living in Madison township. Michael Wentz was the first of the name in this township. He came here in 1811, having lived for one year in Tyrone. He had nine children; one of his daughters, Susan, married Daniel Garber. His son Daniel married Catherine Bloom, and lived and died in Jackson township. Jacob married Rebecca Bower; Peter lives in Ohio; Henry married Elizabeth Sheibley, and also lives in Ohio; George and Joseph live in the township.

Across Bower's Mountain, in Henry's Valley, several warrants were taken out shortly after the Revolutionary War—one by David Diehl, on the 31st of January, 1787, for "300 acres, including an improvement on the Laurel Run, adjoining Elk Hill, including a bottom called Nettle Bottom;" another, by Philip Christian, in 1788, for two hundred acres. Henry's Valley, in the old county draft of sixty years ago, was called by the classic name of "Pandemonium."

Much of the George Kerscadden land, taken up in 1797, is now owned by Jeremiah Hensch, William B. Gray, Cornelius Baker, Solomon Gutzshall and John Kistler.

The William Harkness tract of one hundred and seventeen acres, taken up on the 1st of December, 1766, is now contained in ex-Sheriff James Woods' farm, just on the southern edge of the town of Blain, and in that of Henry Bistline.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the citizens of this township. Cattle-raising is also quite a business on the larger farms. Why the first settlers should leave this locality to seek unknown land in the West is a mystery, and can only be explained on the theory that they were a restless people and fond of adventure.

In Henry's Valley is a large steam tannery, now owned by the Ahl brothers, of Cumberland County. It was erected by I. J. McFarland, about 1850. James Marshall afterwards owned

it for some years. Then Samuel Lupfer, brother of Israel Lupfer, formerly of Toboyne, bought and ran it for a number of years. The Ahl brothers purchased it from Lupfer, who moved to Snyder County.

#### BLAIN BOROUGH.

This town was incorporated by a decree of the court dated November 3, 1877, the boundaries to be as follows:

"Beginning at a post on the lands of James Woods, Esq.; thence by lands of D. Gutzshall, Jas. F. McNeal and Samuel Woods, north twenty-seven degrees west, two hundred and twenty-four perches to a post; thence by lands of William Hall and others, south fifty-one and a half degrees west, one hundred and sixty-six perches to a post; thence by lands of W. W. Woods and Isaac Buttorf, south twenty-six and one half degrees east, one hundred and eighty perches to a post; thence by lands of Isaac Buttorf and Isaac Stokes and James Wood, Esq., north sixty-seven degrees east, one hundred and sixty-four perches to a post and place of beginning. That the annual borough election shall be held at the public school-house in said borough on the third Tuesday of February, in accordance with and subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating municipal elections, and said borough shall be a separate election and school district; the court further decree and fix the first election of said borough for the election of the officers provided for by law, to be held at the public school-house in said borough on the third Tuesday of February, A.D., 1878, between the hours of seven o'clock A.M. and seven o'clock P.M. of said day; and designate Geo. H. Martin, Esq., to give notice of said election and the manner thereof; and the court further decree that Wilson Messimer be the judge and Samuel Woods and James B. Moreland be the inspectors of said elections."

The change of polling-place was made by a decree of court on August 4, 1879.

The first post-office at this place was called "Douglass' Mill," after Wm. Douglass, who owned the Stokes mill early in the present century. He built and owned the stone house at the eastern end of the town, now owned by Jeremiah Hensch. In 1840, Anthony Black got the name of the post-office changed, to which reference was made in the sketch of the Black family. He built the frame house in which Daniel Gutzshall's heirs now live.

In 1846, Francis W. Woods, father of Wm. and Samuel Woods, sold three acres to Dr. Wm.





Hays, which he divided into twelve lots and sold them out to different parties. This land lay on the eastern side of the town and was a part of the James Blain tract warranted in 1765. John Black says that the house and blacksmith-shop now owned by ex-Commissioner Daniel Sheaffer, were erected by Solomon Bower, the father of Solomon Bower, of the township. The old log Presbyterian Church on Church Hill had been built many years before, and also the "German Meeting-House" (the Union Church) was built early in the century.

In 1846, John Seager and William Shively built a house. Captain David Moreland and Anthony Black were the postmasters after Douglass. In 1846, when the town was laid out, James and F. W. Woods got the name of the post-office changed to its present name of Blain. It is now one of the neatest and best-built towns in the county. Its situation is charming, and its wealth and refinement above the average of towns of its size. Blain is twenty miles west of New Bloomfield and twenty-five miles from the railroad at Newport, with which it is connected by a daily stage. The public school-house was built about fifteen years ago as an Odd-Fellows' Hall, but was bought about eight years ago for a school-house. There are two schools in this building. The first school-house was on Church Hill, near the present old stone house. It was standing in 1815, but was built many years before. Wm. Smiley was one of the early teachers; his wife's name was Gainor Harris, and she also was a teacher. There was a school-house near the "German Meeting-House," where the Union Church now stands, and in this building Mrs. Smiley taught while her husband was teaching in the Church Hill house.

It is probable Anthony Black kept the first store in the old log building which stood until 1865 on the Daniel Gutshall lot. One of the oldest stores is now kept by Ira Wentzell. John Stockton had store here until about 1860, when Black & Hartman succeeded, who kept it for a short time, after which Samuel Shumaker, now of Loysville, bought out Black, and the firm then was Shumaker & Hartman, which firm continued until 1867, when John H.

Briner & A. B. Grosh became the owners. Briner died in 1869, and Grosh closed out the business in 1870. David Wentzel then started a store there and did a successful business until his death, about ten years ago, when his brother Ira, the present owner, took possession. The William Bower stand was kept by N. L. Hench & Solomon Bower, Jr., until 1865, when David Wentzel bought Bower's interest, and the firm was Hench & Wentzel until 1867. George Hench was the next owner, then Oppenheimer, and after him William Bower, who, after conducting it for a time, took John L. Evinger as a partner. In a year or two Bower sold his interest to Benjamin Adair, of Madison, who, about two years ago, sold to George Garber, son of Daniel, and the firm was Evinger & Garber for about one year, when, in 1885, they dissolved, Garber buying the Machamer house and starting a store. Evinger closed out the business, and in the spring of 1886 moved to the Shumaker stand, in Loysville, which he had bought.

George H. Martin, Esq., now of Penn, built the brick corner store-house about 1868, and one or two years after A. B. Grosh joined with him, and the firm was Martin & Grosh until 1874, when Grosh sold out his interest to Martin. In 1875 the property was sold to the present owners, J. Rickard & Son. In this building is now the post-office, James Rickard being the postmaster since 1885, up to which time it had been kept for many years by Thomas Seager in his tailor-shop across the street. The Fred. Sheaffer stand was started as a store by David Gump about twelve years ago, but the present owner purchased it eight or nine years ago.

The hotel was kept many years ago by ex-Sheriff John Shively, of Duncannon, probably twenty-five years ago; since that, ex-Sheriff D. M. Rinesmith, of Spring, Henry Shreffler, George W. Stambaugh, John Kreider, Daniel Gutshall, Amos Watts, David Bower and Solomon Gutshall have been the respective owners. It was always a licensed hotel until 1881.

There are now about seventy houses and shops in the town,—two blacksmith-shops, one wagon-maker's-shop and a carriage-shop. The buildings are mostly frame. There are board



side-walks the whole length of the town, and plenty of good water, which is conveyed in pipes throughout the entire length of the Main Street. There is also a large tin-ware store kept by the Moreland Brothers, grandsons of Captain David Moreland.

In 1852, Arnold Faughs built the Blain Tannery. It was a large tannery, and was run by steam. Before 1860 James F. McNeal bought it and he did an extensive business, giving employment to many men until the 6th of September, 1878, when it accidentally caught fire and was burned to the ground. It was located at the north of the town, on the Ikesburg road. It has never been rebuilt. McNeal died a few years ago, but his widow lives in the town. The population of Blain in 1880 was two hundred and seventy, and now it will probably reach three hundred. It is a pleasant and attractive country town.

**CHURCHES.**—The earliest church erected at this place was the Presbyterian; but little information could be gathered concerning it. There was undoubtedly a Presbyterian congregation here as early as 1767, because at that time this church, which was then called the "Upper" or Toboyne congregation, united with Centre and Dick's Gap, and secured the recognition of the Donegal Presbytery on the 14th of April of that year. We have no evidence, however, that a church had been erected. On the 8th of September, 1772, it united with Centre and "Sam Fisher's" church in calling a pastor, Rev. William Thom, but he refused. This fact proves the antiquity of the church, for in 1772 they evidently would have a building erected if the congregation was already organized in 1767. In October, 1777, Rev. John Linn was called as the pastor of these churches, and in 1778 was installed.

The subsequent history of the pastorate of his church is the same as that of Centre, and for the names of the other ministers the reader is referred to that sketch. In 1868 this church united with Ikesburg and formed a charge of which Rev. J. J. Hamilton, of Saville, was pastor from 1871 to 1875. From the 10th of June, 1883, to the 10th of June, 1884, Rev. J. H. Cooper was pastor, and had his home in

Blain. The pulpit is now vacant. The first church was a long, low log building and stood near the old school-house, and just beside the grave-yard. The date of the erection of the present church is not definitely known. It is a frame building and in good condition, and stands in an enclosed lot, and is surrounded by large oak trees. It is probable that the church lot was a part of the James Blain tract, warranted in 1765, and he may have given it for church purposes.

*The Zion Lutheran Church* is in the town of Blain, and stands on the Abraham Mitchell tract. James Adams owned this land in 1800, and on the 10th of January, 1801, deeded two acres for church and grave-yard purposes, to "Christopher Barnes, Henry Zimmerman, Adam Hubler and Peter Brown, trustees for building a German Meeting-House." The consideration was twenty-five pounds Pennsylvania currency. Before this time Rev. John Herbst had been preaching at this place in members' houses and in the school-house. Revs. Sanno, Osterloh and probably Oberhauser preached here until a house was erected. These men were Lutherans, and of this denomination we will first write. In 1815 the pastoral services of Rev. John William Heim were secured, who organized the congregation. The first Lutheran council consisted of John Segar and Henry Zimmerman, elders, and Abraham Bower, Solomon Bower and John Stambaugh, deacons.

In 1816 a petition was circulated asking for aid to build "a joint German Lutheran and German Reformed Church in Toboyne township, Cumberland County." The corner-stone was laid on the 23d of May, 1816, Rev. Heim preaching the sermon. The church was consecrated in July, 1817, as the "Zion Church." On this occasion Rev. Heim and Rev. Conrad Walter, of the Lutheran Church, and Rev. Helffenstein, of the Reformed Church, and Rev. John Linn, of the Presbyterian Church, were present and took part in the exercises.

The building was of stone, forty-five by fifty feet in size, with a high gallery on three sides. The pulpit was high and reached by a flight of steps, and over it was suspended a sounding-board. The altar, in front of the pulpit, was





circular and elevated one step from the floor and wholly surrounded by a balustrade. It had a cupola and bell. Its capacity was from six to eight hundred persons. The cost of the entire structure was about five thousand dollars. In its day it was considered a great church as to size and felicitous as to arrangement.

Rev. Heim was pastor of this church from 1815 to 1849, preaching regularly every four weeks, and exclusively in the German language. On the 27th of December, 1847, he died at the age of sixty-eight years. In November, 1850, in connection with the Loysville pastorate, the Rev. Frederick Ruthrauff commenced his ministerial labors here. He introduced the use of the English language in preaching. On the 1st of November, 1851, the congregation secured an acre of land in addition to their original tract from Arnold R. Fanghs, for the sum of five dollars, but it is proper to state that three-fourths of it was donated by Alexander F. Topley. In November, 1852, Rev. Ruthrauff resigned, and on the 1st of April, 1853, Rev. Reuben Weiser began his ministerial labors as pastor of this charge, which was still the Loysville charge. He preached every three weeks. In September, 1855, he resigned, and on the 25th of May, 1856, Rev. Philip Willard entered upon the discharge of his labors as pastor. On the 26th of October, 1858, the Loysville charge was divided. Rev. Willard's health failing, he resigned, and, on the 1st of April, 1859, Rev. John T. Williams began his ministry on what was now the Blain charge, locating in the town.

In the spring of 1860 the present parsonage was erected. Rev. Williams resigned on the 1st of April, 1865, and in June, of that year, Rev. W. I. Cutter was installed. He served until March, 1867, when on the 4th of June, 1867, Rev. T. K. Seerist came on this charge and remained until 1872. The Blain charge then included in its present congregations Blain, St. Paul and Buffalo Mills, in Saville.

From July 7, 1872, to July 7, 1873, Rev. R. H. Clark was the pastor; from October 1, 1873, to September 1, 1881, Rev. J. R. Frazer was pastor; from January 1, 1882, to May 12, 1883, Rev. M. L. Heisler; and from September

1, 1883, to the present (1886), Rev. I. P. Neff is the pastor.

*The Zion Reformed Church.*—The Reformed and Lutheran congregations jointly own this church, as was said above (hence the history of the erection of the churches will not be repeated.)

Rev. F. S. Lindaman, the present pastor, furnished the facts incorporated in this sketch, and thanks are due him for whatever merit it possesses.

Zion's Reformed congregation of Blain was organized by Rev. Koutz, between the years 1798 and 1799. It held its first meetings for public worship in houses and barns. In the year 1800, Rev. Koutz was succeeded by Rev. Helfenstein, who served as pastor for fourteen years. Rev. Jonathan Helfenstein succeeded his namesake, and served for two years. It was during his pastorate that the union church described in the account of the Lutheran congregation was built. After Rev. Helfenstein's resignation they were without a pastor until 1819, when the Rev. Jacob Scholl was called and regularly installed as pastor. He was pastor for nineteen years. In the fall of 1842, Rev. C. H. Leimbach was installed. The congregation then numbered about forty members. Up to this time, 1858, it had been a part of the Landisburg charge, but it was now united with Emanuel's Church, of Buffalo, in Saville. In 1859 this charge called Rev. J. M. Mickley, Rev. Leimbach having resigned in 1858.

In 1861 Rev. Mickley resigned, and Rev. D. E. Klopp succeeded. In 1864 Rev. Klopp resigned and was succeeded by Chaplain W. D. C. Rodrock. It was during his pastorate that the present large brick church was erected. This church is one of the largest and best in the county, and is modern in all its equipments. It was built by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations in 1866; Rev. Rodrock served two years. Rev. S. E. Herring was the next pastor, but only served a short time, resigning on the 1st of January, 1872. In June, 1872, the present pastor began his ministerial labors, and judging from the esteem in which he is held, the pastorate of Rev. F. S. Lindaman will be the longest in the history of the congregation.



It now numbers two hundred and fifty confirmed and one hundred unconfirmed members.

*Blain Methodist Episcopal Church.*—The first Methodist society in the vicinity of Blain was organized about 1830, under the leadership of David Moreland and William Sheibley. The first services were held by the early itinerants in the houses of members and in school-houses. The names of these early pioneer preachers were not ascertained.

The present brick church, on Church Hill, was built in 1855, on land deeded to the trustees of the M. E. Church by David M. Black. The lot contains eighty-nine perches and cost fifty dollars.

The site is an eligible one, and the building is neat and attractive. In the summer of 1885 a cupola was placed upon it and a sweet-toned bell.

The membership is strong, and all the interests of the church are in a flourishing condition. Blain charge is composed of the following churches: Emory Chapel, at Bixler, New Germantown and Fairview. These churches, up to about nine years ago, were a part of the New Bloomfield "Circuit." The minister lives in the neat frame parsonage at the eastern end of the village. The present pastor is Rev. J. F. Pennington. It is a matter of regret that the names of the early ministers were not secured and thus preserved for the future.

*The German Baptist Brethren.*—This denomination has a large and comfortable church in Jackson township, near the residence of Edmund Book. Isaac Eby, a minister of the denomination, furnished the facts contained in this narrative.

Elders Peter Long and John Eby were the first resident ministers of the German Baptist Brethren in Perry County. They located in Toboyné, near New Germantown, in the spring of 1843, at which time the first congregation was organized. Elder Long came from Huntingdon and Elder John Eby from Cumberland County. The latter died in 1866. The boundary of the church, at that time, was from Toboyné on the west, to the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers on the east. Before 1843 considerable missionary work had been done in the

county. The first "Love Feast" and communion meeting was held in Toboyné, in September, 1843. The first meetings were held in school and members' houses, and no churches were built until a comparatively late day. Jacob Spanogle was chosen pastor in 1844, and was a resident minister for some years. He finally moved to Philadelphia, where he died. David Pool was the next minister, who, after serving the church for years, died in 1870.

Abraham Bowman, who lived near Sterrett's Gap, but now a resident of Jefferson County, Kansas, was the next pastor. Also Jacob Harnish who lived near New Bloomfield, but now in Kansas, was a pastor for a time. The resident ministers of the county at the present time are Elders Isaac Eby, of Toboyné, Elder Edmund D. Book, of Jackson, and Elder Daniel P. Long, of Greenwood township. The church in Jackson is one and a half miles south of the borough of Blain. The denomination has also an interest in the Manassas Union Church, two and a half miles southeast of Blain.

*The Manassas Union Church.*—This church is on the Newville road and about two and one-half miles from Blain. As the name implies, it was built by the members of several denominations, and services are held by those having an interest in the building. It was erected about fifteen years ago, and is a neat frame building standing about twenty rods south of the school-house.

**THE EARLY SCHOOLS OF JACKSON TOWNSHIP.**—Besides the two early school-houses mentioned in the sketch of Blain borough, there were several very early ones in the township proper.

As early as 1790 there was an old cabin school-house on the Mitchell Dromgold farm, just back of George Trostel's orchard. It was one of the most primitive in the township and was standing in 1810. William Shields and John Morrison were two of the early teachers.

On the George Wentz farm was another old school-house. This one had formerly been a cabin, but was fitted up for school purposes. It was standing in 1807. An incident is related of one of the early teachers in this house, James McCulloch by name, who used his pupils on a





certain occasion as the innocent instruments to secure for himself a drink of whiskey. A wedding-party was expected to pass the school-house on a certain day, and when they were reported to be coming by the boy stationed on the outside, the teacher took all his pupils to the roadside and stationed them in a row on both sides of the road, and when the wedding-party passed through the ranks the teacher required them to make a profound obeisance to the bride and groom. The result happened as the shrewd teacher had expected, and the happy groom treated him to the contents of his flask.

There was also a school-house on the Black (now Anderson) farm, at Mount Pleasant. It was built on land donated by George Black. This house also dates back to the last century, and the present house is only a continuation of the old one. This school numbered fifty pupils. Two of the early teachers were Masters Johnston and Anthony Black. The term was only three months.

On the Krider farm, near the foot-log south of Mount Pleasant, was a school-house. This land was then owned by Peter Brown, who sold it to Thomas Adams, and he to Mr. Gutshall, but is now owned by Mr. Krider. It stood on the banks of Sherman's Creek and was one of the old land-marks of the township.

There are now seven schools in the township and two in the borough, and the school term is five months.

## CHAPTER X.

### MADISON TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

THIS township was erected in 1836 from parts of Toboyne, Saville and Tyrone. The part taken from Saville was a tract about a mile in width, extending from Waggoner's mill to the Tuscarora Mountain. Tyrone contributed but a mite; hence, nearly all the territory now forming Madison was separated from Toboyne.

The names of the persons who signed the petition to the court, asking for the erection of a new township, were George Rice, Solomon Has-

el, Jno. Hackett, George Rouse, Daniel Sheaffer, William Miller, John Wormly, George Hench, William Owings, Samuel Ickes, Jr., Samuel Loy, Atchison Laughlin, Daniel Hall, Casper Wolf, Jacob Arnold, John Arnold, Daniel Ernest, Henry Ernest, James Hackett, Samuel Nesbitt, Henry C. Hackett, David Grove, John Urie, John S. McClintock, R. Hackett, Thomas Martin, Michael J. Loy, Abram Bower, Jno. Zimmerman, William B. Anderson, Jno. Garber and Jno. Reed.

The court then appointed William West, Samuel Darlington and Alexander Magee as viewers, who presented their report to the court August 25, 1835, designating boundaries for the proposed new township. This report was accompanied by a draft of the survey on which the word "Marion" appears, though crossed, showing that it was not acceptable as the name for the new township. The report of the above-named viewers was not confirmed, owing to the remonstrance of certain interested parties, in consequence of which, on November 5, 1835, the court appointed Jacob Smith, F. McCown and George Monroe reviewers, who awaited until the 8th of July, 1836, at which time they reported the following boundaries:

"Beginning at the line between Toboyne and Tyrone township, near William Miller's mill; thence adapting the line made by the first view and taking in a small part of Tyrone and a part of Saville township, north  $30\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$  due west seven miles and fourteen perches to a pine on the Juniata County line on the top of Tuscarora Mountain; thence along said line and along the top of said mountain to Bailie's Narrows; thence by Toboyne township  $31^{\circ}$  east eight miles and one hundred and eighty perches to a stone-heap on the top of the Blue Mountain on the Cumberland County line (throwing off a space of one mile and eighty-four perches in breadth to the township of Toboyne, more than had been done by the former view); thence along said line to the intersection of the line between the townships of Tyrone and Toboyne; thence along said division line to place of beginning, which is hereby designated as a new township."

The only change in this report from the first view, was the bringing of the western line of the new township one mile and eighty-four perches farther east. This report was confirmed by the court August 1, 1836, and township named "Madison." The second viewers adop-

<sup>1</sup> By J. R. Flickinger.





ted the name suggested by the first, and on their draft the name "Marion" was printed; but, notwithstanding this fact, the township was given the name of "Madison." The obvious reason for this change of name was the recent death of ex-President Madison, which occurred on the 28th of June, 1836, just a few days more than a month previous to the confirmation of the final report.

Twenty-one years after the erection of Madison the court of Quarter Sessions divided it into two election districts—Madison District and Sandy Hill District. After the erection of the Sandy Hill District the civil history of the township glides along smoothly for a few years, and both districts are governed by one set of township officers. Soon the desire is expressed to divide the township, and two parties are formed and an organized effort is made to bring about this result. At the April sessions, 1866, a petition to divide Madison township was presented, and the court asked to appoint viewers for this purpose. Viewers were appointed, and on August 6, 1866, they filed a report favorable to a division, whereupon the court ordered an election to be held on November 24, 1866. On December 3, 1866, a report of this election was filed and a majority of thirty-three is found recorded "against division." This result, instead of quieting those in favor of division, only stimulated them to carry their measure to the Legislature, where they succeeded in having an act passed which, viewed in the light of the facts involved in the controversy, can only be considered as a compromise. The act was approved by Governor John W. Geary on February 26, 1867.

No provision was made in this act for the election of justices of the peace; this seeming oversight was no doubt intentional, as silence on that point implies that this office was to be the same as before—that is, one justice for each district. That being the case, one essential function belonging by law to an independent township was withheld, thus denying township sovereignty in one single particular, and granting it in every other particular. This, then, is the slender tie that binds together Madison and Sandy Hill Districts, both being compelled to

vote for the same justices of the peace, one in each district, instead of two, which is the privilege of a township. Madison District holds its elections in Andersonburg, and Sandy Hill District at the store of John Bixler.

The shape of Madison township is that of a parallelogram, its greatest length being from north to south. There are narrow valleys on the north and south lines of the township, viz.: Liberty Valley on the north, between the Conecocheague and Tuscarora Mountains, and Sheaffer's or Henry's Valley on the south, between Bower's and the Blue Mountains. The inhabitants of this latter valley vote at the general election with Tyrone township, at Landisburg.

Madison township, like Jackson and Toboyne, reaches across Perry County from Tuscarora to the Blue Mountains. It is one of the large townships, measuring about ten miles from north to south, by six from east to west, and consequently contains nearly sixty square miles.

In an agricultural interest it is one of the wealthiest in the county, and the improvements throughout its borders are second to none. There are several hamlets that are the centres of thickly-settled communities, each of which has a post-office and a rallying-point for the well-to-do citizens dwelling around.

CENTRE, the seat of George Hench's tannery, is a hamlet which owes its growth and prosperity to the tannery.

There is a store here, now owned by John J. Rice, which was started in a log house between 1830 and 1834, by Wilson Welch, who, in 1835, was assessed with a "store and post-office." Robert Dunbar, of Landisburg, bought and run it for a few years, who sold, about 1840, to James McNeal. He kept it until his death, shortly after 1860. George Hench, Esq., then purchased the building, and his son, Achison L., William Grier and William Hollenbaugh started a store under the firm-name of William Grier & Co., in 1863. In the fall of that year Grier & Hollenbaugh sold out to John L. Eyinger, and the firm was Hench & Eyinger, and so continued for some years, until John T. Robison rented the building and occupied it as a store until the property was bought by John Wolf, who, after keeping store for a few years,



rented the house to George J. Hench, who kept it until the present owner, John J. Rice, purchased the store-house from Wolf.

County Commissioner Edward Hull, for a long time postmaster, carries on blacksmithing and George Barclay wagon-making.

A new school-house stands to the west of the hamlet.

CISNA'S RUN is a hamlet two miles west of Centre. On the old warrants of 1755 it was known as Cedar Spring, from the name of the streamlet that crosses the road at that point.

A store was started, as early as 1830, by John Reed, in the George Bryner house. Since then the store-keepers have been James Culbertson, a Mr. Stockton, Robert A. Clark, from 1854 to 1863, when Joseph B. Garber, now of Andersonburg, became proprietor and continued until 1867, since which time Daniel Garber, John H. Bryner and George Ernest, David Ernest, Elias Snyder and now Samuel K. Morrow have been the respective proprietors.

George Bryner & Sons have a wagon-maker's and blacksmith-shop.

There are several other houses here and the farm-land around is unsurpassed for its fertility. This place once aspired to secure the location of the county-seat.

ANDERSONBURG was long known as Zimmerman. Hon. James B. Garber, one of the associate judges of the county, has an extensive store. The hotel property now owned by Benjamin Beistline was the famous Zimmerman hostelry for many years. This hotel has since been kept by Samuel Smith, who died about four years ago at the residence of his son-in-law, and by A. B. Grosh, Esq., prothonotary of the county. It is now a private residence.

A grist-mill of Abram Beistline's, near by, was long owned by Thomas Adams.

Hon. Alex. B. Anderson's heirs live on the old "limestone" homestead. Dr. George W. Mitchell is the physician of the neighborhood and lives in the village. The Andersonburg Soldiers' Orphans' School building is now owned by Hon. Martin Motzer, who purchased it from A. B. Anderson's heirs. It was built by Judge Anderson for the purposes of an academy, and was so used for several years. The Orphan

School was conducted first by Judge Motzer, and afterward William H. Hall, Esq., now of Blain, ran it successfully until it was abandoned on account of the number of orphans becoming too few for the number of schools in the State. It is used as a private residence, and as such is one of the finest and most attractive in the county.

The first store at Andersonburg was in the old log building known as the "Barracks," on the Anderson farm. This house was occupied for some time by Dr. B. F. Grosh, the father of A. B. Grosh, Esq. Dr. Grosh owned the Thomas Martin farm, where he died in 1857. William B. Anderson, Esq., had a store in the log house and was followed by Bryner & Ernest, who, in 1863, built the present store-house. Ernest sold his interest to his partner, J. H. Bryner, and he afterwards sold to William Bower and Alexander Barnes, from whom Jos. B. Garber purchased in 1867. He is a son of Daniel Garber and a grandson of John Garber and Barbara Hollenbaugh, who came to Perry County from Berks, about 1806, and purchased the farm now owned by George W. Garber, in Jackson, and at present rented by John Hench. Judge Garber is married to a daughter of Major John Zimmerman, long identified with the history of the place. Mr. Garber was a soldier in the late war, but has been in the mercantile business for twenty-one years. John A., of Madison, and Daniel B., of Carroll, are brothers.

Sandy Hill store, now owned by John Bixler, a son of Joseph Bixler, of Saville, was built by Samuel Milligan, who also built the dwelling-house. Milligan bought the land from Samuel Ickes. He died in 1858, when Hon. William Grier rented the store-house and occupied it until April, 1863, when the present owner bought the property. This is the polling-place of Sandy Hill District.

In 1884 a post-office was established at Bixler's Mills, and named "Bixler." This was until 1836, when the present owner, Jacob Bixler, purchased it, the "Tonsey Mill" property. Jacob Bixler, who is a man of eighty years of age, in connection with his brother-in-law, John Flickinger, purchased the mill property





and the six hundred acres of land attached. In a few years they divided, Bixler taking the mill and about ninety acres lying south of the mill, and Flickinger the remainder of the land. This soon became a thriving settlement. The mill was improved and a large woolen-factory built, taking the place of the old fulling-mill.

Jacob Bixler is a son of a Jacob Bixler, Sr., who came to Perry County from Dauphin in 1818, and built the mill near Esheol, in Saville township. The Bixlers were originally from Lancaster County, where they settled on land, still in the Bixler name, as early as 1731. Jacob Bixler has long been one of the public-spirited men of the county, and was a county commissioner. He has always been an earnest supporter of the various railroad enterprises through west Perry County, and has freely contributed of his means to aid in the building of said road. His son, James M., is carrying on the woolen-factory, and J. Rudy the mill.

John Flickinger was a son of Henry Flickinger, of Saville, who came to Perry from Lancaster County in 1812. The Flickingers are of Swiss origin, and came to America in 1761. John Flickinger died in 1872, aged sixty-nine years. E. A. Flickinger, a son, lives on the "homestead," and Jacob on the Edmiston (Lesh) tract.

KISTLER is the name of a post-office established in 1881, on the Bealtown road at the intersection of the Ickesburg and Blain road. There are two stores here, owned respectively by Jacob Kepner and Hiram Goode. The first-named was started about three years ago, and the latter by Henry Koppenheffer, now of Centre township, about twelve years ago. Samuel Hollenbaugh built and owns the Goode store-house. The adjoining farms were owned for years by Henry Kepner, lately deceased. This post-office was named after David Kistler, Esq., who lives near and who was instrumental in securing it. The old Grove mill was at this place.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—The early settlements of this township deserve particular mention, for the reason that it was a rallying-point for the settlers of other townships when harassed by predatory bands of Indians. On the farm

now owned by Andrew Loy was the "Robison Fort," built by the Robison brothers as early as 1755.

Three of the brothers were William, Robert and Thomas. From Robert Robison's narrative our knowledge of the sufferings of these early settlers is gathered. The "fort" was evidently more of a block-house than anything else, and was surrounded by a stockade. This family was here at least nine years before they secured a warrant for the land. George Robison, on the 13th of May, 1763, took up two hundred and nine acres, including his improvement, adjoining Hugh Alexander, John Byers, James Wilson and Alexander Roddy. James Wilson lived on the George Hench farm. The Hugh Alexander tract is now owned by Jacob Bixler and John Flickinger's heirs. John Byers' tract is owned by Hon. George Stroup.

The mill of Moses Waggoner's heirs is the site of Alexander Roddy's land. (For an account of the Robison brothers, see General History, page 74.) There was hardly an Indian engagement in the western part of either Perry or Juniata Counties that was not participated in by some of the brothers. After many encounters two of them were at last killed by the Indians. In the engagement in Saville, along Buffalo Creek, in 1763, William and Thomas Robison were both killed, and Robert severely wounded. They, in company with nine other brave settlers, were ambushed by double the number of Indians, near Run Gap, and while endeavoring to escape, were shot down near the creek above-named.

In July, 1756, the settlers were gathered with their families in the fort, when a party of Indians stealthily approached it, and killed a Miss Miller, daughter of Robert Miller, Mrs. Wilson, wife of James Wilson, and the Widow Gibson, and carried with them as prisoners Hugh Gibson and Betsey Henry. The men, who were engaged in reaping their crops on the farms lying near, on hearing the firing, came to the fort as quickly as possible, but failed to meet the savages.

This fort was on the line of the Traders' Path, from Harris' Ferry westward. From the best information obtainable, it is almost cer-



tain that this path crossed the Conococheague near the Sandy Hill road, thence to "Mitchell's Sleeping-Place," in Liberty Valley, the site of the old Meninger place, and from that point by Bigham's Gap (Bealtown) into Juniata County. There is a tradition that this path crossed the Conococheague farther west than Sandy Hill, somewhere between Andersonburg and Blain, but it seems improbable that a crossing so difficult would be selected, when nature had provided an easier passage at a point almost as direct. Be that as it may, easy access was had to Robison's from every direction, and from the number mentioned by Robert Robison as being in the fort during the harvest of 1756, we can safely infer that not only the settlers of Sherman's Valley availed themselves of the security of its friendly walls, but many of those living in the Tuscarora Valley. From 1756 to 1761 the settlers were frequently driven to it for protection, but in the words of Robert Robison, "from 1761 to 1763 there was comparative quiet and security from the incursions of the Indians."

Incidentally, in this connection, may be mentioned the massacre of the Woolcomber family in 1756, as no further record of the family can be found, neither can we locate their exact residence. Robison says they lived south of Sherman's Creek and not far from the fort. Woolcomber was a "non-resident" Quaker and would not be warned nor accept the protection of the fort. The family were dining when the savages entered the house, and when asked to eat replied that they were after scalps and not food. Woolcomber's son, a boy of fifteen, immediately ran out the back-door, but not before he saw the cruel tomahawk sink into his father's brain. The screams of his mother, sisters and brothers rang in his ears as he ran. When he reached the fort, the brave Robisons soon collected a band of forty men and started to avenge the dastardly murder, but as usual, the stealthy red-skins had escaped among the hills and mountains. The location of this massacre was south of the creek and probably not more than two or three miles from the fort. From the number of volunteers, it can safely be conjectured that the capacity of the fort was con-

siderable. Of this fort, traces yet remain. The tradition of the oldest inhabitants clearly locates it in the orchard back of Mr. Loy's house and not far from the high bank overlooking the stream.

In the old Centre grave-yard, which adjoins this tract, the oldest stone is the one which marks the last resting-place of Martha Robison, who died December 10, 1766. As to her relationship to the brave men described above, we can only conjecture, which pleasure is left to the indulgent reader. Whether the two brothers murdered on Buffalo Creek are buried here, history is also silent. It is, however, altogether probable that they are, and likewise Miss Miller, Mrs. James Wilson and the Widow Gibson, who were killed, as stated above, during the harvest of 1756.

Every foot of ground around this old frontier fort has likely been closely scanned by hostile Indian bands, searching for "signs" that would teach them when the opportune time had arrived to surprise the "pale-faced" garrison. The imaginative reader can picture the terror-stricken faces of the families gathered within the walls of the old fort, and recall the accounts of atrocious murders related by the assembled settlers.

When this land passed out of the hands of the Robisons cannot be stated.

Captain Andrew Loy, the present owner of this tract, is a son of Nicholas Loy who, in 1820, was assessed for three hundred acres in Toboyné. Nicholas had seven children by his first wife,—John, one of the first owners of Hench's tannery; Samuel, now in Kansas; Jacob, in the West; and William, in Clearfield County, the daughters of Nicholas Loy by his first wife were married to Wm. West, Jacob Stroop and John Titzel, respectively. Captain Andrew Loy and George M., of Andersonburg, were children of his second wife, both of whom are extensive owners of valuable land in Madison township. Andrew Loy was first married to a daughter of John Wormley. Andrew Loy was married, the second time, to Ann Eliza Linn, a granddaughter of Rev. John Linn, identified with the early history of the Centre Church. He has by her three sons and a





daughter, and by his first wife three sons and two daughters living. Alexander Roddy took up land now owned by Moses Waggoner's heirs, who have, on the mother's side, an inheritance in this land. Alexander Roddy first settled in Tyrone on the John Stambaugh farm, where he erected a "cabin of poles" near the spring on the picnic-grounds. At this time, which tradition says was before the purchase of the land from the Indians in 1754, he was a squatter, and as such, along with others, on complaint of the Indians, was several times driven out.

It is quite certain from various circumstances that he did not remain long on the Stambaugh tract, but the strongest evidence that he had located on the Waggoner tract as early as 1755 is the fact that in March of that year he is mentioned as a joiner to a tract which was warranted to a settler who had located land just east of the mill tract. He did not warrant the Waggoner tract, however, until the 13th of May, 1763. This warrant was for "one hundred and forty-three acres, including his improvement and adjoining John Byards (Byers), Geo. Robinson, Roger Clarke, James Thorn, William Ollicier, in Sherman Valley." This tract was surveyed on the 24th of October, 1765, by John Armstrong, the first surveyor of Cumberland County. The fact that settlers often lived on tracts for years without having a warrant is well settled; but in order to convince the dubious the following note by Secretary Peters, attached to the warrant of James Thorn, a neighbor of Roddy's on the east, and granted on the 22d of April, 1763, says: "The land for which this warrant (James Thorn) is granted, having been settled upwards of nine years ago, the interest and Quit Rents is to commence from the 1st of March, 1754." This tract is owned by Briners. It cannot be proven the exact time when Roddy located his tract, but we can prove that he had erected his mill already in March, 1763, by the fact that his "mill run" is mentioned as the boundary between Tyrone and Toboyné townships. This reference naturally compels the inference that he had been on his tract before he warranted it long enough to build a mill and dig a race, which latter must have been at least a quarter of a mile long.

The petition for the erection of Toboyné was presented to the January sessions, 1763, in mid-winter; the decree was granted in March, before out-door work begins in this latitude; hence the mill was erected as early as 1762. It may have been, and likely was, erected earlier, maybe shortly after he settled on the tract, in 1755-56. The first mill was built of logs, on the site of the present stone mill, and was torn down early in the present century. Some of the logs from the old mill were used in the erection of a small log house which stood on the Waggoner property until about fifteen years ago, when it was burned. This mill can justly claim to be the earliest in Sherman's Valley, and possibly Tuscarora Valley. In regard to the latter, there is a reliable family tradition that women rode on horseback from there, by way of Bealetown, to Roddy's mill and back again without any male company.

All the information here given in regard to the Roddy family was furnished by Mrs. Moses Waggoner, a descendant, whose excellent memory, although she is a lady of seventy, has enabled us to give some interesting facts.

Alexander Roddy was a native of Chester County, and his wife was Mary Candor, by whom he had the following issue: Mary, who married Robert Cree; Rosanna, who married John Montgomery; the boys were Alexander, Jr., Josiah, James, Samuel and John, born in the order named. Little is known of his sons, except that John was a soldier in the Continental army, and died at Valley Forge. Alexander Roddy, Sr., for what reason is not known, went to Spartansburg, Va., where he died before 1786, as at that date he is mentioned, among the adjoiners of a tract, as the "late Alex. Roddy." His son James became the owner of the mill, but it was sold from him by the sheriff on the 20th of November, 1781, and Jas. More was the purchaser. On the 18th of January, 1793, James Irvin bought it, but sold it, on the 27th of March of the same year, to Henry Rickard. On the 14th of May, 1801, Rickard sold it to David Showers. Again it came under the sheriff's hammer, and this time Frederick Bryner became the purchaser. He built the present mill, and, in 1816, sold it to





his son Henry. On the 2d of April, 1831, George Bryner, the executor of Henry, sold it to William Miller, who sold it to Jacob Weibly and John Weidman on the 28th of February, 1837, and on the 29th of March, 1839, they sold it to Benjamin Waggoner, since which time it has been in the Waggoner name. Benjamin Waggoner died in 1850, and his heirs sold it to Moses Waggoner on the 4th of August, 1854, the same year the present large brick dwelling-house was built.

Moses Waggoner, who died on this property in 1876, was a son of John Waggoner and Catharine Moses, and a grandson of Jacob Waggoner, who came from Switzerland about 1740, and who owned the Waggoner's Gap farm, on the Cumberland side of the Blue Mountain. Jacob Waggoner had eleven children,—Elizabeth, who died in Landisburg in 1874, is the wife of John Rynard, but whose first husband was Daniel Brant; Jacob, who died in Newville in 1869; Catharine, who married David Heckerdorn, died 1811; John, who died in 1852; Mary, who died at Newville in 1847; George, of Landisburg, died 1872; Benjamin; William, who died in Illinois in 1871; Peter, living in Missouri; Henry, died in Indiana in 1835; Moses, the owner of the mill, was the youngest. His wife who is still living, was a daughter of Gilbert Moon, whose wife was a Roddy, and in that way the old Roddy mill, after passing through many hands, is again in the possession of lineal descendants of its builder.

James Wilson joined Robison on the west, the farm being now owned by George Hench. An order of survey No. 965, and dated August 26, 1766, was found, and from the description of it as written on the order, the limits of the farm toward the south and east were more extensive than those of the present farm. It calls for "two hundred acres in Sherman's Valley, on the west side of Alexander Reddy's mill run, adjoining the lands of Hugh Alexander and the Widow McCreary and Barren Hill and his other land, including his improvement, in 1763, in Tyboyne township."

James Wilson's wife was killed by the Indians during the harvest of 1756, and probably while passing from her house to the fort, which

was in hailing distance. Alexander McClure bought this farm about 1820-24, and here his son, Hon. A. K. McClure was born, Madison township's most distinguished son. His position to-day at the head of the *Times*, one of the leading Philadelphia dailies, gives him an influence at once far-reaching and effective, and a field for the display of his wonderful power as a reader of events, and for that incisive practical philosophy which has made him famous. He spent his boyhood and youth in this neighborhood. His mother was Isabella, a daughter of Hon. Wm. Anderson. Alexander McClure, sold this farm in 1850 to Samuel McCulloch, of Juniata County, who, after a few years' residence, was accidentally killed near Neilson's, in Centre township, while driving his team to market. His administrators sold the farm to George Hench in 1857, and he is the present owner.

John Byers' tract of three hundred and ten acres, warranted July 1, 1762, is now owned by Geo. Stroup. A John Byers took up the land of Jas. Adair's heirs and others, near Cisma's Run, and he may have been the same person. About 1777, Rev. John Linn purchased this farm. He was born in 1749 in Adams County and was fitted for college by Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, of Pequea, Lancaster County. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1773. He studied theology under Dr. Robert Cooper, of Middle Spring Church, in Donegal Presbytery, and was licensed in 1776. He came to Centre Church in 1777, and remained here until his death, in 1820. His wife was Mary Gettys, daughter of the founder of Gettysburg. He had seven children, his sons being Samuel, James, John, William and Andrew, and his daughters were Anna and Polly. Samuel settled in Landisburg as a cabinet-maker and was a justice of the peace. He died in 1842. James was born September 4, 1783, and, after his graduation from Dickinson College, was licensed by the Presbytery of Carlisle on the 27th of September, 1808, and was installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bellefonte and Lick Run April 17, 1810, which congregations he served until his death, in 1839. John was a farmer and died on a part of the mansion farm in 1857. Wil-



liam and Andrew were also farmers and died on the mansion farm. Wm. Linn, Esq., of Landisburg, and Mrs. Andrew Loy are children of Andrew. Annie married John Diven, who was the father of Jas. L. Diven, of Landisburg. She died in 1838. Polly married Samuel Anderson, of Landisburg. Rev. Jno. Linn died of typhus fever, caused by a cold contracted while returning from church. He was a farmer in addition to being a minister, and owned at his death large tracts of land. He had three sons,—Daniel, William and Andrew.

Andrew Loy now owns the lower farm of Rev. Linn. Hugh Alexander warranted three hundred and forty-four acres on the 3d of February, 1755, now the Bixler mill tract and a large portion of the farm owned by John Flickinger's heirs. Alexander's tract was surveyed by George Armstrong in 1755. It is somewhat uncertain whether he came to Perry to live before 1757, although there is a tradition that his oldest child, Margaret, was born in Sherman's Valley in 1754, "and that in her childhood her parents fled several times from Sherman's Valley back to their old home, on the 'eastern shore of Maryland,' from Indian raids and returned to find their habitation burned." In 1752 he married Martha Edmiston, daughter of David Edmiston, of Cecil County, Md. This is no doubt the same David Edmiston who took out an order of survey, No. 1990, on the 27th of November, 1766, for three hundred acres adjoining Hugh Alexander, and which is now owned by John Flickinger's heirs, John Bernheisel and others. David Edmiston died November 2, 1771, and never lived on this tract. About 1758 Hugh Alexander established himself permanently on his tract. He was a man of energy and intelligence, and was a member of the Provincial Conference, composed of delegates from the different counties of Pennsylvania, which assembled in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, on the 18th of June, 1776. He was the representative of Cumberland County in the convention which met in the same hall on the 15th of July, 1776, and framed the first Constitution of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the first Legislature, called in pursuance of this Constitution, which

met in Carpenter's Hall on the 28th of November, 1776. He died in Philadelphia while a member of this Assembly, in March, 1777, and was buried there. "He was a tall, strong, dark-haired man and had no fear about him." That he was a man of ability is evident from his being selected as a representative from Cumberland County in those early Assemblies. The honor of his work justly belongs to Madison township, Perry County, of which he was one of the earliest settlers. His children by his first wife, Martha Edmiston, were Margaret, John, Mary, David and Hugh. By a second marriage to Mrs. Lettice Thompson, about 1773, he had a son James and twins, William and Emily.

Margaret Alexander was born in 1754, and married, in 1772, John Hamilton, who may have been the same John Hamilton in whose name a large portion of Dr. S. M. Tudor's land and the adjoining farm of the heirs of Henry Kepner was warranted. On the death of Hugh Alexander, in 1777, his land was appraised, "in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, at and for the sum of seven hundred and eight pounds, eleven shillings and nine pence beyond the costs and expenses of valuation," and the other heirs relinquishing their right of taking the same, "John Hamilton intermarried with Margaret Alexander, one of the children of said intestate, and accepted and received in the said Orphans' Court the said real estate." Hamilton held this property subject to the widow's dower until his death, in Harrisburg, in 1793, but only lived on it for a few years. For further account of John Hamilton, see sketch in Walker township, Juniata County.

Mrs. Margaret A. Hamilton, a "handsome and wealthy widow thirty-five years of age, with six minor children," in two years after the death of her first husband, John Hamilton, married Andrew Mitchell, by whom she had two children. Her second husband dying, she was again left a widow, and so remained until her death at "Fernanagh," on the Juniata, December 22, 1835, just eighty-one years from her birth in Madison in 1753. She is buried in the Presbyterian church-yard at Mifflintown, Juniata County. Most of her descendants are in Har-





risburg or the Juniata Valley, her daughters intermarrying with John Kean, James Alricks, Moses McClean, Jacob Spangler and Dr. Thomas Whiteside. Her son, John Hamilton, Jr., lived as a farmer in "Fernauagh" until his death, in 1851; Hugh Hamilton was editor, first of the *Harrisburg Times* in 1808, and, in 1812, of the *Chronicle*; he died in that city in 1836. John Alexander, the son of Hugh, was born in 1756, and spent his youth on the old farm in Madison. In 1776 he was in the Continental army, and was a participant in the capture of the Hessians at Trenton in that year. About 1780 he married Margaret, a daughter of Thomas Clark, and a neighbor living on the Robert A. Clark farm of to-day. In 1787 he moved with his wife and three children to a tract of a thousand acres, in Little Valley, Mifflin County. He died there in 1816, and his wife in 1831. Their descendants are yet in that valley.

Mary Alexander, third child of Hugh, was born in 1762, and married Robert Clark, who came to Sherman's Valley from Carlisle as a volunteer to defend the settlers from the Indians, and seeing the "fine water, timber and soil of the valley," he settled on land taken up by his father, Thomas Clark, in 1766, which lands still remain in the possession of his descendants. Robert Clark died August 24, 1849, and his wife, Mary Alexander Clark, on the 13th of October, 1838. He was the grandfather of Robert A. Clark, who lives on the old homestead. David, the son of Hugh Alexander, was born on the old homestead about 1760, and moved to Tioga County, where he married Margaret Miller, and in 1810 removed to Illinois. Hugh, probably the youngest son of Hugh Alexander by his first wife, was born in Madison on the 6th of August, 1765, and died in Juniata County on the 5th of January, 1835. In 1788 he married Jenima Patterson, of Perry County, and then moved to Tuscarora Valley, where he established himself as a prosperous farmer. He was one of the founders of Tuscarora Academy.

James Alexander was born in Madison in 1771, and went with his mother to McKeesport. In 1799 he married Jane Sanders, of Sherman's

Valley, and had eight children. He died in March, 1826. William Alexander and his twin sister, Emily, were born in Madison on the 25th of December, 1777. Early in life he moved to Centre County, where he married Elizabeth Hutchinson. He was sheriff of Centre County in 1818. He died in Clearfield on the 25th of September, 1867, aged eighty-nine years. Jacob Bixler tore down the old Alexander house in 1810. It was a two-story log house, with three apartments on the first floor and the same number above. The "corner-stone" of the old house, now lying as a relic in the "mill-room," has the initials "H.M.A." neatly carved upon it, and between the "H" and "M," which are on a line, is the date 1766, and just above the figures is placed the letter "A," which, of course, means that the house was erected by "Hugh and Martha Alexander in the year 1766." This proves that his first wife, Martha Edmiston, was yet living in that year. On the 20th of October, 1801, this land was transferred to Hugh Hamilton, a son of John Hamilton and Margaret Alexander, but the tract was now augmented by the addition of the John Hamilton survey of four hundred acres, which adjoined; consequently Hugh Hamilton had now an estate of over six hundred acres, which he called "Hamiltonia." On the 7th of March, 1812, Zalmon and Azariah Tousey, brothers, bought this large tract, and at once began the erection of the mill, but did not complete it until 1814. In 1807 Hugh Hamilton had the tract surveyed, and it then contained six hundred and fifty-two acres.

The Tousey brothers built the fulling-mill some time before 1820, and they are said to have brought the first "carding-machines" into the county. Azariah Tousey died in 1816, and Zalmon about 1822. On November 17, 1825, "the Tousey grist and fulling-mill, carding-machine house, with three carding machines," were for rent. On April 3, 1826, "the Touseys' mills, first-rate stone merchant mill, two water-wheels and three pairs of stones, a saw-mill, stone still-house, fulling-mill and carding-mill, and never-failing stream" were advertised for sale.

On January 5, 1836, Jacob Bixler and John



Flickinger bought from Alexander McClure, administrator of Azariah Tousey, and Jacob Evinger, administrator of Zahuon Tousey, this property, and in a few years they divided it, Jacob Bixler taking the mill and about ninety acres of land, and John Flickinger the remainder, three hundred and fifty acres of which his heirs own to-day. In 1846 Jacob Bixler rebuilt the eastern end of the mill from the foundation, and in 1870 remodeled the interior and put into it two "turbine" water-wheels, the first in the county. He also built the present large woolen-factory in 1853. It contains modern machinery, having an engine and "turbine" wheel as its motive-power.

John Hamilton took up, June 3, 1762, the land now owned by Dr. S. M. Tudor and Henry Kepner's heirs. Also May 7, 1787, one hundred acres.

The Mary Kennedy survey, December 4, 1766, is included in the land now owned by William H. Culbertson, William Saylor and Alfred Kuhn.

The John Mitchell tract was warranted January 28, 1763. James Dixon first located on it, but being driven out by the Indians, he never returned, but took up instead the William Neilson tract in Centre township. It is now owned by Noble Meredith, but was owned for many years by Robert Hackett, father of James B. Hackett, Esq., of New Bloomfield, whose accurate knowledge of these early tracts has enabled the writer to give these facts. The Mitchell tract is celebrated for its Indian traditions; one being that three Indians are buried on it, their graves even yet being pointed out; another, that an Indian squaw, to whose care money had been committed by her red brethren—gold that had been paid them by the French for English scalps—had buried it in a kettle on some part of this farm, not being able to carry it with her when leaving the country.

The "Barrens" tract was taken up February 6, 1804, by Robert Laughlin, John Urie, Ross Cunningham and Robert Hackett; now owned by Conrad Hench, Jacob Burd and John and Fannie Minich. Isaac Wynn warranted, October 16, 1773, two hundred and twenty-five acres, now owned by Andrew Loy and William H.

Culbertson. It was long owned by Colonel John Urie, who was the grandfather of William Culbertson. In Colonel Urie's time the large spring on the farm was dammed up and used as a trout spring, and the large and tame trout it contained were the wonder of the neighborhood.

Abraham Lachta, on June 24, 1773, located one hundred and ninety-two acres, which James Woods, Esq., says is now owned by David Kistler, Esq., John Martin and others. He also patented, on May 6, 1775, the tract now owned by John Bixler. This patent quaintly states that it was granted "in the 15th year of the reign of King George the Third." This land was owned for many years by Samuel Ickes, who left it to his daughter Mary, intermarried with Samuel Milligan. Directly north of the last-mentioned tract, and on the farm now owned by George McMillen, stands the celebrated Logan house, which was the residence of Alexander Logan, one of the historic figures of Sherman's Valley. His survey was made on February 3, 1755, and was for five hundred and forty-nine acres. Adjoining this tract, on February 23, 1763, "John Logan, son of Alexander Logan," took up one hundred and fifty acres. These tracts are now owned by the McMillens, Michael Ickes and John Milligan's heirs. The old Logan house is standing to the rear of Geo. McMillen's attractive and comfortable farm-house. It is built somewhat after the plan of a block-house, for which purpose it was several times used. The logs are large and hewed on both sides, some of them being twenty-two inches in width, and are dovetailed at the ends, making it very strong. This is the house to which Robert Robison says, in his narrative, that Captain Dunning and his party came, when they were seeking the Indians after the fight a few miles below on Buffalo Creek, and which was referred to in the Robison sketch. He says: "Then a party of men came with Captain Dunning; but before they came to Alexander Logan's, his son John, Charles Coyle, William Hamilton, with Bartholomew Davis, followed the Indians to George McCord's, where they were in the barn; Logan and those with him were all killed, except Davis, who made





his escape. The Indians then returned to Logan's house again, where Captain Dunning and his party came on them, and they fired some time at each other; Dunning had one man wounded." This was during the memorable harvest of 1763.

After the death of John Logan the three surviving sons of Alexander Logan—George, Anthony and William—divided the land into three farms of one hundred and fifty-five acres. They owned this land until 1785, when the middle farm was bought by George McMillen, who came to Perry from Paxton township, Lancaster (now Dauphin) County, but was originally from Ireland. He was the grandfather of the present owners of the land, for which he paid four hundred and ninety pounds. His wife was Susan Crane, also of Scotch or Irish origin. Their children were James, Hugh, William, George, Susan, Nancy and Jennie.

All the sons went West, except James, who bought the farm. George and Alexander, who now own this farm, are sons of James McMillen, whose daughters, Mary, Jane and Susan, married a Mr. Read, William Irvine and Parkinson Hench, respectively. Mrs. Read lives in Rock Island, Ill.; Mrs. William Irvine in Saville township; and Mrs. Parkinson Hench in Landisburg. Alexander McMillen is unmarried, and lives with his brother George.

The three daughters of George McMillen, Sr.—Susan, Nancy and Jennie—have been dead for many years. Susan married a Mr. Irvine; Nancy, a Mr. Robinson; and Jennie married George Black, of Jackson. They all lived in the county.

The McMillen family now own most of the Logan land, and it is highly cultivated and improved. A portion of the farm owned by Michael Ickes belonged to the Logan tracts. This productive farm, with its large and comfortable farm buildings, Michael Ickes bought from his father, Samuel Ickes, a brother of Dr. Jonas Ickes, formerly of New Bloomfield. Drs. Samuel and William Ickes, of Millerstown and York, respectively, are sons of Michael Ickes.

Adjoining Alex. Logan's tract on the west, Wm. Towusley warranted, on the 8th of September, 1755, "one hundred acres," now owned

by Robert Milligan's heirs and Henry Shumaker, and lies along the south base of the Conococheague Mountain. Robert Milligan was a brother of Captain John Milligan, and was born on the old Milligan farm, now owned by the heirs of his brother John. Henry Shumaker was a county commissioner for three years, and is an esteemed citizen of the township. Roger Clark, whose land joined the Townsley tract, took up, on the 26th of August, 1766, two hundred and fifty-one acres, now owned by Jacob Metz and Robert Trego.

Northeast of the Logan tract, John McElheny surveyed seventy-three acres on the 31st of August, 1767; now owned by John Milligan's heirs and Samuel Rice. The property on which John Milligan's heirs live is the old homestead of the Milligan family. The paternal ancestor of this family settled on this farm about 1770. He was of Irish ancestry and had a family. His son John owned, for a time, the Samuel Rice farm; then sold it to Samuel Shumaker, who afterwards sold it to Rice. John Milligan afterwards bought the George Ickes farm, near the Mountain Home school-house, in Saville, where he died. He left three children—two sons and a daughter. His son William, after living a few years in Saville, first moved to Centre County, then to Illinois. His son Samuel went West, and his daughter Sarah married William Irvine, of Saville, who was the mother of James Irvine.

Thomas Milligan, another son of the founder of the family, married Ann Irvine. He was born in 1781, lived on the old place, in Madison, where he died on the 27th of December, 1837. His children were Samuel, James, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ann, Robert, Martha, Jane and Caroline.

Samuel married Mary, a daughter of Samuel Ickes, and started a store at Sandy Hill, where he died in 1858. His children are all dead except John, who lives in Harrisburg.

James married Eleanor, daughter of John Linn, of Saville. He kept store in Ickesburg for many years, where he died about sixteen years ago. Thomas H. Milligan, of Newport, and Rev. J. Linn, of Allegheny, are his sons. The latter was appointed by President Arthur





to represent our government at the International Prison Congress in Stockholm.

John married Mary Buttorf. He died in 1883. Elizabeth died unmarried in Ickesburg. Sarah married James McCord, of Carroll, and moved to Missonri, where she is yet living. Ann is the wife of Samuel Liggett, of Saville.

Robert first married Sarah Buttorf, and, after her death, Beekie Hench. He died in 1882, a citizen of the township of his birth. Martha was the wife of Wilson McKee, of New Bloomfield, where she died about ten years ago. Jane married Samuel McCord, of Carroll, where she died. Caroline is the wife of Wm. Rice, of New Bloomfield, and the mother of Rev. Harris G. Rice, of Jefferson, Iowa, and T. Ward Rice, of Pueblo, Col.

A near neighbor of the Milligan family was David Coyle, who lived on the Benjamin Rice farm, and brought up a family of twelve children. This family, except Ann, who married James Clark, have no descendants in the county. The Coyles of Philadelphia, Carlisle and Newville are of this family.

George Welch, on November 28, 1768, took up one hundred and twenty-four acres, now owned by Joseph, Elizabeth and Sarah Briner, and H. Shumaker, and is on the south side of the Conococheague, and where the "Traders' Path" and the present road cross the mountain into Liberty Valley.

Crossing the Conococheague into Liberty Valley and following the westward path of the early settlers, we reach the old Theodore Meminger farm.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This tract is historic, for the reason that it is mentioned by John Harris in 1754, when giving the distances from his ferry (Harrisburg) to Logstown, on the Ohio. It was then known as "Thomas Mitchell's Sleeping Place." The evidence for locating it on this tract is conclusive, notwithstanding the tradition that it was at a place called "Mitchell's Cabins," in Juniata County. Harris, in giving his distances westward from Harrisburg, says it is five miles from his ferry to George Crogan's, and from thence to the Kittatinny Mountains nine miles; from that point to George Cowen's house six miles; from there to Andrew Montour's, five miles, and from Andrew Montour's to the Tuscarora Hill nine miles, and from the hill to "Thomas Mitchell's Sleeping Place," three miles. Andrew Montour lived on the Waggoner tract, a half mile west of Landisburg, and from that point to the Conococheague the distance would be about nine miles. The only disputed

Other warrants and orders of survey, taken out for land in this valley, were by Robert Potts for three hundred acres, on September 28, 1767; John Potts, for three hundred and eight acres, on June 15, 1767; James Toy (of Philadelphia County), three hundred acres, on November 22, 1774. This land is now owned by George F. Mohler and sons, Andrew Hartman and Daniel Sower's heirs. Hugh Smith now owns the Robert Dunbar tract of sixty-five acres located on February 2, 1767; William Kuhn, the Archibald Kincaid tract, and Andrew Hartman the William Hamilton tract.

In 1774 Lancelot Harrison warranted three hundred acres at the "foot of the Tuscarora." Other settlers in the valley were Jno. Kennedy, Robert Sample, Samuel Davis and Thomas Kersadden, but most of these were in 1794.

Joseph Kell, G. W. Hench and Samuel Hench own the James and Alexander Watt's tracts, both taken up on the 27th of August, 1766, and together containing six hundred acres. The Samuel Hench mills are on this land.

In this valley, on the James Toy tract, is the large steam tannery of George F. Mohler & Son, built in 1847 by William L. Beale and Samuel Milligan. It was burned on the 17th of May, 1849, but rebuilt in July of the same year.

In 1858 Beale & Van Swearingen bought the property and owned it until 1865, when they sold to Hollenbaugh & Lantz, which firm admitted Samuel Brickley as a partner in the fall

point is the inference that the Conococheague was known as the Tuscarora Hill. The evidence, however, for locating "Mitchell's" on the Meminger tract is a matter of record, and can be found in a "Deed Poll" made by Theodore Meminger to Theodore Meminger, Jr., his adopted son, and recorded in Vol. I., Deed Book A, in the register's office at New Bloomfield. This deed was executed in 1811. In addition to this direct testimony, on the 29th of April, 1791, William Martin warranted "fifty acres bounded on the south by the Conococheague Hill, on the north by a run that empties into Buffalo creek on the road leading to 'Mitchell's Sleeping Place,' in Toboyne township." This last tract is now owned by Samuel Hench, and is east of the Meminger tract. The origin of the name, "Mitchell's Sleeping Place," is shrouded in mystery, the usual explanation being that a certain Thomas Mitchell, who was an Indian trader in 1748, had a cabin for the entertainment and lodging of traders.



of 1867. Ten months later, in 1868, the property was sold by the sheriff to Beale & Swearingen, which firm owned it until January, 1870, when George Cook bought it and formed a partnership soon afterwards with George Mohler and James Emory. On the 3d of February, 1875, George Mohler & Son bought the property and own it to-day.

Returning to the south side of the Conococheague and bordering the Logan tract on the southwest, Jacob Grove warranted, on the 10th of June, 1762, two hundred and sixty-six acres, which land is now owned by David Kistler, Esq., George I. Rice and Henry Kepner's heirs. The old Grove homestead was near the present residence of George I. Rice, and as early as 1778 he had erected upon this land a grist-mill and two stills. This was the second oldest mill in the upper townships and is found in all the assessments up until 1820, when it was likely abandoned. In 1811 it was assessed in the name of Abram Grove, whose wife was a sister of Casper Lupfer, of New Bloomfield. He had two sons—Jacob and David—the latter owning the farm recently purchased by L. R. McMillen from Henry Kepner's heirs. It was a part of the Logan tract and was owned for many years by the father of Hon. Martin and Rev. Daniel Motzer, who were born here.

In 1831 Daniel Motzer advertised "a tract of one hundred and forty-two acres in Saville, about thirty-five cleared, a log dwelling-house, log barn and a still-house. This property is situated in a good settlement and in the vicinity of Tousey's merchant mill. Peter Otto lives on the premises and it joins Henry Kline and others."

West of the above tract James Vardell located on the 31st of March, 1767, one hundred and eighty-seven acres. This land is probably included in the land now owned by Jerry Baker, Andrew Adair's heirs and Daniel Ernest's heirs.

In 1778 William McCord was assessed with a tan-yard. In 1811 Samuel McCord was assessed with a tan-yard. The McCords' warrants are 17th of May, 1785, one hundred acres; 5th of September, 1786, fifty acres; 1792, fifty acres; 1794, one hundred acres. These

tracts are now owned by A. B. Grosh, Thomas Martin, Martin Motzer, John Ernest and others.

George McCord is mentioned as living in the neighborhood of Logan's in 1763, by Robert Robison, who says that "John Logan, Charles Coyle, William Hamilton, with Bartholomew Davis, followed the Indians to George McCord's, where they were in the barn; Logan and those with him were all killed except Davis, who made his escape." George McCord probably lived over the ridge from William McCord's and in the neighborhood of Daniel Ernest's.

John Brubaker located near McCord's one hundred and sixty-six acres, November 25, 1789, some of which land is in the Delaney tract.

The land on which the Pine Grove Saw-Mill stands was taken up by Henry Lewis in 1774.

Benjamin Cheeseman and Philip Reisinger own a tract of one hundred and twenty-two acres, taken up by Jacob Graff on the 23d of November, 1773.

Samuel Lyons, Jr., warranted, on the 29th of January, 1774, one hundred and sixty acres, which is divided among William Hess, William Hollenbaugh, Emanuel Garber and Samuel Hollenbaugh.

One of earliest settlers and most extensive land-owners in the township was William Anderson, whose descendants are yet living on the well-known Anderson farm at Andersonburg. This family has always been prominent in the history of the county, each generation having its representative among its civil officers. William Anderson came from Scotland and took up the land now owned by A. K. Dobbs, Jonathan Seager, Philip Reisinger and others. The first warrant found was for fifty acres, and dated 12th of September, 1766, and on the 6th of May, 1767, "one hundred acres, which included his improvements, adjoining the Limestone Ridge on the south, and Conococheague Mountain on the north, and a place called Crosses' Cabins on the west;" also fifty acres May 6, 1793, and in 1794 thirty acres. His wife was Margaret McCord, possibly a neighbor. He lived on this land a few years, then crossed to the south side of the Limestone Ridge, and bought a large tract lying north and west of Anderson-





burg, the farm on which the heirs of Hon. A. B. Anderson reside, being the homestead. He died here on the 25th of December, 1802. His children were Ruth, who died unmarried; Alexander A., born in 1765, but was killed by a fall from a horse when twelve years old; Margaret, born 1768, married James Johnston, of Toboynce, by whom she had eight children; her son John represented Perry County in the Legislature many years ago. William Anderson, the fourth child of Wm. Anderson, Sr., was born in 1771, married Isabella Blaine, and was a member of the Legislature from Cumberland before the creation of Perry County, and after 1820, when this county was organized, he became one of the associate judges, which post of honor he held at the time of his death in 1832. Andersonburg was named after him. In the assessment of Toboynce for 1820, he had the highest valuation in the township, and was the only one assessed with a "negro slave." His children were William B., Matilda, Margaret, Mary and Hon. Alexander B., all of whom are dead. William B. was a member of the Legislature for three years and a State Senator for three years. Matilda married Rev. Lindley Rutter, of Lancaster County; Margaret married Stuart Turbett, of Juniata County; and Mary, Dr. B. F. Grosh, for many years one of the leading physicians of the county. A. B. Grosh, the efficient prothonotary of Perry County for six years, is their only living child. A. B. Anderson, Esq., married Mary Ann Lackey, daughter of Wm. and Elizabeth Lackey, of New Bloomfield, in 1853. He was an able member of the New Bloomfield bar, and was an associate judge of the county. He lived on the old homestead, where he died about fifteen years ago. His widow, with her family, is living on the farm to-day. Ann, another daughter of William Anderson, Sr., married William Douglass, and moved to Ohio. James moved to Ohio. Mary, who married a Mr. Russell, also moved to Ohio. George married Mattie Douglass and died in 1831. Alexander Augustus, educated at Washington College, married Jane Patton, who was a lawyer in Huntingdon. Samuel married Mary Linn.

John Garber, whose land lies west of the

original Anderson land, owns a portion of the Alexander Blain survey of one hundred and thirty-one acres, made on the 8th of October, 1766.

With this glimpse at the early settlers on the north side of the Limestone Ridge, we cross over to near Andersonburg, on the New Bloomfield and Germantown Road. Here is some of the best land in the county. On both sides of this road, from the Anderson farm to and including a portion of Samuel McKee's farm, on the hill to the west, the land was located by Alexander Murray, whose first warrant was for three hundred and twenty-six acres on the 14th of August, 1766, and his second for one hundred acres in 1767. This land is now included in the highly cultivated farms of Anderson's heirs,—A. B. Grosh and Samuel McKee. David McKee, whose farm joins Samuel's on the west, is a brother, and his farm at one time was a part of the same tract. These brothers purchased their farms from their father, who bought this farm from the McCord heirs before 1835. John McKee, of Newport, is also a brother.

The land lying south and east of the Alexander Murray tract, and upon which is the town of Andersonburg, and also the Benjamin Beistline farm and a portion of the Martin farm, was taken up by John McNeere (McAneer) in 1766 and 1767. In the same years Alexander McNeere, probably a brother, took up two hundred and sixty-nine acres just south of John's, which land is now in the farm of George M. Loy, who is a full brother of Andrew Loy, on the Robinson tract. This farm was for a long time owned by Abraham Bowers, whose daughter Mr. Loy married. South of this tract, but joining it, John Douglass warranted, in 1788, "fifty acres, including an improvement bounded by his other lands on the south and east, Robert Adams on the west and Alexander McNeer on the north." The Green Point school-house is on this tract and the balance is owned by Samuel Kerr's heirs, who likely own some of the other land taken up by Douglass.

Robert Morrow, executor of William Hamilton, on the 9th of September, 1766, took up one



hundred and fifty-three acres, and on the same day and date the Widow Hamilton took out an order of survey for some land. These tracts are now owned by William and Jonathan Moore. The William Hamilton referred to was killed by the Indians, along with John Logan, Coyle and others, as before mentioned, near Daniel Ernest's house. The William Moore farm was owned by John Nelson, whose wife was a daughter of William Hamilton.

The principal part of the land included in the Martin Motzer and Thomas Martin farms was taken up by James Morrow in 1766 and 1767, who had three hundred and fifty acres of land. Near to this tract John Irvin located one hundred and ninety-four acres in 1766, and one hundred acres in 1767, and Alexander Morrow, Esq., in trust for heirs of John Irvin, in 1790, warranted a tract. All these tracts are now owned by William and Thomas Martin and William Zimmerman, the latter of whom is of the family so long identified with the early history of Toboyné.

The Creighton Junk farm (but which was long known as the "McClintock farm") was taken up in 1766 by John Murray.

John Nelson warranted, in 1766, over three hundred acres, lying near the Hamilton tracts, which is owned by George M. Loy, Adam Sheaffer and others. The John Blair surveys for two hundred acres, made in 1766 and 1767, are mostly owned by William Moore.

Bartholomew Davis, whose remarkable escape from death at the hands of the Indians in 1763, when all his companions were killed, near George McCord's, surveyed a part of the land now owned by John Moore and Samuel Kern. The date of his order was the 27th of August, 1766, and was for one hundred and eighty-seven acres.

Thomas Clark, by order of survey No. 1165, and dated 9th of September, 1766, took up two hundred and forty-two acres, which land is now owned by Robert A. Clark, a descendant, and Abram Stahl. Clark also took up one hundred acres in 1767. Robert Clark, a son of Thomas, came to Sherman's Valley from Carlisle as a volunteer to defend the settlers against the Indians, and seeing the fine water, timber and soil

of the valley, settled on this tract, but the order of survey was taken out in the name of his father. This Clark tract and the Adams tract, in Jackson, are the only two in the upper townships that are yet in the name of the original settler. Robert Clark married Mary, the third child of Hugh and Martha Alexander. Robert Clark died in 1819, aged eighty years, and his wife in 1838, aged seventy-six years. Their children were Thomas, Hugh, Frances, John, David, Martha, Margaret, James and Andrew. Thomas Clark married Nellie Black, 30th of December, 1809, and moved to Ohio, where he died in 1846, and she in 1871.

Hugh Clark did not marry, his residence being in Piqua, Ohio.

Frances Clark married Richard Morrow, probably a neighbor, in 1814, and moved to Miami County, Ohio, where he died in 1864, and his wife a few months later in the same year, aged seventy-six and seventy-five respectively.

John Clark married a Susan Clark, of Perry, probably a daughter of Roger Clark, and moved to Ohio in 1816.

David Clark married Margaret Blain, likely one of the Jackson township Blains, in 1815, and moved to Ohio, where he died in 1839, and his wife in 1836.

Martha Clark married Robert Adams, a farmer of Toboyné; lived in Sherman's Valley, where she died in 1813. Her daughter Jeniza married Fisher Nesbit, whose children were John, William, James and Martha. This family and their descendants are mostly in the county.

Margaret Clark married Robert McClure about 1819, and moved to Ohio, where she died in 1840.

James Clark married Ann Coyle, a daughter of David Coyle, who was mentioned as living for many years on the Benjamin Rice farm in Madison. James Clark lived on the old farm now owned by his oldest son, Robert A. Clark, where he died in 1858, aged sixty years. His wife survived him until the year 1885, dying in Nashville. They had seven children—Robert A., David C., Martha L., Andrew M., Mary A., Elizabeth A. and William S.





Robert A. Clark married Matilda Q., daughter of James McNeal, of Centre, who died some years ago. His present wife is of the Smiley family, of Carroll. He has a family of seven children. The old farm under his careful cultivation is in fine condition, and the buildings and improvements indicate the thrift and prosperity of the owner.

David Coyle Clark married Maggie Sharp, and resides near Chambersburg.

Martha Lynn Clark married William A. McCulloch, and lives near Newville.

Mary A. Clark married Samuel Sharp, and resides near Newville.

Andrew Mitchell Clark, the youngest child of Robert and Mary (Alexander) Clark, died unmarried at the residence of his brother James in 1858, aged fifty-eight years.

Adjoining the Thomas Clark survey on the north and west, John Crawford located one hundred and thirty-eight acres in 1766, and one hundred acres in 1767. On this latter tract is situated the St. Paul Lutheran Church.

The farms of Jacob and Samuel Burrell, south of Clark's, were warranted by Robert Nelson in 1766.

On the 18th of June, 1774, William Erwin warranted "fifty acres along the south side of the Limestone Ridge, joining the lands of James Murray, John McNaire, Alexander Murray and Alexander Clarke." This land is owned by A. B. Grosh, Anderson's heirs and Thomas Martin. This warrant names, as joiners, a few of the extensive land-owners of the neighborhood. Christopher Bower warranted a considerable portion of the land in the Woods' and Gray's farms. The same farms also contain the Conrad Wolf warrant of 1786 for "two hundred acres, including an improvement, adjoining lands of John Garner, William McCord, Andrew Eberhart, Jacob Grove and John Byers."

The land lying around Cisna's Run was the earliest warranted in this part of the township. It was warranted in the name of John Garner (Gardner) on the 4th of February, 1755, and was for "two hundred acres, including his improvement on Cedar Spring, a branch of Sherman's Creek;" also one hundred

acres in 1767. John Hench's heirs, George Bryner, Samuel Shupe and others own this land. The large scope lying west and north of this point, and which includes the most valuable land in the county was also warranted early, but as the warrants were not found, the dates cannot be given. We have given, wherever possible, the names of the joiners to the tracts already described, and it is believed that by this method few names of early settlers have been omitted. The only person in the western end of the county capable of supplying the omissions in this narrative is James Woods, Esq., of Blain, who will no doubt cheerfully gratify those who may be interested.

The land now owned by John Milligan's heirs and Thomas Messimer, and lying south of Cisna's Run, was taken up in the years 1762, 1767 and 1792 by Hugh Gibson, who was taken prisoner by the Indians in 1756 at the time of the attack on Robison's Fort, when his mother, the Widow Gibson, the wife of James Wilson and several others were killed and scalped. He was adopted by the tribe and kept a prisoner for some time, but finally made his escape.

Samuel Lightner owns the land, taken up by James Brown in 1766 and 1767, that lies on the south side of Sherman's Creek.

Adjoining the Brown tract William McFarland took up three hundred acres in 1789, which land is now owned by James Adair's heirs and Samuel Lightner.

The James Adair farm was a part of the large tract taken up by John Byers (Byards) in 1767, which contained two hundred acres. In 1794 he took up over five hundred acres, likely ridge land, which is owned by John Martin and George M. Loy. It is probable that this is the same Byers who took up the Judge Stroup farm, in Sandy Hill, and who was the presiding justice of the Cumberland County Court in 1763, when Toboyne township was erected. On the Byers tract at Adair's, is the large brick grist-mill known as the "Trostle mill," and erected by William Owens and for a long time owned by the Bruner brothers. It is now owned by David Metz.

Much of the land lying on the Limestone





Ridge, and north of Cissna's Run, was taken up by Stephen Cessna, who for many years lived at this point and owned considerable land in the vicinity. His name has become fixed to this locality and some of his descendants are still living in the township. He was related to John Gardner. Dr. Reed Cissna, formerly of Lechesburg, is a descendant, and also Captain Gardner C. Palm. Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford County, is a representative of a collateral branch of the same family. The farm now owned by John A. Garber, a brother of Hon. Jos. B. Garber, was warranted by Stephen Cessna and Henry Zimmerman as early as 1789.

A short distance east of the Byers tract, and on the main road, where George Hench's tannery and the village of Centre are located, Jane McCreary and sons warranted one hundred and sixty eight acres on the 2d of June, 1762. She was the widow of Thomas McCreary. A portion of this land is now in the George M. Loy farm, which he purchased from Samuel Arnold about fifteen years ago, and it joins the James Wilson survey, described as one of the joiners of the Robinson tract.

The tannery of George Hench, on this tract, was erected before 1820, although A. L. Hench, in his semi-centennial narrative, does not put it earlier than 1825, and gives John Loy the credit of being the founder of it. If it was not in existence in 1820, where was the "tan-yard" for which Nicholas Loy, the father of John, was assessed in Toboyne township in that year? On the 17th of December, 1825, John Loy purchased it from his father, and it then consisted of a "log building, two stories high, containing two limes, one bate, beam-house and currying-shop. The bark was ground in a hoop on the first floor of a shed adjoining. One pool, one leach and the sixteen vats, still numbering from one to sixteen, comprised the whole establishment."

On the 19th of April, 1832, the property was bought by Atcheson Laughlin, and, on the 10th of August, 1832, George Hench became a partner of Mr. Laughlin's, which partnership continued until 1837, when Mr. Hench purchased Laughlin's entire interest for one thousand

five hundred dollars. Mr. Hench was a young man of energy and character, and began at once to improve his property. He erected the present main building in 1812, and, in 1851, put in an engine and two boilers, by which wet spent-tan could be used as fuel. In 1857 a saw-mill was attached, and, in 1860, a furnace for burning wet tan was put in, being the first successful venture of the kind in the State west of the Susquehanna. On the 1st of April, 1865, A. L. Hench, the eldest son, became his father's partner, securing a one-third interest. On the 1st of April, 1872, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, the junior partner withdrawing, the assets of the firm at this time being over ninety thousand dollars. From that time to the present Mr. George Hench has been the sole proprietor. He has been living in Carlisle for about ten years. Much of the thrift of the laboring classes in the neighborhood is due to Mr. Hench's successful management of this tannery. For more than fifty years he has been the active head of this enterprise, and during all that time has been a potent factor in the intellectual, social and moral advancement of the community. His son, Atcheson L., married Alice, a daughter of Jacob Bixler, moved to Bedford County in 1872, and erected a large tannery near Alum Bank. His son Thomas, after graduating at Princeton College and Seminary, became a Presbyterian minister, and is located in the West.

On the 10th of August, 1882, Mr. Hench invited his friends, neighbors, Philadelphia and New York business men with whom he dealt, and many others, to join with him and his family in celebrating, in a fitting manner, his successfully reaching the fiftieth milestone of active business life. It was a happy idea, a credit to the heart that conceived it, and gracefully managed for the comfort and pleasure of all.

East of the McCreary tract was the survey of Joseph Neeper, containing one hundred and eighty-seven acres, and dated the 27th of August, 1766, and now owned by Reuben Moyer. This tract is south of Wilson's and on both sides of Sherman's Creek. William Neeper also located land in this vicinity, and, in 1789,



he took out an order for what is now the David Gring tract, in Sheaffer's Valley. Joseph, James and William were sons of William Neeper. George Connors bought the Neeper farm in 1816, and sold to George Loy in 1823, and he to Jacob Lighter in 1824. William Dalzell warranted one hundred and six acres east of Neeper's on the 11th of December, 1788. On this tract was located the old Daniel Sheaffer tavern. It lies west of Roddy's and south of Robinson's tracts, and is now owned by John Hohenshilt. The farm on the south side of the creek from Centre, for some years owned by David Metz, but now owned by George Hench, Jr., was warranted on the 7th of May, 1787, by James Maxwell. The warrant called for "two hundred acres, including an improvement, bounded on the northwest by lands of John Byers, on the south by lands of the heirs of David Brown, and on the east by land of William Hunter." Colonel John Maxwell, one of the commissioners of the county in 1824, and a son of James Maxwell, owned this property in 1820, as the assessment shows, and there was there erected upon it a "fulling-mill" and "power-mill." James Maxwell was yet living in 1814, as he is assessed for a "fulling-mill" that year. Joseph Eaton, a relative of the Maxwells, purchased the property from John and owned it for many years, and, in 1835, is assessed for a fulling-mill and carding-machine and a still.

The land now owned by Andrew Adams' heirs, along the creek, was warranted at different times by the Baxter brothers. John Baxter located fifty acres in 1767, and one hundred and fifty acres in 1787, and James and William Baxter warranted, on the 25th of November, 1789, "one hundred acres joining Andrew McCurdy, John Baxter and John Shower, and on the south by a barren hill."

The Adairs, themselves an old and numerous family in the township, are related to the Baxter family. John Wolf, south of Centre, owns the greater part of a warrant dated 16th of April, 1793, and taken out by William Hunter "in behalf of Jas. Baxter, one of the administrators of Martha Hunter, widow of Wm. Hunter, and the surviving children, 100 acres, including an improvement, bounded by lands of

John Neeper, Sherman's Creek, James Maxwell and the heirs of Wm. Neeper."

Henry Bear's mill is on a tract warranted by John Scouller on the 22d February, 1787, and containing "200 acres, including an improvement, adjoining lands of the Neeper, the heirs of Roger Clarke, John Baxter and William McClintock, on Sherman's Creek."

Englehart Wormley owned this property in 1814 and was assessed for a mill and saw-mill, which proves the erection of the mill at least as early as that date. The present brick mill was built in 1841. John Wormley owned the mill in 1835.

Across the creek from Bear's mill, William McClelland located, in 1766, one hundred and twenty-six acres, and in 1767 one hundred acres. This land is owned by James Adair.

The foregoing list of early settlers in Madison township contains almost one hundred names, and, while it is not complete, very few of the actual settlers on the good land of the township have been omitted. If this, the first attempt of the kind, is found imperfect, and occasionally inaccurate, it is hoped it will induce those who have the ability to correct and rewrite this very important part of our local history to do so while it is possible to get at the facts. But few genealogies are given, and these very briefly—first, because space was wanting, and second, but few families have a connected history from the early settlers to the present, and, of course, cannot furnish it on short notice.

**CENTRE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—This was the earliest church, not only in Madison township, but in the western part of Perry County. Its history dates back to a period earlier than that of any church in the county, although the old Dick's Gap Church, on the New Bloomfield and Baileysburg road, was probably erected first. The land upon which the Centre Church stands was taken up by order of survey No. 1181, on the 9th of September, 1766, by "Thomas Ross, John Byers, Edward Allet, John Hamilton and Hugh Alexander, in trust for the congregation at Tyrone, in Tyrone township." The charter of incorporation was granted by Governor William Findley on the 24th of March, 1819, and the land was patented





in 1820. The tract originally contained seven acres and five perches, and consisted of a beautiful grove of majestic oaks, many of which are yet standing. The old graveyard, which contains tombstones as early as 1766, occupies several acres of the tract. A dwelling-house for the church sexton and the Centre School-house are also on the tract. The church is in an historic neighborhood, being in sight of Robison's Fort, and was surrounded by sturdy Scotch-Irish settlers, whose love for the tenets of John Calvin was only equaled by their love of liberty and their hatred of despotic power.

The old grave-yard is the final resting-place of many of these heroic men.

The first church was built about 1767, of logs dovetailed at the corners. Like all country churches of the period, it was fireless, even in winter. Being the only church within a radius of many miles, its members came from distant points, and, during the Indian wars, armed with their trusty rifles. Two sermons on Sunday was the rule, the members bringing their dinners with them.

In 1766 the settlers of Sherman's Valley asked Donegal Presbytery for church organization, although as early as 1760 they had asked for preachers, and they had been sent. In August, 1766, the Rev. Charles Beatty was sent out from Philadelphia, by the Missionary Board of the Presbyterian Church, to visit frontier settlements. He was joined at Carlisle by the Rev. George Duffield, and, together, they went over the mountains, and "on the eighteenth day came to the house of Thomas Ross (Colonel Graham's farm in Tyrone), where we lodged. On the nineteenth day rode four or five miles, to a place in the woods designed for building a house for worship, and preached. (This was undoubtedly the site of Centre Church.) After sermon proceeded about five miles and lodged at the house of Mr. Fergusson; the house where he lives was attacked by the Indians in the late war and the owners of it killed." (The house referred to was very likely the Logan house, as it would be on his route to the West.)

After several visits from church committees, three churches were organized in the valley—Old Dick's Gap, Centre and the Blain Church.

This arrangement was finally approved by Presbytery on the 14th April, 1767. The "Limestone," or "Lower" Church, at "Samuel Fisher's," at the grave-yard near George Hoolbaugh's, in Tyrone, was partly erected when the others were organized, but Presbytery refused to organize it, as being too near to Centre. However, on the 24th June, 1772, the request was granted and this church, with Centre and Upper (named also Toboyne), called Rev. William Thom on the 8th September, 1772, but he declined. Between the years 1772 and 1777 these same churches called Rev. Jno. Black and Rev. McKnight, but both declined. On the 15th October, 1777, they called Rev. John Linn, who was the first minister to accept. Of course supplies were sent by Presbytery during the vacancy of the pulpit. In June, 1778, Rev. John Linn was installed as their pastor, and so continued until his death, in 1820. A sketch of his life will be found in connection with the John Byers tract, which he purchased. After the death of Rev. Linn the churches were supplied for a time by Rev. Gray. Before this time changes had taken place in these churches, the "Sam Fisher" Church had been abandoned, and Landisburg organized in 1823. Rev. James M. Olmstead became pastor of the "Upper" Churches in 1826, and served until 1831, when Rev. Lindley C. Rutter became the pastor of Centre and Upper only, and so continued until 1836. Rev. Nelson was the next pastor, but resigned in 1842, and was followed in 1844 by Rev. George D. Porter, who served these two churches in connection with Millerstown until 1851. Then Rev. George S. Ray served Centre and Blain as stated supply until 1855, in which year Landisburg united with these churches in calling Rev. Lewis Williams, who was pastor until his death, in 1857. In the fall of 1857, Rev. Jno. H. Clark became the pastor, and served until the fall of 1862. In 1863 Rev. J. H. Ramsey came, and remained until the spring of 1867. Rev. Robert McPherson was called to Landisburg and Centre in 1868, Blain having united with Leekesburg. Rev. McPherson continued pastor of the church until about 1881, when he resigned, and the pulpit was vacant, except supplies, until the 10th June, 1883, when



Rev. J. H. Cooper was installed, who continued as pastor until 10th June, 1885. The pulpit is now vacant. The trustees of the Centre Church, in 1819, when it was chartered, were John Linn, John Creigh, Thomas Purdy, William McClure, Charles Elliott, Samuel McCord, David Coyle, Robert Elliott and Samuel A. Anderson. The present trustees are John Milligan, Newton McMillen and Andrew Loy. The present frame church is the third church erected on these grounds. The logs of the first church, pulled down when the second, or stone church, was built, in 1793, were sold to Samuel Rickard, who then owned the Wormley farm, below Waggoner's, who used them in building a barn, which stood until 1857, when it was torn down by Benjamin Wormley. The logs, still being in good condition, were used by him in the erection of his present barn, in which some of them may yet be seen.

The present church was built in 1850, and stands almost upon the site of the first church. The second, or stone church, stood two or three rods east of the present church.<sup>1</sup>

**EMORY CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—The first Methodist society organized in Madison township (then Toboyne) was at Brumer's (Frostel's) mill, about the year 1815. The Brumer brothers were earnest and active men, and sterling Methodists. To them is due much of the honor of founding and firmly establishing within the borders of western Perry County the Methodist Episcopal Church, the largest church, as the last census shows, in America to-day. In those early days the preaching services were held in school-houses and the houses of members, and the present church at Bixler's Mills was not erected until 1838, Jacob Bixler, John Flickinger and others being the most active promoters of the enterprise. The land was given by John Flickinger. The church building is a neat frame structure, inclosed by an attractive fence and shaded by locust-trees. It stands close by a

large spring on the land of Jacob Bixler. The church has been twice repaired, first in 1863 and again in 1878. Services are held here every two weeks, and it belongs to the Blain charge. Up to nine years ago it was a part of the New Bloomfield "Circuit."

A Sunday School is a regular part of the church services, and is well attended by the children of the neighborhood.

**SANDY HILL TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH.**—At the regular annual meeting of Zion's Classis, convened in Ickesburg in the spring of 1873, permission was granted to Rev. F. S. Lindaman to organize a Reformed congregation at Sandy Hill. This organization was effected on the 14th of September, 1873, by electing George L. Ickes and Samuel Bender elders, and Jacob Kuhn and Samuel Showers deacons. It consisted of sixteen members, and took the name of Trinity Reformed Church of Sandy Hill. The newly organized congregation worshipped in the school-house until a suitable building could be erected. In the spring of 1874 it was unanimously resolved to build a church, and work was begun at once, so that on the 3d of January, 1875, the present attractive edifice was formally dedicated. Rev. F. S. Lindaman, to whose earnest and efficient efforts this church owes its inception and consummation, furnished the foregoing facts, and in addition says: "We have added from time to time many members to the church, and now, without taking into account the many who have moved away, it now numbers fifty-two confirmed and about thirty unconfirmed members."

**THE STONY POINT EVANGELICAL CHURCH.**—This church was erected about 1863, through the efforts of John Ernest and other citizens of the vicinity. It is a frame building, and situated about three miles west of Sandy Hill, on the Blain road. The church and Sunday-school are in a flourishing condition. It belongs to the Elliottsburg charge. Several of its young men have become preachers, Rev. J. W. Hollenbaugh, a missionary in Oregon, being one of them.

**ST. PAUL LUTHERAN CHURCH.**—In 1855 the members of the Blain and Loysville Luth-

<sup>1</sup>For much of this material, thanks are due Rev. John Edgar, who gathered the early Presbyterian Church history while pastor of the New Bloomfield Church; James B. Hackett, Esq.; A. L. Hensch, of Bedford County; and Robert A. Clark, of Madison township.





eran Churches who were living in the vicinity of Andersonburg concluded to organize a church in their midst. This was done by the Rev. Reuben Weiser, in the spring of that year, and the following persons were installed as the first board of officers of the congregation: Jacob Arnold and Jacob Kunkle, elders; J. B. Zimmermann and Samuel Arnold, deacons; George Hoheuschilt and Henry Wolf, trustees.

The corner-stone was laid on the 27th of May, 1855, Rev. Daniel Sill preaching the sermon. In September, 1855, Rev. R. Weiser resigned the Loysville pastorate, to which this congregation belonged, and the church was vacant about eight months. On Sunday, the 22d of December, 1855, the church was dedicated, Rev. P. P. Lane consecrating it by the distinctive title of "St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church." The edifice is of brick, neat and substantial, forty by fifty feet in size. It has a vestibule and is surmounted by a steeple and bell. The church is located on the main valley road leading from New Bloomfield to Blain, being about five miles west of Loysville, on a tract of land taken up in 1766 by John Crawford. From the 25th of May, 1856, to November, 1858, Rev. Philip Willard was pastor. In October, 1858, this church united with Blain, and called, on the 1st of April, 1859, Rev. John T. Williams. He served the charge until April 1, 1865, when he resigned, and in June, 1865, Rev. W. I. Cutter was installed, who served until the 19th of March, 1867, when he resigned, and on the 4th of June, 1867, Rev. T. K. Secrist came on this charge and remained until 1872. From the 7th of July, 1872, to the 7th of July, 1873, Rev. R. H. Clare was the pastor, but he was never installed. From October 1, 1873, to September 1, 1881, Rev. J. R. Frazer was pastor, but he also was never installed. From January 1, 1882, to May 12, 1883, Rev. M. L. Heister was the pastor, but was not installed. Rev. I. P. Neff, the present pastor, began his ministry on September 1, 1883.<sup>1</sup>

EARLY SCHOOLS.—The oldest school-houses

in Madison were those at Sandy Hill, Centre and Clark's. The first-named was established some time during the last century, and long before the memory of the oldest citizens now living. It is said by some that the first house was near the spring bordering the "old campground," and south of the store. Others say it was at the spring on the Logan tract and was known as Sandy Hollow. All agree in its antiquity. The pupils came a great distance, some over the mountain from Liberty Valley. Jonas Thatcher was one of the early teachers. The Centre School-house is also very old and is situated on the church tract. It is said that the first school-house in this neighborhood stood on the "lower" Linn farm, now owned by Andrew Loy, and not far from Waggoner's mill-dam. The present brick house is the second on the church grounds.

Clark's school-house has also a history reaching so far back that nothing authentic can be gathered. There are now fourteen public schools in Madison township, more than in any other township of the county, and most of the houses are in good condition. Two of them are in Liberty Valley, one in Sheaffer's Valley and the remainder in the central part of the township. Educationally, Madison township is not behind her sisters, and many of her young men have pursued collegiate courses, with credit to themselves and their township. At present three of her young men are in college, and during the last twenty years she has constantly had from one to four in college or university halls.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ALEXANDER KELLY MCCLURE.

Alexander Kelly McClure was born in Sherman's Valley, Perry County, Pa., January 9, 1828, and spent the early years of his life on his father's farm. He divided his time, week about, with his elder brother at the country school, whenever it was held. When fifteen years of age he entered the service of James Marshall, of New Bloomfield, as an apprentice

<sup>1</sup>For much of the information, particularly the statistics of the pastorate from 1860 to the present, thanks are due Hon. Joseph B. Gachee, of Andersonburg.







*A. McElwaine*



to the tanners' trade. During his apprenticeship, which came to a close in the spring of 1846, he made frequent visits to the office of the *Perry Freeman*, where he found much pleasure in reading the exchanges during odd moments. In this little printing-office he learned much more that was useful to him than during the hours spent at school. He read much, often talked Whig politics with the editor, and before his apprenticeship ended had scribbled a few articles, which had been printed. Judge Baker, the owner of the paper, took an interest in the boy and encouraged him not only to read but to write. To the accident of this association he is indebted for his initiation into the sphere of journalism, in which he is now so prominent. Within a few months after the completion of his apprenticeship the Whigs of Juniata County desired a good man to start a paper for them at Mifflin, and Judge Baker advised young McClure to undertake the task. He hesitated, but, on receiving very decided encouragement from his friend, and pecuniary aid through his father to the amount of five hundred dollars, bought some second-hand type and an old-fashioned hand-press. In the fall of 1846 he issued the *Sentinel*, which is still published as the leading Republican newspaper of Juniata County. Young McClure went to the case, learned to set type and at once mastered the details of the printing business. At the end of the first year he dispensed with all the help in the office, and, beside editing the paper, set up the type, did the press-work and all the other labor incident to publishing a country newspaper, with the help of a single apprentice.

Young McClure, from his boyhood, took a deep interest in politics. At an early age he developed the spirit and qualities that have since made him a noted political leader. Before reaching his majority he was a conferee at a Congressional Conference as the friend of Andrew G. Curtin. Mr. Curtin was defeated, but the contest created a friendship between them that has lasted through all the changes in the politics of the State and nation. In the same year his opposition to General Cameron was born. Mr. Cameron was then the leader of a faction of the Democratic party known as State

Improvement men, upon which Mr. McClure made vigorous onslaught in his paper. In 1848, when Governor Johnson, the Whig nominee, was elected, he took an active part in the campaign. Not only had his paper attracted attention by the vigor of its editorials, but its editor had appeared upon the stump and given ample evidence of the powers that have since made him noted as a man and an advocate. When the new Governor was installed one of his first acts was to appoint young McClure an aid on his staff, his commission being dated on the day he attained his majority. In 1850, Andrew G. Curtin secured his appointment as deputy United States marshal for Juniata County, to take the census of that year. On completing this work he sold the *Sentinel* for twelve hundred dollars and became half-owner of the *Chambersburg Repository*. In the Whig Convention of 1853 he was nominated for Auditor-General by acclamation, but defeated, as his party was in a hopeless minority. In 1855 the Republican party was formed, and no paper in the commonwealth did more to arouse the people of Pennsylvania against the aggressions of the slave power than the *Chambersburg Repository*. When the convention met at Pittsburgh to organize the Republican party, Colonel McClure was one of its members. The young editor was, however, bitterly opposed to Know-Nothingism, and when the Whigs of Franklin County, in that year, joined with them, he declined to advocate the alliance and sold the *Repository*. He was soon after admitted to practice at the bar and entered into partnership with his former preceptor, William McLellan. He was appointed by Governor Pollock Superintendent of Public Printing, which he soon resigned, and was subsequently appointed Superintendent of the Erie and Northeastern Railroad, and at once directed his attention to the source of the trouble that caused the well-known Erie riots, permanently adjusting the difficulties to the satisfaction of all contestants. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. In 1857, he was nominated for the State Legislature, elected by a flattering majority and re-elected in 1858 by a still more complimentary





vote. In 1859 he was nominated for the State Senate, and, after a severe contest, involving much labor, elected. Colonel McClure played a very prominent part in the State and National campaigns of 1860. He was made chairman of the Republican State Committee and charged with the responsibility of conducting that important campaign, which he did with a vigor and brilliancy that has not been excelled. On taking his seat in the State Senate he was a conspicuous figure in that body and recognized as one of the foremost leaders in the State. He urged upon the floor of the Senate, after the firing on Fort Sumter, in 1861, a vigorous war policy and preparations for a long and bloody contest. He served during the first years of the war as chairman of the committee on military affairs, and as such had important duties in connection with the war policy of the State and Government. He also, at a very early day, held close relations with both Governor Curtin and President Lincoln. On the expiration of his term as State Senator, not being a candidate for re-election, he was appointed as assistant adjutant-general in the army and assigned to the duty of supervising the draft in Pennsylvania. The quota having been filled, he resigned and returned to the practice of law in Chambersburg. Having a fondness for journalism, he, in 1862, repurchased the *Chambersburg Repository* and returned to the profession he so suddenly abandoned. He was a delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention of 1864, and was soon after elected to the State Legislature, having previously declined the chairmanship of the Republican State Central Committee. Colonel McClure was a severe sufferer by the Confederate invasion of July, 1864, losing all the property he had accumulated by years of industry. His health having failed in 1866, he spent a year in the Rocky Mountains and returned much improved. He was a delegate and chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation in the National Convention that nominated General Grant in 1868, and participated actively in the campaign that resulted in his election. The same year he decided to abandon politics and devote himself to the practice of law in Philadelphia. In 1872 he participated in the Gree-

ley movement of that year, was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the Cincinnati Convention and chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee. This campaign witnessed his retirement from the Republican party. Colonel McClure did not go squarely over to the Democracy, but from his place astride the fence his free lance is more dangerous to the party he helped to organize than if on the other side. He was again elected to the State Senate in 1872 as an Independent, and in 1874 was nominated for the mayoralty of Philadelphia, but defeated by a small majority. Not long after he left the field of politics for that of journalism, and for the last twelve years the history of the *Philadelphia Times* is the history, and, it might be said, the biography of its talented and aggressive editor.

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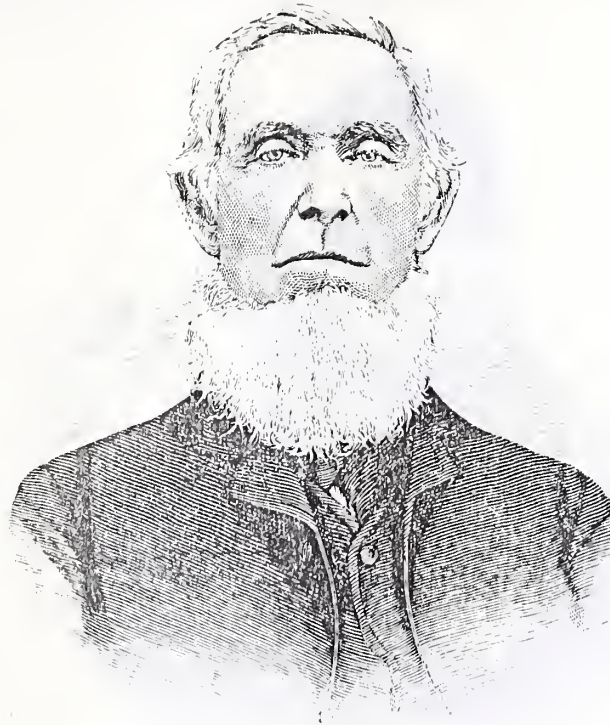
#### DAVID KISTLER.

David Kistler is of Swiss extraction, his great-grandfather, George Kistler, having settled in Berks County, Pa., prior to the War of the Revolution. His son Abraham, a native of the latter county, afterwards became a resident of Sherman's Valley, Perry County, where he was a prosperous farmer. He married Maria Loy, whose children were Abraham, John, William, Jacob, Samuel, Elizabeth and Susan. John Kistler was born in Tyrone township, Perry County, in January, 1800, and still survives, in his eighty-sixth year. Having settled at Loysville, as a farmer, he married Salome Tresler, of the same township, daughter of Andrew Tresler, a patriot of the Revolution. The children of this marriage are Mary (Mrs. W. W. Snyder), Catherine (Mrs. John Minich), Elizabeth (Mrs. D. M. Garland), David, Samuel, Sarah (wife of Rev. George S. Rea), William (deceased), Andrew T., Rebecca Jane (Mrs. Settle Moyer). The birth of David Kistler occurred in Tyrone township, Perry County, on the 23d of May, 1827. His youth was spent with his parents, the common school of the neighborhood affording but the simplest instruction in the rudimentary English branches. Meanwhile, having access to the best authors, he was not content with the meagre advantages



offered at school, but informed his mind by careful and judicious reading, and improved his taste by constant intercourse with the works of the leading poets and historians. By travel and habits of intelligent observation he also added much to his store of information. For fourteen years 'Squire Kistler engaged in teaching, the summer months having meanwhile been devoted to farm labor, with which he was in youth made familiar. In 1857 he

25, 1863. Mrs. Kistler's death occurred January 16, 1864, and he was again married, March 2, 1866, to Maria S., daughter of William Anderson, of Jackson township. The children of this marriage are Oscar Lincoln, Charles E. (deceased), Mary S., Howard A., Isaac (deceased), Jacob M. (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), Kate A. (deceased), Rebecca Jane, Ida Blanche, Frank Garfield (deceased). 'Squire Kistler is in his political sentiments a staunch and tried Repub-



*S Kistler*

purchased his present home in Madison township, and has since that time been one of the successful farmers of the county. He was, on the 18th of May, 1847, married to Susan, daughter of George Rice, of the same township. Their children are Lloyd K., born September 16, 1848; John L., September 25, 1849; Samuel J., November 21, 1851; George R., March 8, 1854; Sarah E., May 20, 1856 (Mrs. D. B. Fulton); David A., September 13, 1858; William A., June 4, 1861; Susan R., October

25, 1863. Mrs. Kistler's death occurred January 16, 1864, and he was again married, March 2, 1866, to Maria S., daughter of William Anderson, of Jackson township. The children of this marriage are Oscar Lincoln, Charles E. (deceased), Mary S., Howard A., Isaac (deceased), Jacob M. (deceased), Benjamin F. (deceased), Kate A. (deceased), Rebecca Jane, Ida Blanche, Frank Garfield (deceased). 'Squire Kistler is in his political sentiments a staunch and tried Republican, though reared and instructed in the principles of Democracy. He was also a supporter of the doctrine of the abolition of slavery. Though not ambitious for official distinctions, he has held various township offices, and was, in 1870, elected justice of the peace, which position he held for ten successive years. He has also been importuned on several occasions to act as administrator. Through his efforts a post-office was established in the vicinity, known as Kistler's, with a daily mail. 'Squire Kistler, during





the late war, rendered efficient service to the government in the raising of the quota of his county, his eldest son having served from the date of enlistment until the close of the conflict, and participated in several engagements. Squire Kistler is a Lutheran in his religious faith, and a member of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Madison township.

#### MARTIN MOTZER.

Martin Motzer is of German descent, his grandfather, Martin Motzer, having emigrated

ship, and had children,—Martin; Margaret (Mrs. Jacob Burd); Daniel, born September, 1817, who graduated at Cannonsburg, Washington County, Pa., and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church (his death occurred in 1861); John, a farmer and stock-dealer, residing in Juniata County; Ellen (Mrs. George Bain); Eliza (Mrs. Adam Seaver); Susan (Mrs. Hiram Knox); Hannah (Mrs. Joseph Markley). Martin Motzer, the subject of this biography, was born April 5, 1814, on the paternal estate, in Madison township, where he



*Martin Motzer.*

at the age of seventeen from Württemberg, Germany, and settled in Northumberland County, Pa., from which locality he later removed to Perry (then Cumberland) County, Pa. His children were three sons,—John, who settled in Juniata County; Martin, also of the same county; and Daniel, who remained on the homestead in Madison township, Perry County, and cultivated the farm. He married Susan, daughter of John Hench, of Madison town-

ship, and remained until twenty-two years of age, his services meanwhile being given to his father as assistant in his farming enterprises. His education was received at a log school-house, one and a half miles from home, with additional instruction at a select school in Madison township, under the direction of General Ramsey, where he became familiar with the principles of surveying, to which he devoted much time and attention in later years. In 1836 he en-





gaged in teaching and continued fourteen years thus employed, his services being principally devoted to the same district. He then embarked in mercantile pursuits at Elliottsburg, in Tyrone township, of the same county, continuing his business interest for seven years, when his residence and business were transferred to Green Park, where he remained nine years, holding, in both places, the commission of postmaster. Judge Motzer next became associated with the Soldiers' Orphans' School at Andersonburg, in Madison township, as its principal, and for twenty years retained his official connection with that institution. In 1874 he purchased the farm which is his present home, and which had, during the interval, been cultivated by a tenant. The judge was united in marriage with Margaretta, daughter of John Titzell, of Tyrone township, Perry County. Their children are Daniel Williams, born May 31, 1857, who died May 7, 1858; John Edward, born February 21, 1859, married to Mary Bell, daughter of James Murray, of Landisburg; and Samuel Martin, born October 7, 1864, who died July 20, 1865.

Judge Motzer adheres politically to the policy of the Republican party. He was, in 1854, elected associate judge of Perry County, which office he filled for one term. He has also, for years, been school director, and held other offices in the township. His integrity and executive ability have rendered his services often desirable in such responsible trusts as those involved in the offices of executor and administrator. He is an elder in the Upper Presbyterian Church of Blain, Pa., of which his wife is also a member.

## CHAPTER XI.

### SAVILLE TOWNSHIP.

THE territory comprising this township was a part of Tyrone from the time of its erection, in August, 1754, until 1817. Early in that year a petition was sent to the Court of Quarter Ses-

sions of Cumberland County, asking for division of Tyrone. The following is gleaned from the court records:

A petition from the inhabitants of a part of Tyrone township was presented to the court of Cumberland County at the April sessions, 1817, asking that Tyrone be divided. John Darlington and David Grove were appointed viewers. They made a report at the November term of court. The closing sentence of this report read as follows:

"That by confirming the division of said township agreeably to the draught presented, would conduce greatly to the convenience of the inhabitants of the respective sections thereof, and that the limestone ridge, along which the division line runs the whole distance from east to west, is the natural and proper division of said township."

This report was signed June 24, 1817, and confirmed at the November term of 1817, and the new township called "Saville."

Saville has retained its original territory, with the exception of a portion on the west side, which became a part of Madison upon its erection. It is one of the largest townships in Perry County, being about seven miles in length, about six in breadth, and contains about forty square miles. The principal stream which drains this township is Buffalo Creek.

TAXABLES IN 1820.—John Adams, miller; Godfrey Atbaugh, tinner; Jacob and William Bird; Jacob Bird; William Bitner, joiner; Thompson Brown; Charles Boyard; Matthias Bird; Henry Bosserman; James Black; George Billman; Jacob Bosserman; Abraham Billman, mason; William Barkley, Sr.; William Barkley, Jr.; Jacob Bixler, grist and saw-mill; Peter Baker, Sr., weaver; Samuel Bower; Valentine Burrell; Adam Bower; Peter Baker, Jr., weaver; Samuel Bell; George Cock; Ross Cunningham; John Campbell, blacksmith; John Campbell; David Coyle; Robert Clark; Jacob Crist, weaver; Christian Cosier's heirs; David Carson's heirs; John Creigh, M.D.; John Creigh's heirs; John Cummins; Conrad Comp; Patrick Duffield; Jas. Duffield; Thos. Duffield; Frederick Dum, weaver; Christian Dea; Robt. Dougherty, blacksmith; Chas. Elliot; Robt. Elliot; William Elliot; John and James Elliot; Abraham Fulwiler; Jacob Faller, shoemaker; George Fleisher, Sr.; George Fleisher, Jr.; Fitzpatrick & Black; Henry Flickinger, shoemaker; Philip Fuschman; Jacob Gamber; George Gibbons, blacksmith; Robert Hackett, distillery; Robert Hackett & Co.; Peter Hartman; John Hench, blacksmith; Samuel

<sup>1</sup> By E. U. Amiller.



Hench, blacksmith; Widow Hench; John Hawn, Sr., weaver; John Hawn, Jr., weaver; Ludwick Hawn; Matthias Hawn; John Hall, Sr.; Peter Hench's heirs; Henry Hall, blacksmith; Valentine Hassinger; Hugh Hamilton; William Irvine, Sr., blacksmith; William Irvine, Jr., blacksmith; James Irvine's heirs; John Irvine's heirs; Nicholas Iekes, saw-mill, distillery and house and lot in Iekesburg; Samuel Iekes, Jr.; Jonas Iekes, M.D.; Peter Jacobs; John Kritzinger; William Kinert & Boureman, Jacob Kinert; William Kinert; Christian Kinert, cooper; Samuel Klinger, weaver; Peter Kochenderfer; Philip Kochenderfer, shoemaker; Jacob Kizer, weaver; John Kinter; Daniel Keck, mason; John Kinert; Loy & Cremer; John Linn, distillery; Andrew Linn, grist-mill, saw-mill and store; Samuel Linn's heirs; Robert Laughlin; Nicholas Lyon; Henry Long, Sr., wagon-maker; Henry & Peter Long, wagon-makers; Frederick Leiby; Catharine Lutman; Daniel Lutman, house and lot, Iekesburg; John Lindsey; Michael Loy, Jr., Vincent Leeds, millwright; Edward McGowan, store; John Milligan; Thomas Milligan; John Morrow; John Matthews, carpenter; James Matthews; Matthias Mayer; John Mayers; John Miller, Sr.; John Miller, Jr.; Jacob Miller; Adam Merkle, blacksmith; Daniel Mootzer; Andrew McClure; Jacob Mowl, shoemaker; John Miller, house and lot, Iekesburg; James McKinney, tailor; Alexander McCracken; Benjamin McCracken; James McCord's heirs; John McAlister's heirs; Ross Mitchell's heirs; John Moore, weaver; Nathan McNeel, miller; John Nesbet; James Nelsons, Sr.; Mary Noble; Adam Orris; Henry Orris; Andrew Patterson; George Painter, shoemaker; John Powel; John Peden's heirs; Richard Reed; Joseph Robison; William Robison; Robert Robison; George Robison, cooper; Mary Robison; Valentine Ritter; Daniel Ritter, wheelwright; Daniel Ross; John Rice, house and lot, Iekesburg, and store; John Rice, wagon-maker; Adam Rice, wagon-maker; Conrad Rice; Samuel Rice, millwright; Frederick Ricedorf; John Rode, weaver; John Robison, blacksmith; Andrew Shuman, grist and saw-mill; Thomas Simonton; John Sweiger; Henry Sweiger, mason; George Sweiger; Peter Sullenberger; Paul Sheffler, house and lot, Iekesburg; George Sheffler; Adam Smith; Jacob Smith; George Smith; Abraham Smith, weaver; Peter Snyder; Henry Snyder; Jacob Snyder; Frederick Shull, saw-mill and distillery; James Sanderson, tan-yard; William Sanderson, tanner; Jacob Stille; Jacob Stover; Henry Sauceman; Zabuon Tousey, grist, saw and fulling-mill; John Taylor, justice of the peace; Henry Trostel, distillery; Daniel Trostel; Moses Uttley, cooper; John Urie; George Wolf; Adam Wolf, wheelwright; Casper Wolf; Conrad Weary; John Weary; Martin Wetzel; John Yohrig; William Yohrig; Samuel Yohrig; Matthias Zimmermann.

EARLY LOCATIONS.—It was no sooner an-

nounced that the purchase of lands had been completed, at the treaty held with the Indians at Albany, in July, 1754, than many people living south of the Blue Hills at once emigrated to the new lands, and began the search for suitable locations on which to settle. Among them was Thomas Elliot. His father, Robert Elliot, was a Scotch-Irishman, who had emigrated to this country and had settled about seven miles north from what is now Carlisle. Thomas evidently came to this section and located a tract and made his application for two hundred acres early after the purchase, as he received his warrant bearing date on the first day of the opening of the Land-Office, February 3, 1755. The warrant granted him the tract, including his improvement. At that time William Waddell had located land adjoining. These men had selected the valley-lands along Buffalo Creek, now owned by John Boden and others, and, in later years, the Elliot homestead became known as the "Valley Home."

Thomas Elliot, on the same date, took up a tract of fifty acres adjoining his other land, and, September 2, 1767, took up another fifty acres. He was then twenty-five years of age. The Indian troubles that followed the defeat of Braddock drove him, with the other settlers, back to the more thickly-populated settlements, and they did not return until 1762. At that time Edward, Charles and John Elliot came with him. Edward located land afterwards owned by Jonathan Swartz and now by the heirs of John Kochenderfer. It is related in "Robison's Narrative" concerning the troubles of 1763 (to which the reader is referred in the General History, page 71), that the men were harvesting at Edward Elliot's when the news was brought that hostile Indians were in the neighborhood. The next day a party of men organized and started to assist those who were in danger, and at Nicholson (afterwards the Adam Orris farm) they were caught in ambush by the Indians, and five of their number were killed. Among them was Charles Elliot, who, with Edward McConnel escaped, but were both shot by the Indians as they were ascending the bank of Buffalo Creek, now the property of Wm. Fuller. John Elliot was then but seventeen years of age.





The most distinguished descendant was Rev. David Elliot, D.D., LL.D.<sup>1</sup>

Robert Elliot, a brother of David, married a

<sup>1</sup> Rev. Dr. Elliot was one of three sons,—David, Robert and Charles. David was born on the Boden farm, in the old log house that stood on the site of Mr. John Boden's new house, on the 6th of February, 1787. After attending the schools of the neighborhood and when sixteen years of age, he was sent to a classical school in Tuscarora Valley, taught by the Rev. John Coulter, and in 1801 began study at a classical school in Millintown, where he finished his studies in Greek and Latin. At this time the Rev. Matthew Brown was pastor of the Cedar Spring congregation, and resigned to take a position in Washington College, Pa., of which he later was president. Through his influence, David Elliot became an assistant instructor in the college in 1805, and in January, 1807, he entered the college, from which he graduated September 28, 1808. He was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Carlisle, September 26, 1811, and February 19, 1812, received a call to settle as pastor of the Upper West Conococheague Church at Mercersburg, Franklin County, where he labored until 1829. On July 6, 1829, he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Washington, Pa., where he remained until 1836. While serving as pastor at this place, he was instrumental, more than others, in the reviving of Washington College, which, for several years, had been on the decline. The degree of "D.D." was conferred upon him, in 1835, by the board of trustees of Jefferson College, at Cannonsburg, and "LL.D." in 1847, by Washington College. In the summer of 1836 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Pennsylvania extended to him a call to accept a professorship in the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny City, which he accepted. He retired from active duties in the seminary in 1870, and was elected emeritus professor, and served the seminary with his counsel until his death, March 18, 1874. He was moderator of the General Assembly in 1838, at a most trying time. To quote from Dr. J. I. Brownson's address on his life, he says:

"Never did a Presbyterian moderator occupy the chair in so momentous and trying a crisis. Yet there he sat, calm above the tumult, meeting each emergency with instant decision, and yet with an accuracy which, in every instance, received the sanction of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as expressed in the opinion rendered by one of the ablest judges of this or any other State,—the late Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson. That eminent jurist, after a most exhaustive review of the proceedings,—of which the moderator's decisions were often the most vital,—as well as the pleadings, arguments of counsel and the adverse judgments of the Court of Nisi Prius, vindicated each of these decisions separately, as well as all of them conjointly. It was just after this searching review that the distinguished chief justice is reported to have said, in conversation with a gentleman of the bar, that Pennsylvania had only missed having the best lawyer in the State, in the person of Dr. Elliot, by his becoming a minister of the gospel."

daughter of William Linn, settled on the homestead, and resided there many years, and later moved to Ickesburg. He was elected associate justice of Perry County in 1836, and late in life moved to Fannetsburg, and resided with his daughter, Mrs. John H. Walker, until his death. Judge William Elliot, of Newville, Cumberland County, is a son. Charles, a half-brother of David and Robert, purchased a farm of Nicholas Ickes, in 1825, on which he lived until 1833, when he sold it to Judge John Rice, and moved to Maumee County, Ohio. There are none of the family bearing the name of Elliot at present in the township.

Robert, William and James Elliot, whose names occur in the early records, were related to those above mentioned, and were descendants of those who came in 1762. Robert bought, June 4, 1787, a tract of land of John Sanderson, containing one hundred and eighty-seven acres, which he had taken up on application No. 5474, April 2, 1767. Robert Elliot also warranted forty-one acres adjoining the above, March 23, 1793. These two tracts were sold to Andrew Patterson, March 11, 1806, which Patterson later had patented. They were sold by him, April 11, 1835, to John Rice, and are now owned by William Rice and Christian Schwab.

William and James Elliot warranted land in February, 1793. William died about 1834 and left two sons, William and James, and five daughters,—Mary, Elizabeth, Martha, Nancy and Jane. The land of William, Sr., was devised to be eighty-two years of age, and died at Ickesburg.

A part of the present William Rice farm was also bought by John Rice, April 19, 1839, of James Nelson.

John Black, before 1774, was in possession of land on the west side of Buffalo Creek, now owned by Henry Hall.

Robert and James Irvine came from Ireland in 1752, and on December 27, 1774, Robert warranted three hundred acres of land on the west side of Buffalo Creek, adjoining land of Edward Elliot and John Black on the east and the top of Conococheague Hill on the north. He accumulated other lands, and upon his death it was



divided between his sons—William, James and John. The southwest part, three hundred and thirty acres, passed to James, who patented it November 6, 1812; to William he left the mansion tract of two hundred and fifty acres, to which he secured a patent, dated September 4, 1812. On this tract is the old stone house, now the residence of James Irvine, the great-grandson of Robert Irvine, the warrantee.

To John Irvine, Robert, his father, gave two hundred acres. William Irvine, Sr., lived upon the homestead (now James Irvine). He had sons, Robert and George; the former lived and died upon the place. George resided there for a time, and in 1854 moved to Leekesburg, and later to Newport. The land was sold to the heirs of James Irvine.

James Irvine died about 1823 and left children,—Ann (Mrs. Thomas Milligan), Martha (Mrs. William Elliot), William and Robert.

William Elliot, Jr., settled where his daughter Sarah Ann now lives, and John Roush and Prof. Lewis B. Kerr own part of the land.

Mrs. William Rice, of New Bloomfield, is a daughter of Mrs. Thomas Milligan. James Irvine, now on the old Irvine warrant, is a son of William Irvine, Jr. Elizabeth Irvine, also a daughter of William Irvine, Jr., is the wife of James McLaughlin, of Juniata County.

On the 5th of July, 1755, John Smith warranted a tract of fifty acres, adjoining lands of John Stewart, Robert Sanderson, Robert Elliot and William Waddell. It is now owned by Philip Jacobs and others.

Alexander Sanderson warranted, July 21, 1774, three hundred acres of land adjoining Thomas Elliot on the east, James Henry on the northwest and a small run on the north, which included an improvement he had previously made. James Sanderson, the same date, warranted fifty acres adjoining Charles Weise, and James Bartley warranted three hundred acres of land on Big Buffalo Creek, near the line of Rye and Tyrone townships (now Saville and Juniata), September 27, 1786.

Over against Buffalo Hills, David McClure owned three tracts of land, one of one hundred and five acres, warranted June 11, 1762; fifty acres, January 8, 1770, and one hundred and

forty-eight acres later. They were surveyed to David McClure March 9, 1774, in right of William Power.

Thomas Patton, on an order of survey numbered 934, and bearing date August 22, 1766, took up two hundred and fifty-five acres lying on both sides of Buffalo Creek, with barren hills on both sides.

Adjoining land of David and Wilson McClure, John McClure took out a warrant for two hundred and twenty acres on the Buffalo Hills.

Colonel Thomas Hartley, of York, was an officer in the Revolution, and a member of Congress for twelve years. He was granted by the State authorities, for meritorious services in the army, a large tract of land in what is now Union County, and after whom the township of Hartley and borough of Hartleton are named. One James Adair had made an improvement and located a tract in part now owned by Peter Wolf. Owing to financial difficulty, Adair's right in the tract was sold at sheriff's sale, and bought by Colonel Thomas Hartley, who, on the 22d of April, 1786, took out a warrant for three hundred acres, including the improvement of Adair. He sold it to Peter Shively (Sheibley) before 1793, as in January of that year mention is made in a warrant of Michael Loy as adjoining land "late property of Colonel Thomas Hartley, now Peter Shively." This tract is on Buffalo Creek, above where the two creeks unite above Roseberg.

Adjoining the Colonel Thomas Hartley tract Michael Loy warranted two hundred acres, January 31, 1793, which passed at his death to his son Nicholas, who sold to George. The property is still in the name.

Andrew Crouse, May 21st in the same year, warranted two hundred acres adjoining Loy's land; and adjoining Crouse's land, Thomas McKee, August 22d, the same year, warranted two hundred acres on the north side of the North Mountain, including Winn's Gap.

Robert Kearney, June 26, 1789, took out on a warrant two hundred acres adjoining Robert Elliot, Alexander Sanderson and the Tuscarora Hills. On a small branch of the Big Buffalo Creek, and bounded by lands claimed by the "heirs of Thomas Patton," by land of Andrew





Davis, of Henry Comp, "and of late James Semple, now the property of John Semple," in August, 1792, Nicholas Lambert took up two hundred acres, he having previously made at the place an improvement.

William Marshall laid a warrant upon two hundred and fifty-eight acres January 9, 1786, which he sold to Nicholas Ickes, who, June 1, 1825, conveyed it to Charles Elliot, who was a half-brother of Judge Robert Elliot and to the Rev. David Elliot. Charles and Robert Elliot married sisters whose maiden-name was Linn.

At the mouth of Lick Run, on Buffalo Creek, John Creigh warranted three hundred acres, May 7, 1792.

Adjoining lands of Edward Elliot, August 1, 1766, William McMeen took out, on order of survey No. 575, one hundred and fifty acres of land on the waters of Buffalo Creek. Lawrence Mealy, on the 9th of January, 1786, warranted three hundred acres, bounded on the north by the Tuscarora Mountain, on the east by John Young and on the south by Andrew Noble. The Noble tract is now owned by James Whitmer, and joins the Thomas Elliot tract, now John Boden. Adjoining the Noble tract, and now owned by James Whitmer and Alexander Barnes, was a tract of one hundred and fifty acres taken up by William Robison, May 8, 1794. Robert Robison also owned at the time an adjoining tract.

A tract of land on Buffalo Hill and Buffalo Creek was, before 1794, owned by Thomas Robison, and April 1, 1796, he warranted one hundred acres adjoining it. Mary Buchanan, of Tyrone township, claimed a tract lying next to it.

A tract of land lying north of Ickesburg, on the way to Run Gap, now in possession of D. C. Orris, was formerly the Nicholson lands. The roads that now meet nearer the gap, in earlier days met at this place. It was here that the skirmish occurred in 1763. The spring mentioned was near the foot of the hills. The property later came to Adam Orris, whose sons, George, Adam and Samuel, settled below, and at his death the sons of Adam came into possession. Of these sons, D. C. Orris is on the old homestead, one is a professor in Princeton College, another is a physician at Newport.

William Linn, a brother of the Rev. John Linn, warranted one hundred and seventy-eight acres on Buffalo Creek, May 24, 1785, and April 16, 1793, warranted four hundred acres adjoining Archibald and Andrew Kinkead. A mill was built at the place, which for nearly a century has been known as the Buffalo Mill. In 1814 it was owned by Samuel and Andrew Linn, and later by Andrew, who, in 1837, sold it. It has since been owned by John McKinley, of Juniata County, George Rice and William Shull, and at present by Peter Smith. The Lutheran and Reformed Church is at this place. The children of William Linn were Samuel, Andrew, William, John, and three daughters, who married Robert Elliot, Charles Elliot and David Coyle. The two former resided in the township and the latter in Madison township.

Archibald and Andrew Kinkead warranted three hundred acres of land, August 30, 1786, adjoining their other lands.

Zachariah Rice, who emigrated from Yellow Springs, in Chester County, in 1786, with ten or twelve of his sons, settled in what is now Perry and Juniata Counties. One of these sons was Conrad, who purchased, soon after 1786, land in this vicinity, probably the Kinkead lands, where he lived until his death, aged about sixty-two years. His sons were Samuel, William and Conrad. Samuel settled in Liberty Valley. Josiah Rice, of Landisburg, ex-register of Perry County, is his son. William located in Loysville and kept store for a time, and moved to Blain, where he died. Conrad settled on the homestead, where he died. The place is now owned by Ellerman Shull.

Rebecca and Sarah Rice were daughters of Conrad Rice, Sr.; the former became the wife of Samuel Shull, and the latter married Michael Ickes.

Peter Hartman was of the emigration that came to this section of country with Zachariah Rice, about 1786. He bought the farm now owned by Levi Weibley and John Shull. His sons were Benjamin and Frederick. Benjamin removed to Huntingdon County. Frederick settled on the homestead, and late in life sold the farm to Levi Weibley. Of his daugh-





ters, Mary became Mrs. Daniel Hall, of Madison township, and Elizabeth married Samuel Shoemaker, and settled north of Green Park. Mary remained single and lived at home.

Frederick Shull came from Chester County about the same time as the Rices, Hartmans and others. He settled on Buffalo Creek, near the line between Sayville and Madison townships. His sons were Samuel, John, Frederick and William. Samuel lived on part of the Linn tract, near the mill, and died in 1833. Samuel Shull, of Duncannon, is a son, and James W. Shull, an attorney of New Bloomfield, is a grandson. John and Wm. died many years ago, Frederick lived on Buffalo Creek, above the homestead, and died at seventy years of age. Henry lived north of Ickesburg, and died in 1883, aged sixty-nine years.

Patrick Duffield, on May 23, 1792, warranted two hundred acres of land now owned by Bolton's heirs. When it was taken up it was lying next the farms of Thomas Elliot, William Carson, Andrew Noble and the Widow Robinson. David Hamilton located fifty acres March 1, 1775. It was described as lying "on the waters of Buffalo Creek, including two springs, with a small deadning at each of them, and a cabin half built, including a Chestnut Ridge and a cabin that is built."

Adam Hays located eighty acres adjoining William Miller, William Sanderson, David Carson and George Wolf, November 11th, 1796.

On the 13th of January, 1772, David Sample warranted a tract of land containing two hundred and twenty acres. It is described as including a survey made by Samuel Finley, in 1761, and situated on the "north side of Limestone Ridge, opposite to Samuel Fisher's house." This tract is now owned by the heirs of Henry Fleisher, and is in the southwest corner of the township, north of Elliottsburg. Samuel Fisher then lived on the south side of Limestone Ridge, near what is now Elliottsburg and adjoining John Sanderson. For an interesting account of the troubles of the early settlers, the reader is referred to a suit for the possession of land, which is given in Spring township, and to which the John Sanderson who

is mentioned as owning land in what is now Sayville was a party.

The site of Esheol is on land owned by Andrew Shuman, who came to the location in 1804. He was a resident in the vicinity in 1798, as in that year he put on the roof of the old log Union Church near New Bloomfield. In 1802 he moved to Smith's Mill (now Markersville), and in 1804 to this place. On the 18th of September, 1810, he warranted three hundred and twenty-eight acres of land on Buffalo Creek. He probably erected the grist-mill soon after his removal here, in 1804. He resided at what is now Esheol, and his mill was near his residence in 1815. In 1830 he donated ground on which to erect a Union Church, which was begun and completed in 1831. He erected, in 1824, a grist-mill farther up the creek, which is known as the Upper Mill, and the mill at his residence as the Lower Shuman Mill. He died in 1852, aged seventy-eight years. The property passed to his sons, John and Andrew, John taking the upper part and mill and Andrew the Lower Mill. On the 12th of March, 1867, Andrew Shuman sold one hundred and seventy-six acres and the mill property (excepting the church lot and burial-ground) to Isaac Weaver, who still owns the mill.

John, the eldest son of Andrew, now lives on Middle Ridge, Juniata township. Andrew resides at Mannsville, in Centre township; another brother, Samuel, resides in Nebraska.

Andrew Shuman, Sr., became possessed also of parts of two tracts of land—one, one hundred and thirty-one acres, which was patented to Alexander Power, December 6, 1775, under the name of Grogg Bottom; the other was patented to Philip Clinger, May 22, 1807, under the name of Lanaville, and contained three hundred and seventy acres.

The Upper Shuman Mill in 1871 was sold to John Kindig and John Hostetter. The tract adjoining up the stream was of John Hays' warrant, and January 21, 1852, William Rosensteel purchased forty-three acres, part of Hays and Shuman lands, and erected thereon a tannery with a capacity of tanning fifteen hundred hides per annum. The tannery passed to



Jacob Spanogle before 1870, and was sold to Samuel Hench and Henry Duffield, by whom it was abandoned. The property is now owned by the Rev. J. J. Hamilton.

In 1820 Robert Hackett had a distillery, which he conducted for several years. In the same year, at Linn's Mill, Andrew Linn was carrying on, beside the grist-mill, a store, distillery and a saw-mill. In May, 1822, Edward Miller built a fulling-mill on Buffalo Creek, two miles south of Ickesburg, and in 1831 was keeping at the place a store, and also running a saw-mill.

George Sanderson established a tan-yard in 1821, which was still in operation in 1831.

In 1820, Henry Trostel was running a distillery, and in 1822 a saw-mill; in 1828 they were conducted by William Trostel, and in 1831 the saw-mill was still in use, but the distillery was abandoned.

In 1865 there was considerable excitement over the report that oil had been discovered in the township. Two companies were formed in the month of October in that year, one called the "Snyder Spring Oil Company," with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, and fifty thousand shares at one dollar each.

This company held two leases for twenty-one years, one from William Snyder, the other from Godfrey Burket, both of Saville township, and about eight miles from New Bloomfield.

The other was the Collier Oil Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares at five dollars per share par value, and subscription price one dollar, which gave the company a working capital of ten thousand dollars. The company held a lease on the head-waters of Buffalo Creek, consisting of one hundred and thirty acres, which was held under the lease for ninety-nine years. Suffice it to say oil was not obtained.

THE LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH, known as the Buffalo Union Church, is situated two miles west of Ickesburg. In 1840 a Union Church was built. The Reformed congregation were supplied by the Rev. Charles Leimbach until 1850. He was succeeded by Revs. Mickleby, Rothrock, Herring, and Rev. L. F. S. Lindaman.

The Lutherans from 1850 were supplied by Revs. Lloyd, Knight, Jacob Martin, D. H. Foelt, John Williams, Levi Seerist, R. H. Claire, Jeremiah Frazier and the present pastor, Rev. J. P. Neflith.

The Reformed congregation in 1885 built a new brick church near the site of the Old Union Church.

EARLY SCHOOLS IN SAVILLE.—On a small plot of ground opposite the lane leading from the old Ickes mill to the public road, and joined by Mrs. Susan Boden's farm, may still be seen a corner-stone, which marks the site of the first school-house in Saville township.

Boys and girls from the surrounding country, as far as Esheol, Roseburg, and where the Mountain Home School-house now stands, came here to attend school. Nicholas Hench's mother attended this school as early as 1785, and the date of its origin is still earlier.

Among the teachers before 1800 were John Bolton, Thomas Stevenson, Mr. J. Watts, Thomas Meldrum and George Williams.

Linn's School was started about 1800, near Mr. Thomas Shull's residence. A Sunday-school was held here during 1825. The building was bought by Mr. Blair and moved away. Mrs. John Rice, now of New Bloomfield, attended school at Duffie's Hill in 1803. Mr. Janison was teacher at the time.

The most hotly-contested election in Saville was at the time of the adoption of the public-school system. Judge Elliott favored the system and Mr. Andrew Shuman opposed it. The western part of the township went almost unanimously against accepting it, while the north-western portion was as strongly in favor. It was carried, but at a subsequent election it was voted down, as will be seen in school report of 1877,—

"There were six accepting districts in 1835, of which Saville township made the following report: 'Number of schools, 5, three male and two female teachers, to whom was paid, for a term of one and one-fourth months, an average salary of \$16.50 per month; sixty-eight male and seventy-one female pupils.'

"Saville therefore accepted the system in 1835, but in 1836 a majority of the citizens voted against it, when the school directors appealed to the State de-





partment, to know whether a tax laid for school purposes could be collected; it was decided that a meeting of the people has no power, under the school laws, to control the action of a board of directors."

Among the first public school teachers were Peter Baker, Andrew Titzell and Daniel Hall. They received from \$15 to \$16 per month. Benjamin Wilson, who was a teacher himself, acted as township examiner. Nicholas Hench taught several terms about the time of the adoption of the new system.

October 29, 1829, Samuel Jacobs conveyed to Andrew Shuman, Edward Miller and George Robinson, trustees, a lot for school purposes at what is now known as Roseburg. The school-house built on it was called "Union." In 1836 it was conveyed to the authorities of the public schools and named "Jefferson." An exchange of lots was made with Mrs. E. A. Rosensteel March 8, 1851, and the house was moved. October 3, 1868, a lot was bought from Samuel Hench and Henry Duffield, and the brick building now known as "Jefferson" was built.

The school known as Linn's, after the adoption of the public-school system, was continued as a public school until about 1860, and when the old building was sold and removed, the directors built a house on land owned by Alfred Kell and called it "Spring Grove." The house was moved to lands of Levi Weibley. The present brick school-house was built about 1878.

On the 21st of January, 1839, John Shuman deeded to school directors eighty perches of land, having thereon a stone school-house. The school is now known as "Mountain Home" and is on the road leading from Ickesburg to Liberty Valley.

In 1837 John Sweger deeded forty-eight perches of land to the school directors. An old frame house is now (1886) upon the site. This school, known as "Jackson," is on the road leading from Shuman's mill to Elliottsburg.

The ground upon which the brick building known as "Shumaker's School" now stands was deeded by George Moyer to school directors January 19, 1837, being forty-nine perches located on "Great Road."

Ridge School, sometimes called Barkley

School, is located near Centre township line, on Ridge road, leading from Ickesburg to Newport; ground deeded to board of directors July 21, 1837. A frame school-house now occupies the site.

The board of directors, on June 3, 1871, bought of Peter Schoffer one-half acre, upon which is a brick building. The school was named "Irvine," in honor of a family of that name who lived near.

Rock School was established in 1872, when the directors bought of Jonathan Minnich twenty-two perches of land for one dollar and ninety-five cents. A frame building, which is still in use, was built. The school is situated in the western part of the township.

Summit School, near Ickesburg, originated about 1860. The first building was burned. A brick school building, after standing two years, was also burned. The second brick house was built about 1878-79; the directors bought of James Whitmer the ground upon which the building stood and secured a title.

Shenandoah School originated about 1873. It is four miles from Ickesburg, at the head of a little valley from which it takes its name.

For the Ickesburg School the directors bought of Levi Weibley a lot, May 31, 1855. A frame school-house, containing two rooms, separated by folding doors, was built. About 1875 the old building was replaced by the present two-story brick building.

For the Madison School the directors built a house at Esheol in 1866. It was lined on the inside with boards, and at that time it was the best house in the township. The present brick house was built in 1879.

The number of schools in Saville, 1886, is 13; average salary of teachers, \$23.16; number of male pupils, 271; female, 202; valuation of school property, \$1500. The township has supplied one county superintendent in the person of L. B. Kerr, who served in that capacity for seven years.

#### ICKESBURG.

The tract of land on which this town was built was warranted by Robert Robison, May 25, 1771 (two hundred and fifty acres and allowances), and



patented by him February 2, 1796. It contained two hundred and seventy-five acres, and was sold by Robison, February 11, 1796, to Nicholas Iekes, a native of Montgomery County. His grandfather, Frederick Iekes, emigrated from Germany about 1748, and purchased one thousand acres of land in Limerick, Montgomery County. After his death it was divided among four sons, of whom Michael settled upon the tract, and died, leaving a widow and five children, of whom Nicholas was the oldest. He was in the Revolution when sixteen years old, and, after its close, settled upon the farm, which, after his father's death, he took at the appraisement.

He soon married Mary M. Christman about 1785, by whom he had four children—Elizabeth, born in 1787; Samuel, 1791; Jonas, February 3, 1793; and Catharine, 1795. Nicholas Iekes, with his family, came to Cumberland County (now Perry) in 1795, and purchased the land of Robert Robison on an article of agreement, and, as soon as patent was obtained, received title. His wife died soon after his settlement, and, about 1797, married Susannah, by whom he had thirteen children. Of the children by the first wife, Elizabeth, the eldest, married Peter Hench, who lived on the Iekes farm, and is the mother of George Hench, now of Carlisle, and Nicholas Hench, of Iekesburg; she later married — Funnell; Samuel settled at Sandy Hill, on the farm now owned by his son Michael; Jonas studied medicine, and practiced in this county many years, and is now living in Illinois; Catharine, the youngest, married Paul Schaeffer and emigrated to Ohio.

The children by the second wife mostly settled in the county. Margaret, the eldest, married John Rice, and is now a resident of New Bloomfield; Magdalena married George Rice, a brother of John, and settled in Sandy Hill; Michael and Jacob settled at Saville; Susannah married Samuel Heim and settled at Loysville; George now resides at Newport; Nicholas settled at Iekesburg; Mary married Henry S. Smith and settled at Newport; Sarah became the wife of Johnson Servis and moved to Illinois; Elsa E. married David Zimmerman and

also emigrated to Illinois; Sophia married Levi Weibley and settled in Saville.

Nicholas Iekes, the father, died in 1819. About 1818, soon after the erection of the township of Saville, Mr. Iekes laid out a town-plat into streets and lots and named it Iekesburg.

In 1820 the persons whose names are here given were owners of lots and carried on business: Henry Flickinger, shoemaker; Nicholas Iekes, distillery and saw-mill; Jonas Iekes, M.D.; Daniel Lutman, Edward McGowan and John Rice, merchants. February 13, 1822, John Rice purchased lot No. 15. April 29, 1824, Mr. Iekes sold to Dr. John Parshal lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, and April 29, 1826, to John Rice, lots 7, 8, who, on October 19th, following, conveyed then to Alexander Power. John Rice, in 1819–20, built two log houses and in 1821 a stone house. John Rice, before 1820, went into partnership with a man (who was keeping a small store) living at Iekesburg for the purpose of establishing a tan yard. A quantity of bark was purchased for the purpose, which was seized for the debts of the merchant, and the tan-yard was abandoned and Mr. Rice succeeded in obtaining the stock of goods and continued the store from that time until 1822, when he sold to Henry Roberts, who carried on the business for several years, and in 1830 Mr. Rice purchased the store and property and continued for about twenty years, during which time his sons became engaged with him. After the death of Samuel Rice, in 1848, the property was sold to John R. Funnell, who, in 1851, sold to William Rice. The store is now kept by Samuel and Nicholas Hench, sons of Nicholas Hench. About 1830 James Milligan opened a store at Iekesburg, which he continued about thirty years and sold to George Irvin, and after two years repurchased the property and kept the store several years. It is now kept by John Rouse & Son.

A post-office was established at Iekesburg in November, 1820, with William Elliot as postmaster. The mail was at first weekly. After the tannery was built it was arranged to be delivered twice a week. Mr. Elliot was succeeded by Jesse Comley, George Rice, Samuel Rice, A.





B. Wilson, Peter Timney, William Boden and the present incumbent, Alexander Barnes. Nicholas Iekes, in 1820, was running a distillery at Iekesburg and in 1821 erected a grist and saw-mill.

The Iekesburg Tannery was built in 1821 by Squire Taylor and Dr. John Parshall, who sold to Alexander Power, of York County, Pa. It was later bought by Samuel Hench and Henry Duffield and is now owned by John Kendig.

James Sanderson, in 1821, built a tannery above town, which was kept by George Sanderson. It was advertised for sale in 1829 by the heirs of James, and in 1831 was still run by George Sanderson. It is now owned by Peter Swartz.

A foundry was established in 1835 by John-son Servis, which was destroyed by fire about 1838. The foundry now owned by Samuel Leggett was soon after built by Elias Weidle.

The following remonstrance was handed to the court of Perry County and shows the feeling of the people of that day against the sale of liquor:

"To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Perry County at April term, 1833. The petitioners, inhabitants of Saville township, in said county, beg leave respectfully to represent that the large and beautiful tavern stand in the town of Iekesburg in said county (occupied for the last year by Mr. Edward Miller), is now purchased by Mr. John Elliot and will by him be occupied for the present year as a temperance house of entertainment; that we place the utmost confidence in said Elliot as a man well qualified for that business; that he will be provided with everything necessary for the entertainment of strangers and travelers, and that we believe he will be able conveniently to furnish lodging at any time and to any number that may be expected to call in that place. Your petitioners therefore believe that there is no necessity for any other tavern in said town, and more especially for one in which spirituous liquors would be sold, which would only tend to injure the morality, peace and comfort of the community. Should any person therefore apply we would respectfully ask your honors to refuse them such license; and we are in duty bound to pray.

" Robert Elliot.	Alexander Patterson.
William Milligan.	David Coyle.
Frederick Hartman.	George Sanderson.
John B. Baker.	A. Linn.
Alexander Robison.	Henry Thatcher.
Moses Hall.	Samuel Reed.
William Irvine.	George Billman.
George Baker.	Robert Irvine."

There were formerly two taverns kept in Iekesburg; one in the building now owned by Calvin Nipple. It was last kept as a public-house by George Jacobs.

The other is the present hotel, kept many years by Major Alexander Barnes, who was succeeded by William Nesbitt, John Adams, Nathaniel Adams, David Bower and the present proprietor, Calvin Hench.

THE METHODIST CHURCH was built in Iekesburg in 1843, and the pulpit was supplied by pastors who were in charge of the New Bloomfield Circuit, and for which reference is made to the Methodist Church of New Bloomfield.

OLD BUFFALO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized in April, 1823, under the charge of the Rev. James M. Olmstead, who had just been appointed. Services had been held in the locality for several years previously by the Rev. John Linn, who continued until his death, in 1831. Upon the call and acceptance of the Rev. John Dickey, in 1834, to the church at New Bloomfield, these two churches were added to his charge and so remained until his death, in 1855. The Buffalo was then united with the Upper Church, and they were served by the Rev. J. J. Hamilton, who, later, gave up the Buffalo Church and was succeeded by the Rev. John Strain, Thomas Cochran, J. J. Hamilton. In 1876 the Rev. Robert McPherson became pastor of the Centre Church and served as a supply at Iekesburg. He was followed in care of the Buffalo Church by the Rev. J. H. Cooper, who served several years. The church is at present without a pastor.

The Buffalo congregation erected, in 1823, a log church, on land then owned by Philip Kell. The house was used until 1850, when it was abandoned, and the congregation, then largely living in Iekesburg, erected the present church edifice at that place.

THE REFORMED CONGREGATION built, in 1871, a church, which is under the charge with Buffalo Church.

THE LUTHERAN CONGREGATION of Iekesburg, in the year 1885, built a church at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars, which was dedicated December 6th of that year. Sermons were preached by the Rev. I. P. Neff, of





Blain, and the Rev. J. H. Menges, of Philadelphia. The front windows of the church are memorials; the centre one was presented by the heirs of Nicholas Iekes and the other two front windows by the children of Nicholas Hench.

#### ESHCOL.

Eshcol is a hamlet grown up around the Shuman Church and the mill. It contains, besides these, a few houses, a school-house, blacksmith-shop, two stores, tannery and post-office.

The post-office was originally at the Upper Shuman Mill and was moved to this place and named Eshcol, with John D. Baker, postmaster. He was succeeded by Jacob Kleckner, the present incumbent.

The stores are kept by John Hannam and John D. Baker.

The tannery was built many years ago and was owned by Michael Gaylor, and is now owned by L. A. Wickery, who carries on the business occasionally.

**ST. ANDREW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.**—At the beginning of the present century a number of Lutherans were settled at and near where Iekesburg now is. Among whom were the Iekes, Lyons, Shumans, Longs and Anders. They were from eight to twelve miles from a church and occasionally they were visited by a minister, who preached in dwellings or school-houses.

In 1806 Rev. Frederick Oberhauser came to Toboyne township and began to preach regularly to the people in the neighborhood of Iekesburg and other places. In 1815 he instructed a class of catechumens at Andrew Shuman's house, near Shuman's mill, and also administered communion and confirmed twelve persons. Mr. Oberhauser preached in the neighborhood regularly until his death, April 12, 1821. Rev. John William Heim preached here occasionally until 1828, when he settled at Loysville and after this preached occasionally here. It was desired to build a church, and a site near Shuman's Lower Mill (now Eshcol), and about two miles east of Iekesburg, was selected for the church. The congregation was regularly organized and the following-named persons constituted the first council: Frederick Anders,

elder; John Beistlein, deacon; Peter Long and John Swartz, trustees.

An acre of land was donated by Andrew Shuman, to be used for the purpose of a Union Church (Lutheran and Reformed) and a graveyard. Andrew Shuman and Jacob Beator were chosen a building committee, who, in 1831, erected a log church, which was occupied in the fall of that year. Rev. Mr. Heim ministered to this congregation until May, 1849, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Martin, who served three years, until April 1, 1852. He was followed by Rev. William Gerhard, Rev. Adam Height and Rev. David Focht, who accepted the charge of the New Bloomfield Church and its stations. Under the Rev. Jacob Martin services had been held every three weeks, and alternately in the English and German language; this custom was continued until the pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Focht, when the German language ceased to be preached. Mr. Focht continued in charge until 1863. The congregation since that time has been under the following pastors: P. P. Lane, 1863; G. T. Schoffer, 1866; L. A. Hedges, 1869; R. Sheeder, 1873; A. H. Spangler, 1879, and the present pastor, the Rev. A. H. F. Fischer, who began his labors August 5, 1883.

**ST. ANDREW'S, OR SHUMAN'S CHURCH (REFORMED).**—This church was built as a Union Church in 1831, by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations, and in the fall of that year it was occupied. The Rev. Jacob Sholl was in charge of the congregations in the county, and remained in charge until his death, September 4, 1847. He was succeeded by the Rev. Daniel Gans, who was followed in July, 1851, by the Rev. Samuel Kuhn, who resigned December 26, 1862. At a meeting of the consistory in February, 1863, this congregation was united to the Zion Blain charge, by whom it was served a few years, when it was abandoned as a preaching place. The old church stands at Eshcol now unoccupied, the Lutherans having built a new edifice in the vicinity.



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

## NICHOLAS HENCH.

Nicholas Hench is descended from ancestors who emigrated from Prussia to the United States. His grandfather, George Hench, who resided in Perry County, was the father of children,—Peter, Henry, John, George, William, Temie and Elizabeth. Peter Hench was born in Perry County, where his death occurred

self by labor, and, on the 29th of December, 1831, was married to Catherine Jane, daughter of George and Alice Hamilton, of the same county. The children of this marriage are Elizabeth Ann (wife of William Wilson), born October 18, 1832; George H., December 27, 1834; Nicholas L., January 17, 1837; Frances H., April 8, 1839; Mary Ellen, wife of John Brickley, born September 15, 1841; a babe born January 23, 1846, which died soon after;



*Nicholas Hench*

January 31, 1814, his residence being in Saville township. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Ickes, and had children—George, born January 31, 1810; Nicholas, September 26, 1811; Samuel, August 14, 1813. Nicholas, who was born in Saville township, has, during his lifetime, resided within its limits. Having been deprived, at an early age, of a father's care, he, at the age of seven, found a home with a neighbor, Mrs. Nancy Robinson, and, until the age of thirteen, remained a member of her household. He then supported him-

Samuel A., March 6, 1847; Catherine Jane, wife of Thomas Read, born September 25, 1849, deceased; William B., April 9, 1852. Mrs. Hench died on the 18th of June, 1856, and he was again married, to Catherine, daughter of Andrew and Catherine Foster, of Tyrone township, on the 4th of February, 1858. The children of this marriage are John F., born November 28, 1858, deceased; Harry Foster, August 5, 1860; W. R., July 8, 1863; Minnie A., May 23, 1867, deceased.

Mr. Hench, on his marriage, cultivated a farm





in Saville township on shares, until 1857, when he removed to Iekesburg and embarked in mercantile pursuits in 1860, continuing thus engaged until 1872, when he purchased the farm of his maternal grandfather, and has since that date been absorbed in the interests peculiar to a farmer.

In politics Mr. Hench is a Republican, having formerly been a Democrat. He served as county commissioner from 1845 to 1848, and has since held numerous township offices, having in early life been active and influential in politics. He was formerly a director in the Home Insurance Company of Perry County and identified with other leading business enterprises. He is connected by membership with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Iekesburg, in which he holds the office of elder.

Nicholas I. Hench enlisted at Chambersburg, in May, 1861, in a company recruited by Captain Wilson Reily, was sworn in May 30th of the same year at Harrisburg, and his company made a part of the Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, his division joining the Army of the Potomac at Washington. He participated in the battles at Dranesville, the Seven Days' Fight on the Peninsula, South Mountain, Antietam, Second Bull Run, First Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness campaign. He was discharged May 30, 1864. Francis H. Hench participated in all the above battles prior to Gettysburg, where he was killed July 3, 1863, by a sharpshooter on Round Top Mountain, while advancing fifty yards in front of the line. George H. Hench enlisted in 1863 for the emergency period, and was assigned to duty as guard to rebel prisoners.

#### JOHN ROUSE.

JOHN ROUSE is the grandson of George Rouse, who resided in Horse Valley, Perry County, on the property now owned by Walter Allen. To his wife, formerly a Miss Woltkill, were born four sons—Peter, George, John and David—and four daughters—Mary, Sarah, Catherine and Nancy. Peter and David removed to the West; John located at the Shade Gap, where he purchased a carding and fulling es-

tablishment, and conducted a successful business. He married Rachel Robinson and became the father of twelve children, as follows: Agnes, born June 20, 1819; Mary, March 5, 1820; Elizabeth I., June 18, 1821; George Washington, June 16, 1826; Alexander, March 13, 1829; Rachel C., September 1, 1830; Margaret E., June 10, 1833; Jemima C., May 16, 1837; John O., January 16, 1841, and three who died in childhood. George Rouse, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, located near Centre, where he rented a grist-mill and a carding and fulling-mill, and also cultivated a farm. He afterward engaged in the manufacturing of woolen goods, and finally, on relinquishing business, retired to Port Royal, Juniata County, where his death occurred on the 13th of March, 1873, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was twice married, his first wife being Catherine Hench, who was the mother of ten children, three of whom are now living. They are Margaret, born August 1, 1823; Susan, January 6, 1825, who died February 22, 1885; John, the subject of this sketch, June 10, 1826; Samuel, February 23, 1828, who died March 9, 1876; William, October 28, 1829, who enlisted for the late war, and was shot by a sharpshooter during the Seven Days' Fight, under General McClellan; Mary Jane, June 2, 1833; Isabella McClure, August 11, 1835, who died March 18, 1869; and Nancy Ellen, March 18, 1839, who died August 12, 1852. John Rouse was born one mile from the village of Blain, in Perry County, in which county he has always resided. His youth was spent at Centre, otherwise known as Bixler's Mills, where he received limited advantages of education, and, at the age of eighteen, removed, with his father, two miles south of Iekesburg, where he engaged in carding, fulling and the manufacturing of woolen fabrics. In 1872, on his retirement from active business, he removed to Iekesburg, his present residence. He has been for many years a Republican in politics, though formerly a Democrat. Aside from the office of school director of the township, he has held no official position, and is not ambitious for such honors. Mr. Rouse was married, in 1851, to Mary Jane Hamilton, of



Shiremanstown, Cumberland County, Pa., a lady of many estimable qualities and much intelligence. Their children are Alvin H. and Harriett Bell. He was again married, in 1872, to Mina Jane, daughter of William Kerr, whose father still survives, in his eighty-second year. Mr. Rouse is an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and uses neither tobacco nor liquor in any form, setting in this respect an example worthy of imitation. He has been

tition, signed by one hundred and sixty-eight persons, was read:

"The petition of divers inhabitants of the townships of Tyrone, Rye and Wheatfield, in the said county, humbly sheweth that your petitioners labor under great inconveniences for want of a new township, to be composed as follows, that is to say: Beginning at Sterrett's Gap; thence through Rye township, along the great road leading to Clark's Ferry, to a certain field of Henry Souder's; thence to a saw-mill belonging to the heirs of Robert Wallace in Wheat-



*John Rouse*

since his fourteenth year a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

## CHAPTER XII.

### CARROLL TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

The first effort to erect the township was made in April, 1831, when the following pe-

field township; thence along the great road leading to Bloomfield, until it intersects the division line of the townships of Wheatfield and Centre; thence along the said line to a corner of Centre township; thence along said line to a point from whence a south course to the Cumberland line at Long's Gap; thence down the Cumberland line to the place of beginning."

The court appointed Robert Elliott, James Black and John Johnston as viewers, who presented their report, which was confirmed by the court November 5, 1831, and the township

<sup>1</sup> By Horace E. Sheibley.





named "Carroll." The boundaries were defined in accordance with the lines laid down in the petition. The township retained its territory until a part was taken off to form Spring township. Carroll is bounded on the north by Centre, on the east by Wheatfield, Penn and Rye; the crest of the Blue or Kittatinny Mountain is its limit on the south, and Spring township bounds it on the west. The area of the township is about fifty square miles. Sherman's Creek traverses it from west to east and Carroll is drained by this stream and its branches.

The road across Sterrett's Gap to-day marks the line of the Indian trail, which then followed along the bank of the creek to Gibson's, where it crossed. Marks of the old trail can still be seen.

The Crane's Gap road was formerly a foot-path across the mountains. In 1848 the present road was built on the north side by David Mickey and on the south by Jefferson Worthington and others. About a mile west of this was Sharron's Gap, named after James Sharron, a warrantee in that vicinity as early as 1769. This road has long been abandoned.

Among the members of Colonel Frederick Watt's company that went to the Revolutionary War in 1777 were Second Lieutenant Samuel Whittaker and Ensign George Smiley, both from the present township of Carroll. The descendants of the latter are now some of its prominent citizens.

The population of the township in 1810 was ten hundred and ninety-eight; in 1880, fourteen hundred and seventeen.

As far as possible, warrants with their dates have been procured and the lands definitely located, but much valuable property has not been mentioned because facts in connection with their history were inaccessible. Though errors may be discovered in the work, we feel assured that the account in the main will be found correct.

**EARLY LOCATIONS.**—Among the earliest land located in Carroll township was three hundred and twenty-two acres of William West, warranted April 7, 1755. Some of this land is in Spring township, in the history of which a

sketch of the family is given. The portion of the West lands in Carroll is now owned by Samuel Comp. Adjoining William West's land below, and extending in a narrow strip along Sherman's Creek for nearly a mile, Francis West took up seventy-nine acres, June 5, 1762. A small part of this tract, with other lands, formed the Gibson farm. Farther down the creek James Louthier, in 1793, warranted fifty acres, now owned by Christian Stouffer. On February 3, 1755, George Smiley warranted two hundred and twelve acres which joins land of the Cunningham heirs on the east. Below, but down the creek some distance, William Smiley, on February 3, 1755, warranted two hundred and forty-one acres. This tract lay along the creek for two miles, and includes part of the village of Shermansdale. Thomas Smiley, March 12, 1793, warranted four hundred and twenty-four acres. March 21, 1768, he located a tract now northeast of Shermansdale, a part of which was sold to Christian Rathfon, January 7, 1831, and has become in succession the property of Aaron Kellogg, Henry Brown, Mrs. Mary Mehaffie, William Shatto and, on August 6, 1869, passed into the hands of John H. Jones, its present owner. The Smileys were long the largest owners of land in the township, and have been prominent in the early and later periods of its history. Wm. Smyley, or Smiley, mentioned above, was a citizen of Hopewell township, Cumberland County. His sons, some of whom took up land in this county at the same time that the father did, were Samuel, Thomas, John and George. Samuel came into possession of what William Borrell now owns. Thomas' lands are those on which William Smith lives; John's those of Wm. Stouffer and heirs of David Dunkleberger; George's, by warrant and inheritance, all the property hereinafter described as given to his heirs. Samuel had one son, George, who died on the Borrell place. Thomas left the county. John was the father of two sons,—William and John; William received the property now owned by Wm. Stouffer and others, and John the Dunkleberger farm. The heirs of George Smiley were Frederick, David, George, James, Elizabeth, Jane, Margaret,





Mary and Sarah. His large estate was divided as follows: Frederick received the farm now owned by his son Berryhill; David, the property of S. C. Grier, later of his son-in-law, D. P. Lightner; George, the farm of Henry Wolf, later of Thomas Morrow's heirs; James, in later years bought the old mansion tract of George Smiley, Sr.; Jane, became the wife of George Barnett, of New Bloomfield, and died in March, 1877, at the extreme age of ninety-three years.

Of the descendants living in the township, George Smiley, son of James, owns his father's mansion farm, and John the old McAllister tract. Wilson, owner of the foundry at Shermansdale; William A., who lives on part of the old Philip Foulk property; Mrs. Jane McCaskey, postmistress at Shermansdale, and Margaret, wife of John S. Henderson, of Shermansdale, are children of William, son of John Smiley, who was the son of the original settler. Hon. Charles A. Smiley, of New Bloomfield, is a son of Samuel, son of David Smiley.

Opposite the William Smiley tract, across the creek, was John Downey's land, one hundred and fifty acres, on order of survey dated July 25, 1767; surveyed May 9, 1769, now in possession of Samuel McCord and David Dunkleberger's heirs. Below this, on the sharp bend or loop of the creek, is the Adam Zerger tract of over four hundred acres, taken up about 1766 by John Downey, and it later was owned by William Morey, and after him by George Sweger, Adam Zerger, the present owner, succeeding him. William Shearer also owns part of the tract.

Near the Adam Zerger property, and joining it on the south, Stephen Duncan, about 1793, warranted three hundred and eleven acres. It was later known as the William Eckels property and is now owned by Wilson Shearer and Samuel G. Smith.

William Boyd, by right of warrant dated September 6, 1793, for one hundred and five acres, settled on lands now in the eastern part of the township; was a native of Ireland and first settled in Cumberland County as a blacksmith; moved to his land in 1793; built several blacksmith forges and began the manu-

facture of nails. His iron was brought over the mountain from Carlisle. It was then slit by him into rods and manufactured by hand into nails. His sons—Matthew, Goudie and William—were all at work at their fires, and continued manufacturing until after 1820. The farm was also tilled by them. Later in life Goudie Boyd purchased a farm now L. F. Hollenbaugh's, in Centre township, and died there. William succeeded to the property. Charles Downing, of Pio Forge, bought the old Boyd farm. W. A. Sponsler, Esq., of New Bloomfield, is now the owner.

Robert Bunting, March 21, 1768, on a warrant, took up two hundred and fifty-one acres, but when surveyed, five hundred and sixty-two acres were found in the tract. This land lies in the western part of the township, and includes the Benjamin Cunningham property, which has descended to his heirs, and the James Henderson land, which passed into the possession of George Smiley, then to George Beaver, and now belongs to the Anthony family; the James Diven heirs owned a part of the Bunting warrant, which passed from their hands to Jacob Stouffer, and is now owned by Henry Souder.

Adjoining the Bunting tract on the east Melchor Miller, under a patent to George West, March 12, 1793, became owner of a large tract which at his death descended to his children. Daniel received the John Sweger farm; David sold his share of the estate to Lawrence Hipple, at whose death it was purchased by William Sheaffer, its present owner. Mrs. Henry Lackey, a daughter, fell heir to a large part of the farm now owned by her son, Carson Lackey. A portion of the John Murphy tract is also included in the Lackey property. Stephen Miller, a son of David, became Governor of Minnesota during the Rebellion, and John T. Miller, a son of Daniel, was elected sheriff of Perry County in 1865.

South of the Lackey farm John Moore warranted three hundred acres, August 6, 1794. This tract is now owned by John Sweger and Joshua Wilson.

Adjoining John Smiley, Robert Sample and others, Thomas Melaffie took up one hundred and twenty acres, September 27, 1816. This



land lies south of the Melchor Miller warrant and is the property of George Robinson.

The Sternberger farm, once owned by Frederick McCaskey, who, in 1820 was assessed with one hundred and fifty acres. Frederick McCaskey came from Scotland in childhood, and first lived in Allen's Cove, Penn township. Later he resided with George Barnett for nearly twenty years, when he settled in Carroll, where he bought land from William Murphy. He died February 9, 1857. Of a large family of children, Sarah, wife of George W. Smiley, is the only one living in the county. The property is in the possession of John Sternberger at the present date.

Near Sterrett's Gap, John White warranted two tracts of land, on April 14, 1788, and May 7, 1792, one hundred and ten and one hundred acres, respectively.

Thomas White, warranted April 14, 1788, one hundred and fifty acres, and May 7, 1792, fifty acres. On these lands, along a mountain run emptying into Fishing Creek, the Whites built a saw and fulling-mill about 1802.

In 1820 John White, Sr., was assessed with two hundred acres; John White, Jr., two hundred acres and a saw-mill; and James, also a son of John, Sr., on two hundred and eighty acres and a fulling-mill.

John White, Sr., died about 1833 and his property descended to his son. James went West, where he died.

S. C. Grier became owner of the farm some years ago, and at his death D. P. Lightner succeeded to it. The mill properties were owned by James S. Sykes, and since his death have been run by Henry Sykes, his son. Adam Nace owns the old White saw-mill now.

Thomas Sutch came to Carroll with its earliest settlers, some time before 1775, and took up the land now owned by George A. Sherman and Jacob Losh. He had one son, George, to whom the farm descended and he lived on it till his death. His sons were Thomas, John and James.

Thomas and John settled on the old homestead, but John, in 1824, moved to Shermansdale and kept tavern in the old Smiley Hotel, later the property of W. T. Dewalt. He after-

wards settled on a branch of Sherman's Creek, two miles from Shermansdale, where he built a saw-mill, now gone.

Adjoining Thos. Sutch and George Smiley, Anne Campbell, November 25, 1793, took out two warrants—four hundred and eight acres. At her death the property passed to John Cornau, her son-in-law, and portions of it at a later date to Andrew Hartman, Jacob Emsminger and others. Wm. Nesbit and D. T. Morrow bought parts of the original tract about 1866, and B. F. Hall, April 4, 1867, a portion of it. The lands warranted are now owned by Adam Finnicle, Thos. Morrow, Jacob Sloop and B. F. Hall.

Wm. Wallace, July 7, 1785, warranted three hundred and sixty-nine acres adjoining George Smiley, Joseph Wilson, Joseph Lindsey and Edward West. Wm. Gladden, September 8, 1796, purchased two hundred and nine acres, and on March 30, 1798, sold the greater portion to John Hunter. On May 5, 1800, Abraham Jacobs became owner, and at his death his son Abraham, who held the property until February 26, 1866, when B. F. Hall bought it.

North of Iron Ridge, Enoch Lewis took up a tract of one hundred and eleven acres February 8, 1793, and on October 30, 1802, conveyed it to Wm. Rogers, at whose death Rosanna Hoge became executrix and patented it May 19, 1815. This property is now owned by H. J. Sonder. Lewis owned at one time nearly one thousand acres, and, in connection with John Rinehart, who warranted one hundred acres April 10, 1794, located nearly all of what is now known as "Sandy Hollow." Jacob Frownfelter and Henry Lackey, at a later date, were owners of land in the district. Henry F. Smith is the present owner of the Rinehart tract; he bought it from his uncle, Solomon Smith. The State road runs through the Lewis tract. The present road through the Sandy Hollow was laid out in 1830, and the public road about 1833. Among the owners of the Lewis tract are Samuel Kitner, Joshua Kitner, James Kitner, A. P. Smith and Henry F. Smith.

William Rogers, an adjainer of Enoch Lewis, on the 9th of March, 1787, warranted one hun-





dred and twenty acres, which is now owned by David Hess.

William McKee took up September 9, 1767, and surveyed to Hugh Ferguson November 22, 1785. He warranted three hundred acres which adjoined Enoch Lewis. The farm of Thomas Huston (later John Huston, and now William Stambaugh) and the properties of Christian Forrer, Samuel Kepperly and others are parts of this tract.

Northeast of these tracts Andrew Porter located three hundred acres adjoining Wm. McKee, on warrant of 22d of March, 1793. This tract is now the farm of Geo. Kling (once known as the Fred. Fleming property), Jacob Bruner's heirs and Christian Forrer. On the farm of the Bruner heirs (formerly Fred. Speck's) there is a famous camp-meeting ground. Open-air services were begun in the grove, near an excellent spring, fifty years ago, and meetings in the same place have been held almost annually since that time. The Methodist and United Brethren denominations have both used the grounds, no one denomination claiming it exclusively.

Anthony Kimmel, before 1820, purchased land on Fishing Creek. In that year he had a grist and saw-mill. At his death (1823) his son, Peter Kimmel, succeeded him in the milling business, and built an oil-mill, large quantities of flaxseed being used in the manufacture of linseed oil. On the 1st of April, 1850, William Messinger, administrator of Anthony Kimmel, sold the mill property to George Fleisher, who is its present owner.

Alexander Shortess acquired a large property; on Fishing Creek he had a saw-mill, which was run by Alexander Lackey, but has since gone to ruin. Alexander Lackey bought the property from Shortess, and it descended to his son Benjamin.

Over sixty years ago Alexander Shortess sold a part of his land to Henry Bentzel, which was afterwards bought by Daniel Comp, and by him sold to Simcon Kitner, the present owner. Carson Hair also owns a part of the original Shortess tract.

Before 1820 Jacob Stouffer built a grist and saw-mill and a distillery. In 1820 Jacob Stouf-

fer was assessed with two hundred acres and his mills; the property was sold to William Ramsey, Esq. At his death, in 1831, the property was sold to Adam Fisher, at whose death it passed to John Grier. John Loucks became the next purchaser, and from him it is called Loucks' Mill. George Albright is now its owner.

Jacob Stouffer, about 1827, bought five acres near Shermansdale and thereon built a grist and saw-mill. Jacob Billow bought it; from him it received its name of to-day. It changed hands frequently, William Welsh, Jacob Billow, Samuel Rebert, Henry Brown, Samuel Rebert owning it in turn; lastly owned by Jeremiah Smith.

Jacob Stouffer died about 1851; his three sons were Jacob, Christian and William. Christian owns a saw-mill on Sherman's Creek; William is a resident of Shermansdale; Jacob is deceased.

Croghan's or Sterrett's Gap received the name Croghan's Gap from George Croghan, who, as early as 1747, was an Indian trader. His cabin was five miles from Harris' Ferry. On April 20, 1795, Ralph Sterrett and his brother took up lands in this vicinity. It is from this family that the gap received its second name. The first tavern on the mountain at this point was kept by one Buller, as authorities give it. Descendants of the Sterretts came into possession of it, who soon sold it to William Ramsey, Esq., of Carlisle, at one time Congressman from this district. In a mortgage dated June 26, 1830, the Ramsey property "in Rye township" included "850 acres, two fulling-mills, a woolen-factory, three dwelling-houses, one wagon-maker's shop, stable, shed, and part of Tavern-house on Sterrett's Gap and part of orchard at same place." By right of mortgage, President James Buchanan became owner, and in 1835 was assessed as owning two hundred and fifty acres and a fulling-mill. He sold to William S. Ramsey and Albert C. Ramsey, sons of William Ramsey and Sterrett Ramsey, and they, in 1843, parted with it to Benjamin Kutz. The hotel property now belongs to John T. Sheibley. Daniel Gallatin, in 1820, was landlord at this stand and afterwards at Sher-



mansdale. In his later days he moved to New Bloomfield, where he died.

Among the industries of William Ramsey at the gap was the "Stevens Factory." On September 22, 1820, George Stevens came to the fulling-mill in Perry County and was succeeded by his sons, John C. and Thos. J. Stevens.

John C. Stevens was at the Conrad Hollman mill, in Spring township, prior to 1829. In April, 1830, he was managing the Union Factory, as it was then called. At this time the Ramsey manufactories included the fulling and dyeing-mill, a woolen-factory, carding-mill, axe-factory, a tilt-hammer, blacksmith-shop, wagon-maker's shop and saddler-shop. A large store was built and is still in use. Thos. J. Stevens was engaged with his brother in running the factories. In June, 1835, he was agent for the mills, then owned by J. McKinney, they having passed from his hands a short time before, and in May, 1837, we find him at the Centre Factory. After Ramsey's death, in 1831, all these industries declined, and now have been abandoned, and the buildings have fallen into decay or have been removed. Thomas J. Stevens, after he left the gap, managed a carding and fulling-mill on Pisgah Run, near its entrance to Sherman's Creek, built by one Graham, bought by James Widney. Samuel McCord next became its owner and turned it into a saw-mill, which is still standing but not used.

On the northern slope of the Blue Mountains David Lindsay warranted three hundred acres, January 18, 1786; James Sharon, two hundred acres in 1769, adjoining Robert Stewart, who took up what is now known as Stewart's Hollow. Sharon warranted one hundred and fifty acres, February 23, 1786; John Lawshe, two hundred acres, March 12, 1793; Ephraim Blain, two hundred and fifty acres, February 7, 1793. All the lands lying along the Blue Mountains and sloping north were taken up between the years 1773 and 1794.

Obediah Garwood, in 1767, owned one hundred and twenty-five acres, and warranted other lands June 12, 1770. In connection with these tracts it may be stated that in 1782 Robert Garwood was assessed with a grist-mill.

A large portion of the warrants above enumerated were included in the Lamberton property at a later date. James Lamberton's heirs, in 1835, were assessed with five hundred and fifty acres and a saw-mill. The mill was sold to Edwin Sykes about 1850, and is now owned by W. T. Dewalt. Among the other owners of the Lamberton property are Theodore Brownawell and J. A. Speck.

Mary Ramsey warranted two hundred and eleven acres June 8, 1767. A great part of this tract lies in Wheatfield township and is known as the old Billow farm, which later passed from — Billow's hands into possession of Peter Robinson. It is now owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Orr. Another part of the same warrant, lying in part in Carroll township, of late date was owned by Frederick Femminger, and at the present time is the property of William Orr.

Near the above-mentioned warrant Rev. William Thompson, June 7, 1768, took up one hundred and fifty-two acres, known as the Findley and Matlack property, but in 1860 Samuel McClintock became owner. It now belongs to Daniel Billman.

Andrew Boyd, on May 31, 1769, took up three hundred and two acres, later on, September 1787, patented to Matthew Henderson. At his death the property descended to Dr. John Henderson, of Huntingdon County, who, December 31, 1830, sold it to Jacob Lindley and Frederick Speck, and from them Watson Jenks, Esq., of Philadelphia, purchased it on the 8th of August, 1838. Since that time it has passed through many hands, and is now owned, the south side by Judge B. F. Junkin and the remainder by Kellar Adams and Timothy Matlack.

Joseph Kirkpatrick died in Carroll in 1812, aged about sixty-four years. His children were James, William, Joseph, John, Alexander, Elizabeth (Mrs. William Elliot) and Sarah (Mrs. James McCord). The homestead came to Alexander, the youngest son, who, February 2, 1823, sold it to Ludwig Cornman, and it is now owned by Wilson Rambo. Isaac settled on one hundred and seventy-three acres adjoining. His sons were Jesse, Richard and Isaac. Jesse inherited





the property now owned by Jacob Stone, but sold it and went West. Richard received the homestead, and, April 11, 1857, conveyed it to Joseph Way, whose son Jacob now owns it, and emigrated to the West with his family. Isaac settled in New Bloomfield and was drowned at Millerstown, where he was engaged at work, in 1847.

#### SHERMANSDALE.

The village of Shermansdale stands on the lands warranted to George Smiley, February 3, 1755. It received its name about 1850, when a post-office was established, mails being then carried once a week from Carlisle by way of Sterrett's Gap. At a very early date a tavern was built near Shermansdale, of which Thomas Norton, who, in 1848, was living at Stenbenville, O., at the advanced age of ninety-six years, and who remembered well the Gibsons, Wests and Smileys of the last century, claimed to be the first proprietor. It may be that this old tavern was identical with the cabin of Geo. Croghan, who, long before 1754, at which time the distance from his cabin to Harris' Ferry was stated as twenty miles, was an Indian trader along Sherman's Creek. It is generally believed that a man named Buller, who kept hotel at Sterrett's Gap, was the first tavern-keeper. Frederick Smiley, in 1821, was keeping tavern there, and David Smiley succeeded him. John Sutch took possession in 1824. In 1827, Daniel Gallatin, who is mentioned in connection with the hotel at Sterrett's Gap, took possession and remained until 1833. Jacob Messinger followed and kept it for one year. In 1834, Lewis Mickey, of Cumberland County, bought it from the heirs of George Smiley, and, in 1835, was the only tavern-keeper in the township. He was owner and proprietor until 1851, when his son David, now of New Bloomfield, succeeded him and was landlord until 1857, when he was elected prothonotary. It was since rented in turn by John Lonck, W. T. Dewalt, Levi Hair, and was bought by W. T. Dewalt in October, 1863, and he was in possession when the structure was burned, in 1881. A hotel was built by Dewalt, and John A. Speck is proprietor.

The post-office, after remaining a short time at Lonck's Mill, was removed to the hotel, and

its proprietors were for years the postmasters. The office was moved across the creek to John Smiley's store during his occupancy, and his successors handled the mails until December 1, 1877, when Mrs. Jane McCaskey, the present postmistress, received her commission.

The school-house was built in 1836. A small log house was built by Jacob Wolf where Mr. Stauffer now resides. Wilson Smiley, in 1841, built a blacksmith-shop, and, in 1850, a foundry adjoining it. Improvements from this time on have been gradual.

The first store was kept by Daniel Gallatin in the hotel from 1827 to 1830. Michael Egolf then took charge and kept until 1835, when the firm of Joseph Egolf came into possession and remained until 1838, when Joseph Egolf assumed the whole business until 1847. David Mickey then became proprietor and was there until 1851. Jacobs and Evinger kept until 1853, when David Mickey again resumed the business and kept the store until 1857, when he removed to New Bloomfield. The room then was vacant until 1873, when S. B. Smith & Bro. took charge, and were there until October, 1876, when S. B. Smith removed to the building then owned by W. T. Dewalt, now by David Fair, and remained in the business until February, 1879, when he sold out to Uriah Rearick, and G. W. Smiley succeeded him in 1881. No store was kept in the old tavern-stand after the occupancy of S. B. Smith & Co.

Across the creek John Smiley, about 1856, started in the mercantile business, and has been succeeded in turn by William Shatto, Samuel Rebert, George F. Enslinger and George Gibson.

The Shermansdale bridge was built by Matthews, Brailley & Co. (Cornelius Baskins, of Penn township, being in the company), in 1832, for two thousand dollars.

The population of Shermansdale in 1880 was seventy-one.

**SHERMANSDALE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—This church traces its origin from the old Sherman's Creek Church, which first appears on the records of Presbytery, in April, 1778.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The site is marked by an old grave-yard, on what is





As early as 1760 the white settlers of Sherman's Valley (then including nearly all of what is now Perry County) had asked for preachers from Donegal Presbytery, and their request had been granted. In 1766 three churches were organized, viz.: Old Dick's Gap, Centre and Upper, histories of which are given in their respective townships. "The Church at the Mouth of the Juniata," as it was called in early days (predecessor of the present Duncannon Church), had preaching first in 1793, and owing to the nearness of this congregation to the Sherman's Creek Church, the latter, in 1801, moved its place of assemblage to "Boyd's," now known as the Matlack farm, and in 1802 to Swisshelm's, later known as the old Moorey place, now owned by Adam Zerger. On April 16, 1829, the congregation was incorporated by act of the Legislature. The old church was situated two miles east of its present site, on the bank of Sherman's Creek. The building, which was of logs, was used until 1843, when the present church was built on land donated by William Smiley and wife.

Rev. Hugh Magill was called to Sherman's Creek Church in 1778, but resigned in 1779. Before and after this time the Presbytery sent supplies. Rev. Joseph Brady was the first pastor at the Swisshelm Church, being installed October 3, 1804. He served until his death, April 24, 1821. Rev. John Niblock was pastor from 1826 till his death, August 11, 1830, supplies having filled the pulpit before his pastorate, after the death of Rev. Brady. Rev. Matthew B. Patterson was installed November 22, 1831, and was pastor until April 13, 1842. Next came Rev. Hezekiah Hanson, from July 17, 1853, till July 8, 1856. At the termination of his ministry this charge was united with New Bloomfield, under Rev. William B. Craig, who served from June 17, 1857, till June 11, 1867, when Duncannon and Shermansdale were separated from New Bloomfield. Rev. William Thompson was called in 1868, and re-

known now as the Zeigler property, between Fio Forge and Delville, and where tradition claims that the first white man buried in the county was laid. In it are interred ancestors of the Stewarts, and Kirkpatrick's, of Duncannon and vicinity.

mained until 1873. Duncannon then separated from it, and supplies were sent both before and after the pastorate of Rev. S. A. Davenport, extending from 1878 to 1880. Rev. J. J. Hamilton and Rev. J. A. Murray, D.D., were two of these supplies. Rev. J. C. Garver, of the Landisburg charge, was pastor for one year, ending May, 1884, and Rev. Robert F. McClean, of the New Bloomfield charge, the present pastor, began his ministry there June 1, 1884.

MT. ZION UNION CHURCH is in the southeastern part of Carroll. In 1763 we find "John Rankin located at Camderman's Gap, in Kittantimny Hill; Israel Jacobs along Fishing Creek, in 1766; John Jacobs in the vicinity, in 1768; Adam Reigart there, in 1773; Samuel Starr on waters of Fishing Creek, in 1774; and George Albright located land in 1786." Many others soon came into the valley, and, like many of the pioneers, were of the Reformed and Lutheran faiths. Among these were the Reibers, 1798; Foulks, 1795; Ensmingers, 1797; and the Sloops, Finicles, Kimmels, Hinkels and Billows. These members attended divine services in Carlisle, traveling by a rugged path over North Mountain, a distance of from ten to fifteen miles.

Pastors from Carlisle occasionally visited the community until the Loysville charge was formed, when its ministers preached for the members in this vicinity at regular intervals—once in four weeks—in houses and barns. In 1816 a church was built, the corner-stone being laid in July and the edifice dedicated on the 14th of August following. The structure was of hewed logs, and in dimensions thirty-five by forty feet. Inside were high galleries on three sides of the building and a high pulpit stood against the wall. In 1854 the galleries were taken down and other repairs made, and in September, 1878, further improvements were made and the church rededicated as a Union Reformed and Lutheran Church. In 1839 Mt. Pisgah congregation was formed, and St. David's, or Billow's, followed in 1846. Both of these churches drew their membership largely from Mt. Zion. Since 1870 the congregations have not been regularly served. The Reformed pastors who served were Rev. Hellenstein,



who was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Scholl, who preached until 1817. Rev. Daniel Gans next became pastor from 1818 to 1850 (thirteen months), and was followed by Rev. Samuel Kuhn, from 1851 to 1863. In 1863 the Zion's Reformed congregation was united with St. David's, and it ceased to be a regular meeting-place. The Lutheran ministers were as follows:

Rev. John G. Butler, 1780 to 1788; Rev. Timothy Kuhl, 1788 to 1796; Rev. John Herbst, 1796 to 1801; Rev. Frederick Samo, 1802 to 1809; Rev. John F. Osterloh, 1809 to 1815; Rev. Benjamin Keller, 1816 to 1827; Rev. L. H. Meyer, one year; Rev. John W. Heim, 1829 to 1849; Rev. John P. Heister, of Petersburg charge, to which the congregation had been attached, 1850 to 1853; Rev. George A. Nixdorf, 1854 to 1858; Rev. William H. Diven, 1858 to 1862; Rev. Kinsel, six months; Rev. Samuel Aughey (now Professor Aughey, LL.D., of Lincoln, Neb.), 1863 to 1864; Rev. M. L. Culler, 1865 to 1866; Rev. J. E. Honeycutt, 1867 to 1870.

Since the latter's ministry the Lutheran congregation has not been regularly served.

**MOUNT PISGAH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.**—This church is located on the south-east bank of Sherman's Creek, near the site of what used to be known as Sutch's school-house, built between 1775 and 1780, and connected with it is a grave-yard, in which many of the early settlers were buried.

The Lutheran families of this vicinity first attended preaching at Carlisle and later at Mount Zion Church, in Fishing Creek Valley, and at St. Peter's, Spring township. They had preaching occasionally at Reiber's school-house until about 1830. Some of them were ignorant of the German language and after attending services at Carlisle for several years, in response to their request for ministerial attention, Revs. Keller and Heyser preached for them while they had pastoral charge at Carlisle. In 1838, Rev. John Ulrich, of Carlisle, became their first pastor, and preached regularly every four weeks. The congregation was organized in 1839.

Abraham Jacobs, on the 12th of February, 1812, donated a lot to the trustees of the church, and in the article of agreement stated that when not occupied by the Lutherans the church was at the disposal of any denomination of Christians. A frame church building was erected in the following summer, and dedicated

September 21, 1812. Rev. Ulrich served as pastor until 1842. Rev. Jacob Kempfer, of Carlisle, then took charge of the congregation for less than a year, being succeeded by Rev. Levi T. Williams, then of the Petersburg charge, who resigned in September, 1815. Rev. Lloyd Knight, of New Bloomfield charge, then became pastor until June, 1819, when he also resigned. Rev. Jacob Martin, of New Bloomfield, then acted as pastor throughout the year 1850, when the congregation was made a part of the Petersburg charge. Rev. John P. Heister was minister from November, 1850, to November, 1853; Rev. George Nixdorf from June, 1854, to May, 1858; Rev. William H. Diven from August, 1858, till the close of 1862; Rev. Kinsel from January, 1863, for six months; Rev. Samuel Aughey—now Professor Aughey, LL.D., of Lincoln, Neb.—from August, 1863, to November, 1864; Rev. M. L. Culler, from January 22, 1865, to close of 1866; Rev. J. E. Honeycutt from April, 1867, to 1870. Since the ministry of Rev. Honeycutt the congregation has not been served regularly by the pastors of the Petersburg charge, and the church unused by the people of that vicinity except on special occasions.

**CHURCHES OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.**—At the residence of Henry Young the United Brethren members first held their meetings in Carroll township, Rev. John Schneider being pastor. A class was formed in 1835 by Rev. Peter Harman. In 1840, noted as the time of a great revival in the church, many persons were added as members. Work on the building of a church was begun in 1841, and in June, 1842, services were held in it. It was dedicated October 23, 1842. This church is known as Young's, and that portion of the circuit is called Young's class. Shermansdale class was formed from it in 1863. Its members worshipped in a school-house at Shermansdale until 1878, when, during Rev. Kircoff's ministry, a handsome church was built, with parsonage on same lot.

From the Young's class has also sprung Reiber's class, whose members (one hundred and fifty-six) meet in a schoolhouse in Spring township. Prior to 1815 these classes consti-





tuted a part of the Carlisle Circuit in Cumberland County. When separated, the charge had two appointments, Young's and Snyder's, the latter a vigorous offshoot from the former. The following are the names of ministers, with dates, of the churches in Carroll township:

John Schneider; William Sholtz; in 1831, John Smith; in 1832, Jacob Schneider and Andrew Ringer; Jacob Schneider in 1833, with Francis Wilson, assistant; Peter Hoffman and Ezekiel Boring, 1834; Jacob Ritter, with Jacob Shoop, assistant first year, 1835-36; Frederick Gilbert, English preacher, and Daniel Finkhouser, German preacher, 1837; Frederick Gilbert returned, with John G. Schneider, assistant, 1838; John Hirsh and Enoch Hoffman, 1839-40; William Waggoner and Jacob Sholes, German preacher, 1841-42, Alexander Owen being English preacher in 1842; William Waggoner in 1843; Simon Dressback, 1844; James Bishop, 1845; John Dickson, now a bishop in the church, residing at Chambersburg, Pa., 1846; George W. Showman, 1847; George Schneider, 1848; B. Waggoner, 1849; Augustus Bickley, 1850, but left shortly after, John F. Seiler taking charge of pastoral duties; William Raber, 1851-52; D. A. Tawney, 1853; Alexander Tripmer, 1854-55; William Humberger, 1856-57; Isaac Coombs, 1858; Hiram Feterhoff, 1859; James Bratton, 1860; Jacob Wentz and Hiram Schlichter, 1861; Jacob Wentz, 1862; Henry Brown, 1863, '64, '65; Jacob Clem, 1866-67; George W. Lightner, 1868-69; W. J. Beamer, 1870-72, now presiding elder of Chambersburg District; D. R. Burkholder, 1873-74; John Garman, 1875-76; J. B. Jones, 1877-78; G. W. Kiracoff, 1879-80; A. R. Ayers, 1881, '82, '83; S. N. Moyer, 1884 to present time.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—The members of this denomination held their first meetings in Henry Lackey's house many years previous to the formation of a congregation, in 1838. About this time, a school-house having been built on land donated by Henry Lackey, the place of worship was transferred to it, and a congregation regularly organized. Worship continued to be held in the different school-houses built in the vicinity until 1870, when a church was built and called Mount Gilead Methodist Church. In 1877 the circuit was divided into the Blain and New Bloomfield charges, the Mount Gilead congregation being attached to the latter. An incomplete list as to early preachers, but complete as to the later ones, is here appended,—

In 1836 Rev. George Berkstresser acted as pastor;

W. A. McKee, 1848; J. W. Haughwout, 1851-52; D. Casselman, 1853; Plummer Waters, 1854-55; Gideon H. Day, 1856; Cambridge Graham, 1857-58; J. Y. Rothrock, 1859-60; H. S. Mendenhall, 1861-62; F. B. Riddle, 1863, '64, '65; Franklin Gerhart, 1866-67; George W. Bouse, 1868, '69, '70; E. Shoemaker, 1871; A. W. Decker, 1872, '73, '74; George W. Dunlap, 1875-76; John W. Cleaver, 1877, '78, '79; J. M. Johnston, 1880, '81, '82; J. A. McKindless, 1883, died in that year; T. M. Griffith, 1884 to present time.

**METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.**—On the 20th of December, 1838, George Smiley donated to Lawrence Hipple, John Kennedy, Thomas J. Stevens, William McClintock and William Murray, as trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church, sixty-three perches. On this land a log church was built, which was situated opposite the Billow Mill, (now Weaver's,) about half-way up the mill-dam. The structure stood until 1860, although services were discontinued many years before. No ruins mark its site. Among its first ministers were Rev. Hanthum P. Jordan.

**CHURCH OF GOD** (contemporary with the Oak Grove congregation).—In or about the year 1833 the Church of God in Carroll township was organized at the residence of John Soule, in Sandy Hollow. For many years services were held in the house of Mr. Soule until near 1850, when, on land donated by him near his dwelling, a house of worship was built. In 1878 a new church was erected on the site of the old one, much of the timber of the former being used in it. For pastors, see Church of God in history of Spring township.

**THE RIVER BRETHREN.**—The River Brethren congregation was organized in Perry County in 1859. Its members are scattered through Carroll and sister townships. No churches have been erected by the denomination, but school-houses and the houses of the members have been used for devotional meetings.

**SCHOOLS.**—Sutcli's school-house was built between the years 1775 and 1780. It was a log structure, and situated two and a half miles west of the site of Shermansdale. The house, like all the early school-houses, was used as a place of worship. In 1816 the old log building was standing on the Sutcli farm, and, with few repairs, was used until 1850, when Wolf's



school-house took its place for school purposes; but it stood as late as 1857.

In 1842 the Mount Pisgah Evangelical Lutheran Church was built a few feet from the old school-house, which, at that time, ceased to be used as a house of worship. Matthew Adams, David G. Reed and James McCafferty, whose names are mentioned so often in connection with the early schools of the township, were among its first teachers.

One of the earliest schools of Carroll was called Smiley's school-house, receiving its name from the Smiley family, who were the first warrantees in the township. It was situated on the bank of Sherman's Creek, near David Dinkleberger's farm, and is described as a log structure, with clapboard roof; the seats were made of slabs. On two sides of the building a log was left out, the intervening space being used as windows, greased paper acting as the conductor of light into the school-room. Above the teacher's desk was a window large enough for six eight-by-ten panes of glass; but the greased paper was substituted. A stove pipe, extending into the loft, was fitted with an elbow, which could be turned round to suit the various currents of air. Among the old teachers were Hugh Porter and Henry T. Wilson. The building was used for school purposes as late as 1836.

The Shortess school-house stood close to the line of Alexander Shortess and Anthony Kimmel, on bank of Fishing Creek, in the fork of a hollow, and on property now owned by William Smee. James McCafferty and David G. Reed were teachers. The school-house was accepted by the school directors after the adoption of the common-school law. The location has been changed to the south side of Pine Hill, and is now known as Smee's, No. 7.

Kimmel's school-house stood a short distance down the valley.

A school was opened on the Enoch Lewis tract three years before the free-school law was in operation. Samuel McCord opened a select school in his spring-house, in which the milk crocks stood, and the spring which bubbled up in one corner was covered over with a broad board, to prevent the pupils from falling in.

There stood a log school-house on what is at present John Sternberger's farm. Pupils were taught in it until 1837, and among the teachers were Jacob McCaskey, Abraham Bruner and Wm. Lackey.

Hair's school-house was situated on the bank of Sherman's Creek, on land of Jacob Hair, now Mrs. Samuel Rebert's property. Matthew Adams, David G. Reed and Hugh Porter were early instructors. Geo. R. Wolf was the last teacher in the old building in 1835.

Near the Swisshelm Church stood also one on lands of Isaac Kirkpatrick, and another built in 1847 on land of Mrs. John McCaskey. This building is now used as a house of worship by a Mennonite congregation, some of whom reside in its vicinity.

No. 1, or Church School, was built in 1836, in Shermansdale, used until 1862, when Wm. A. Smiley, Jr., purchased it and it was changed into a church for the United Brethren denomination. The present site of the school-house is near the Presbyterian Church.

The Kirkpatrick school-house was accepted by the directors and used several years, when it was moved to lands owned by B. F. Junkin, by whom, in 1878, one-half acre of land was donated for school purposes and the present school-house (No. 2, or Pleasant Grove) was built.

After the McCaskey school-house was abandoned, in 1837, the Lackey (No. 3) school building was erected across the road from the present residence of Carson Lackey. This land was given by Henry Lackey May 20, 1837. The school-house was moved some distance farther down the road years afterward. The house now occupied was built in 1870.

No. 4, or Smith's, was built about 1854 near Anthony Wax's, but in 1873 one-half acre of land was bought from Samuel Comp and the house built the same year.

Between the years 1852 and 1853, No. 5, or Wolf's, was formed to supply the vacancy caused by the decadence of the old Sutch school-house. On lot of ground purchased from Jacob Wolf, June 17, 1876, the building now used was erected, the school taking its name from the owner of the property.





Jacob Sloop, June 1, 1877, sold to the school directors the lot on which the present house (No. 6, or Bernhill) was built. At the adoption of the school-law by the township, in 1836, a school-house had been erected on lands of John Losh, and before 1857 was removed to where it now stands.

No. 7, or Smee's, is an outgrowth of the Kimmel and Shortess schools.

No. 8, or Huston's.—The first school-house was built in 1861; a second in 1872; the present one in 1880.

No. 9, or Narrows, was built on a lot donated by A. L. Bowman and E. L. Spahr. The directors, in 1872, purchased from Hannah Kellogg forty-three perches; the house now occupied was built.

No. 10, or Fox Hollow school-house, is first in that part of the township. It was built on land of Peter Kolter in 1873.

The directors purchased from W. T. Dewalt, July 10, 1875, twenty-four perches, and built a school-house,—No. 11, or Shermansdale.

The common-school law of 1834 was put in operation in 1836, and in that year the authorities reported that \$58.23 had been received from the State for school purposes and one hundred and ninety-seven persons returned as liable for taxation for the support of the new school system. In that year six schools were open, with a term of two months and a salary of eleven dollars per month. Next year the term was lengthened to five months. In 1843, by vote, it was determined to abolish the new system. During that year only two schools were taught; but in the next the system was adopted and the provisions of the law enforced.

Carroll now has eleven schools. The number of pupils in attendance in 1881 was three hundred and forty-four.<sup>1</sup>

## CHAPTER XIII.

### RYE TOWNSHIP.

TYRONE township was erected at the October term of Cumberland County Court, in the year

1754, and embraced all the territory of the present Perry County lying west of the Juniata River. Toboyne township was erected from the upper end of Tyrone by action of court at the March sessions, 1763. At the January term of court, 1766, a petition was presented asking for the erection of a township from the lower end of Tyrone. The petition was considered, and the following is of record concerning it of the March term of Quarter Sessions, 1766:

"Upon petition of Severall of the Inhabitants of Tyrone Township to this Court, Setting forth that Said Township is too large, it is adjudged and ordered by the said Court, that from the North Mountain to the Tuskarora Mountain by Mr. West's, and from that to Darlington's and to Strack the Tuskarora about William Noble's be the line, and the name of the Lower be called Rye Township."

An assessment of the township was made the same year of its erection (1766). The names of persons and number of acres owned are here given,—

John Adams, 100 acres; John Anderson, 100; Cornelius Atkinson, 100; Thomas Armstrong, 100; James Baskins, 150; Thomas Barnett, 50; John Black, 200; Roger Brown, 100; Jonathan Cummins, 100; Neale Dougherty, 50; John Dougherty, 50; Thomas Dougan, 100; Edward Elliot, 100; David English, 400; Francis Ellis, 100; Samuel Galbreath, 150; Samuel Goudy, 100; Robert Hearst, 100; Tobias Hendricks, 100; Samuel Hunter, 200 and saw-mill; Joseph Junkin, 100; James Irwin, 150; Thomas Johnston, 100; Joseph Jacobs, 100; James London, 100; Mathew London, 100; John Montgomery, Esq., 100; Henry Moile, 100; Michael Marshall, 200; Joseph Marshall, 100; John McCune, 100; Finlaw McCune, 100; Neale McKay, 50; John Mitchell, 100; Robert Meek, 50; William McPherson, 150; Robert McGroory, 50; Francis McGuire, 100; William McCoskrey, 200; William McNitt, 100; David Miller, 100; John Orr, 50; William Power, 150; William Parkinson, 100; Samuel Power, —; James Patton, 150; John Parkinson, 100; Mary Quillon, 50; William Richan lson, 200 and saw-mill; Samuel Robinson, 100; William Stewart, 200; Robert Stewart, 50; John Stewart, 100; Andrew Steen, 100; William Smiley, 100; Archibald Stewart, 100; Frederick Watts, 200; Robert Watson, 100; Francis West, 100.

Rye township embraced its original area until January, 1793, when Juniata township was erected, with the top of the Mahanoy Mountain as the dividing line. The following-named

<sup>1</sup> For valuable information in reference to schools, thanks are tendered G. W. Smiley and W. A. Smiley, of Shermansdale, and D. Mickey, of New Bloomfield.





persons were carrying on industries in the township in 1802:

Henry Branyan, grist-mill; George Cless, saw-mill; Christian Ensminger, saw-mill; Paul Frazer, two saw-mills; Isaac Jones, grist-mill, saw-mill and still; Joseph Kirkpatrick, saw-mill; Michael Lewis, saw-mill; Jean McClay, grist and saw-mill; James Mehaflly, saw-mill; Samuel Rheam, grist-mill; Michael Smith, saw-mill; William Sanderson, saw-mill; Margaret Smiley, saw-mill; John Kinagy, saw-mill.

The following was taken from the assessment roll of Rye township in 1820, in which year Perry County was erected:

George Albright; William Aeles, 137; Henry Acker, 70; Alexander Branyan (weaver), 10; Henry Branyan, Sr., 189; Henry Branyan, Jr., 270, grist and saw-mill; Frederick Barnett, 312, grist-mill and distillery; John Boden, 75; William Bothwell, 500; John Brown, miller; Joshua and Ephraim Byers, 60; Cornelius Baskins, ferryman; Benjamin Byers, 60, and ferry; Rev. Joseph Brady, 242; James Blaine, 160; James Brand, 100; William Boyd, 400; McW. Barnett, merchant; Francis Bealor, 15, ferry; David Brubaker, grist and saw-mill; Abraham Bruner, 70; William Basler, 70; Jacob Basler, 50; Benjamin Basler, 50; Henry Bender, 25; George Billow, 170, tavern-keeper, distillery; John Baskins, fuller; Peter Billow, 50; Charles Boyard, 1050, and saw-mill; John Bowman, 958, and grist and saw-mill and distillery; Henry Beder, 25; Chusinger & Zuble, 300; Andrew Caruthers, 100; Widow Cain, 36; David Campbell, 505; George Clay, 93; John Clay, 93; John Chisholm, 70; Clark, Boden & Ramsey, 266, grist and saw-mill; Robert Clark, 665, ferry on Susquehanna and ferry on Sherman's Creek; Nicholas Clay, 50; Jacob Clay, 100; John Clark, 280; George Cless, 230; John Clisse, 5, saw-mill; James Campbell, 125; Joseph Cremer, 70; Joseph Dunbar, 290; Thomas Duncan, 2000; Charles Downey (heirs), 50; David Ensminger, 11; William Elliot, 14; Catherine English, 37; David English, 330; John Elliot, blacksmith; Benjamin Elliot, schoolmaster; John Elliot, 400; Christian Ensminger, 580, saw-mill; John Eliberger, 59; Joseph Eslinger, 30; Daniel Faulk, 100; Philip Faulk, 225; David Fair, 91; Paul Frazer, 119; John Fritz, 450; Thomas Fritz, 11; Fulton & Clark, 47; Israel Fritz, 110; Solomon Fincal, 50; Peter Faulk, 225; Samuel Fisher, 100; Andrew Fry, 25; John Fry, 300; Zach. Fertel, 85; George Fisher, 300; Peter Fisher, 90; Henry Fund (blacksmith), 121; John Fry, 150; Mathias Grove, 40; William Gardner, 300, saw-mill; Simon Gratz, 213; Samuel Galbreath, 438; William Galbreath, 200; George Gresha, 100; Henry Gordon, 204; Peter Gamber (blacksmith), 13; Valentine Gamber, 79; Edward Gadd, 100; William Glover, 100; George Glover, 25; Jesse Glover, 100; Henry Gawn, 155; John Gleminger,

Esq., 400; Alexander Gailey, 275; Andrew Gailey, 325; Daniel Gallatin, inn-keeper; William Henderson, 100; William Hayes, 30; Robert Hamilton's heirs, 100; John Harper, 28; Dr. John Henderson, 300; William Hipple, 100, distillery; David Heart, distillery; James Hill, 400, saw-mill; John Holland; Rudy Hunsicker's heirs, 200; James Hamilton's heirs, 100; George James (blacksmith), 211; Cadwallader James, 156, grist and saw-mill; David James, 150; Mathew Irwin, 100; William James, 20; Benjamin Jacobs' heirs, 100; William Irwin, merchant in Petersburg; Thomas James, 75; Richard Jacobs, 1400; James Kirkpatrick, 160; Isaac J. Kirkpatrick, 150; Moses Kirkpatrick, Sr., 329, saw-mill; Joseph Kirkpatrick, 100; Alexander Kirkpatrick, 150, saw-mill; Isaac Kirkpatrick, Sr., 176, saw-mill; Moses Kirkpatrick, Jr., 231; Thomas Kirkpatrick, 285; Henry Kiel, 150; Jacob Keighland (weaver), 110; Philip Kiel, 127; Jacob Kiel, 127; Anthony Kimmel, 103, grist and saw-mill; William Kinkade, 20; Nicholas Kintzer, 300; Henry Keller, 60; George Logne, Esq., 80; Elizabeth Logne, 200; Jacob Leiphart, 150, distillery; Anthony Lang, 50; Henry Lemon, inn-keeper; Robert Leckey, 25; Alexander Lecky, 50; John Lecky, Sr., 100; John Light, 287; James Long, 40; Joseph Longnecker, 400; Christian Leonard, 90; John Murphy, Sr., 150; William Murphy, Sr., 250; Frederick McCaskey, 150; Patrick McNaughton, Esq., 220; Sarah McKay, 78; John McKim, 210; Widow McBride, 230; Paul Musser, 420, saw-mill; William Missinger, 200; David Myers, 222, saw-mill; George McGlaughlin, 6; Patrick McLoughlin heirs, 100; James McGullin's heirs, 300; Mathew Miller, 330; Thomas Milliken, 15; David Miller, 100; Melchior Miller, 220; Thomas Mehaflly, 100; William Moory, Jr., 33, saw-mill; Andrew McCaskey, 10; John McClintock, 100, saw-mill; Daniel McAllister 180; William McClintock, 25; William Moory, Sr., 350; James Moor, 100; Jacob Miller's heirs, 50; Jeremiah Miller, 90, tan-yard; Michael McClear, 194; Rachel McCoy, 122; James Martin, 39; William Moor, 600; Mill's heirs, 116; Charles Nowlan, 21; John Nowlan, 100; John Nokes, 150; Levi Owen, Esq., 170; Grillith Owen, 108; Benjamin Owen, 305, and saw-mill (in loop on Sherman's Creek); John Owen, 120; James Ogle, 177; William Ogle, 178; John Ogle, 118; David Ogle, 105; Alexander Patterson, 100; Andrew Porter's heirs, 331; William Power and Watt's heirs, 818; Lewis Painter's heirs, 250; Daniel Pratt, 40; Thomas Redding, 100; Conrad Rhodes, 161; Philip Rhodes, 75; John Redding, 200; Sarah and Jean Robinson, 100; Thomas Rogers, 500; Alexander Roger, Esq., 50; Abel Reiss, 117; John Rothton heirs, 180; John Rothton, 100; Martin Reminger, 200; William Ramsey, Esq., 1696; Michael Smith, 700, and saw-mill; Andrew Shortess, 158; William Smith, 170; John Smiley, Sr., 310; Bernard Slough, 450; Thomas Such, 20; Jacob Stauffer, 200, grist and saw-mill; Jacob Sauer, 100,



Jacob Souder, 150; George Smiley's heirs, 600, and saw-mill; Alexander Shortess, 237, and saw-mill; Mathias Sowder, 22; Henry Sowder, 100; Rev. John Snider, 275; William Anderson Smith, 300; Jacob Sweigert, 200; Jacob Smith, 230; Frederick Specht, 315; John Stewart, 121; Jacob Sidel, 400, grist and saw-mill; George Shade, 21; David Shade, 16; Conrad Sloop, 125; Isaac Swartz, 60; Adam Swartz, 172, saw-mill; Read Shafer, 140; Joseph Spring, 36, distillery and ferry; Andrew Smith, 159; Peter Tise, 250; Mathew Taylor, 900; John Tummer, 106; Nathan Vanfussin (merchant), 89; Robert Wooster, 108; John White, Sr., 200; Robert Wallace, 200, saw-mill; John White, Jr., 100, saw-mill; Philip Wax, 217; John Wolf, 43; John Wallace, 13; Henry Wax, 150; Charles Wingerd, 302; William White, 128; John Woodward, Sr., 300, distillery; John Woodward, Jr., 361; Frederick Watts, 70; William Wattson, 100; James Willis, 170; David Watts, Esq., 1700; John Welsh, 15; James Watts, 130; James White, 280, fulling-mill; Robert Wallace, 100; James Wallace, 140; Whitehill's heirs, 185; William Walker, 400; James White, 190; John Winn, 61; Widow Wisor, 117; Felix Young, 135; Daniel Yohe, 50; Conrad Yohe, 183.

At the time of this assessment the township embraced within its limits the townships of Wheatfield, Penn, its present territory and parts of Carroll, Centre and Miller, all of which were formed from it. The township as at present constituted lies in the southeast corner of the county. Its topography will be found in Claypole's "Geological History of Perry County" and in the first chapter of this history.

**EARLY SETTLERS.**—The first to locate land in the present limits of Rye township of whom anything is known was Colonel Samuel Hunter, of Dauphin County. His first warrant was dated September 8, 1755, for land now occupied by Marysville and above and below; two other warrants of September, 1767, and two orders of survey of 1766 covered a large tract of eight hundred acres, extending two miles on the river and over three miles up the Fishing Creek Valley. A fuller account will be found in the borough of Marysville.

Adjoining Hunter's tract on the south and on the river was William Swanzey, who was granted three hundred and twenty-two acres, with a river front of thirty rods, and extending up the valley. Still below on the river and reaching to the county line, was a tract of three hundred

and twelve acres, warranted to Hartley Wormley, June 23, 1792. Adjoining the Hunter tract, above, lies a tract of three hundred and twenty-two acres, with its north part lying on the river. This was warranted to John W. Kittera, September 2, 1792, and surveyed in June, 1794. Alexander Berryhill warranted a tract fronting on the river. Above the Hunter tract, and bounded south and west by the Kittera tract, Duncan Stewart warranted one hundred and forty-two acres of land above Kittera, and reaching to the township line. Back of these were Barefoot Bronson, ninety one acres, warranted March 4, 1781; Henry Robison, two hundred and forty acres; and James Starr, three hundred and fifty-nine acres. South of the last was William Swanson, three hundred and twenty-two acres; William Davis, three hundred and twenty-seven acres; and George McLaughlin, four hundred and forty-two acres. Above the Hunter tract on Fishing Creek were the lands of John Bowman, who, in 1798 had on the place a grist and saw-mill and a carding-machine. Still above, up the valley of the Fishing Creek, were John Wiley and John Bolton three hundred and seven acres, warranted in 1792; Alex. Johnson, four hundred acres; Humphrey Williams, three hundred and eleven acres; James McFarlane, three hundred and twenty-nine acres, warrant dated September, 1792; Thomas Buchanan, three hundred and twenty-nine acres, warranted October 6, 1793; William McFarlane, three hundred and twenty-two acres, warranted in 1793; David Ralston, three hundred and twenty-three acres, warranted in 1792 (on this tract Keystone post-office is located); John Clous or Cless, two hundred and eighty-one acres, warranted January 22, 1789 (now owned in part by H. Koehner); Robert Wallace, three hundred and thirty-seven acres; Robert Whitehill, one hundred and five acres, warrant dated in 1795. This tract extends to the Carroll township line, on which Grier's Point is situated.

Nicholas Wolfe, the father-in-law of John Bowman, was associated with Bowman in the building of the mills in 1798. The grist and saw-mills were still in operation by Bowman in 1830, and a distillery was also at the place. It was four miles up the valley from the mouth





of Fishing Creek. The mill property is now owned by Alex. Hartman.

On the 7th of August, 1765, Thomas Burney warranted three hundred acres, including an improvement, Adam Carron, Andrew Branson, James Galler and Daniel Nuthery.

Robert Allen, August 28, 1795, warranted fifty acres, including improvement, adjoining Thomas White, Godfrey Sidle and Robert Whitehill.

On September 3, 1792, a tract of three hundred and twenty-nine acres of land was warranted to James McFarlane, which December 13th, the same year, he sold to Daniel McClintock and John Nicholson, by whom it was patented under the name of "Partnership." Nicholson released to McClintock, February 28, 1793, who held it until February 10, 1810, when he sold to Charles Bovard, of Carlisle, who moved to this place.

He took out a warrant, May 9, 1815, for two hundred and fifty acres, and, June 2d the same year, his daughter Nancy took up four hundred acres in two tracts of one hundred and fifty and two hundred and fifty acres. Upon this land Bovard built a tavern, which he kept until after 1834; it was on the old road from Carlisle to Sunbury. He had four daughters—Nancy (who married — Willis), Rachel, Rebecca and Marguerite. The latter married Robert Clark, and, after his death, became the wife of Zachariah Rice. John Greer and Socrates Green each married a daughter of Charles Bovard. Mr. Bovard was for many years a justice of the peace. The property owned by him is now in part owned by Emmannell Keller. The town of Keystone is also on part of it.

Christian Enslinger in 1797 was in possession of about six hundred acres of land lying between Fishing Creek and Pine Hill. About that time he built a saw-mill, which was continued long after 1820. He died before 1840. His sons and daughters were as follows: John (who settled in Lebanon County), David, Susanna (Mrs. George Billow), Daniel, Mary (Mrs. Henry Gamber) Jacob, Hannah (Mrs. John Reed), Rosanna (Mrs. William Albright), Joseph and William. Jacob and William are living near the old homestead, far advanced in years.

Solomon Finicle was a settler in the valley about 1800, and his sons—John, Simon and others—purchased lands from Jacob Sidles, Christian Enslinger and others. The family is still in the valley.

The Foulks settled in the valley in 1790, and, in 1820, David Foulk owned one hundred acres and Philip two hundred and twenty-five acres. The family are still residents.

Jacob Sidle was an early settler in Fishing Creek, and in 1820 was the owner of four hundred and eighty acres of land and a grist and saw-mill; he was living in the upper end of the valley, in Rye township. Soon after 1820 he took down his grist-mill and moved it across Pine Hill to the site of the present Dugan Mill, where he lived many years. The family were quite numerous and appear in different parts of the county.

Near Cove Mountain, and adjoining land of Barefoot Branson and Henry Robinson, Martin Dubbs took out, December 21, 1793, a warrant for four hundred acres of land.

August 16, 1774, William Glover located, by warrant, one hundred and fifty acres in the valley, adjoining Charles Stewart.

Alexander Johnston also took up five acres in the valley, five miles from the mouth of Fishing Creek.

Of families who were residents in the valley within the memory of those living were those of William, Andrew and Thomas Glover, William Messenger, Peter Foulk, Conrad Stroop, John Finicle, Godfrey and Jacob Sidle, Daniel Yohe, Samuel Grier, Samuel Good, John Sheaffer, George Rhodes, David Cowen, Nathan Collins, John Bowman, Charles Bovard and Christian Enslinger.

The gap on the mountain was early known as Croghan's Gap, and later as Sterrett's Gap, by which name it is still known. John Armstrong took out, on order of survey No. 1288, a tract of ninety-three acres, which he sold to Nathan Andrews. It was returned to the surveyor's office June 21, 1788, in the name of Ralph Sterrett, who, with John and James Sterrett, warranted four hundred and eight acres of land along the crest of the mountain, extending over three miles east from the gap.



In 1821 a road was laid out from George Barnett's farm (New Bloomfield) to the top of the mountain at Sterrett's Gap, now in Carroll township.

The time the old Valley road down Fishing Creek was laid out is not known, as no record of it has been found and its existence is beyond the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. It was early made a post-route, and Peter, Samuel and John Harold were post-riders.

The new Valley road from Marysville to Hartman's mill was begun in 1868 and finished in 1870. The State road leading from the west end of Harrisburg bridge to Petersburg (now Duncannon) was laid out in 1829. The commissioners who located it were John Clendenin, A. Wills, Alexander Branyan, R. T. Jacobs and Robert Clark. Before the State road was constructed there was a very rugged and stony by-way along the river. The main travel was over the mountain, at what is now known as Miller's Gap, two miles from the river. In addition to these roads there are several that leave the Valley road and cross the mountain. One leaves Hartman's mill and passes north over the Cove Mountain; another leaves Keystone north; both pass into Penn township; another leaves Grier's Point, extends northward through a small valley in the Pine Hill into Wheatfield. The roads from the Valley road that pass southward pass respectively through narrows in Little Mountain, and over Lamb's Gap, Miller's Gap, to Hempfield, Dean's Gap and Sterrett's Gap.

**MILLS.**—Hartman's mill was built on the site of the present mill, in 1798, by Nicholas Wolf and his son-in-law, John Bowman. They built, at the same time and place, a carding-mill and a saw-mill, which have long since disappeared. A son of John Bowman, also named John, resides at Camp Hill, Cumberland County, and is past ninety years of age. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1880, when owned by Neyhart & Son, who rebuilt it and it soon after passed to Alexander Hartman, who increased its capacity to fifty barrels of flour per day. The improved roller-process machinery is used.

Jacob Bishop built a saw-mill, about 1835, on the property now of J. Kell, about four miles from Marysville, which stood until 1878, when

it was taken down. The Keller saw-mill, west of Keystone, was built by Charles Boyard, but was destroyed by fire a few years ago. The Messinger chop and saw-mill was built by Captain William Messinger, about 1835, on the Messinger farm, east of Keystone. The Billow saw-mill, west of the Stony Ridge, was built about 1835 by Peter Billow, on the property now owned by Amos Billow.

The Coulter saw-mill, along Cove Mountain, north of Greiger's Point, was built by Mr. Coulter about forty years ago. A saw-mill was built on the property of George Kocher many years ago, but has long since been taken away.

#### KEYSTONE.

Keystone is on part of the old Charles Boyard farm. The Old Tavern was situated on the Emanuel Keller farm, and was the only tavern from Sterrett's Gap to the Susquehanna River. A school-house was in the vicinity before 1828, and was known as "Congrinity." This settlement now contains a few houses. The store and post-office are kept by Charles Barshinger, who erected the first brick house in the hamlet.

#### GRIER'S POINT.

Grier's Point is situated on Fishing Creek, and on the line between Rye and Carroll townships. It took its name from Samuel Grier, or Grieger, who settled there after 1820. The first frame house built at this place was erected many years ago by Daniel Ensminger. This hamlet at present contains a few houses, a store, kept by David P. Lightner, and a post-office, kept by Benjamin Leonard. The old White fulling-mills, now owned by the heirs of James Sykes, are about one and one-half miles above, on Fishing Creek, in Carroll township. Captain William Messinger had here the first store. He was followed by Samuel Grier, or Grieger, who also kept a tavern in the building.

**SCHOOLS.**—On the old Valley road, above George Kocher's, and near the residence of John Kell, a log school-house was built several years before 1800. It was covered with clapboards and lighted by an opening between two logs, through single panes of glass placed side by side.

At Daniel Cowen's, fourteen miles above





Marysville, on the old road, is the site of two school-houses—one built long before 1800, and the second built about 1805, a little east of the site of the first. This house was used as late as 1830. Among the teachers were Isaac Gray, Samuel Coble and Widow Barbara Miller, mother of ex-Governor Stephen Miller, of Minnesota. Near the residence of John Seerist, on the old Valley road, a school-house formerly stood.

One of the earliest schools of which any accurate information is obtained was built on land of Jacob Sidle, who, on the 2d of February, 1819, sold forty perches of land to Christian Ensminger, William Messinger, Peter Foulk, Conrad Sloop, Peter Gamber, George Albright, Conrad Yohe, Philip Hench, George Shade, Daniel Yohe, David Shade, Solomon Finicle, David Myers, James White, Peter Billow and Jacob Sidle for the purpose of erecting a school-house thereon. The deed recites that they were to pay "unto Jacob Sidle the sum of one dollar for their shears of said school, and the said subscribers is to pay an Equal Portion for building said house and to keep the said house in good Repair."

On the Bovard farm a school-house was erected before 1828, which was named "Congruity," and on the 28th of June, in that year, Charles Bovard sold to the trustees seventy feet square on the public road leading from Landisburg to the Susquehanna River, it being a part of land Bovard bought of George Frees (on which Congruity School-house is built), adjoining the southwest corner of John Reed's lands. A house was built at Keystone in 1846, and the present one in 1879. The township at present contains five schools,—Grieger's, Keystone, Zorquis, Glenvale and Kinert's.

CHURCHES.—Bethel Church, of the Evangelical Association, was built in 1846, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. The first meetings were held some years before the erection of the building. Among the original members were Martin Sonder, Mary Sonder, George Finicle, Sarah Finicle, B. F. Leonard, Elizabeth Leonard, George Kocher, Sr. The ministers who served this congregation also served the congregation of the same denomination at Marysville.

The membership for the year 1886 is sixty-five.

Salem Church, of the Evangelical Association, was built in 1856. The first meetings were held in connection with the Bethel Church by the same pastors. Among the first members were Israel Dick, Elizabeth Dick, Henry Foulk, Jacob Bitner, Sr., Frances Bitner, Immanuel Keller, Elizabeth Keller, Charles Barshinger, John Creamer, Sarah Creamer, David Benfer and Matilda Benfer. The Evangelical Association built a log house of worship at Sitterly's grave-yard, about 1838 or 1840, about one mile up the valley from Marysville, which was removed about 1867.

The Church of God was built at Hartman's Mills, or Glenvale, in 1882, at a cost of eighteen hundred dollars, and is the finest church structure in the valley. Meetings of this denomination were first held in a school and in private houses. The ministers of the Church of God at Marysville have served here as part of the charge. Among the old ministers of twenty to thirty years ago were David Maxwell, Henry Clay, Wm. McFadden and A. Swartz. Some of the original members were Jacob Fartenbaugh, Sr., and wife, and Alexander Hartman and wife.

The first church in this end of the township was situated near Griet's Point, now in Carroll township. It was a log structure, built in 1822. In 1818 Rev. Benjamin Keller, of Carlisle, Pa., a Lutheran minister, commenced to preach for the congregation and served it a number of years. A fuller account of this church will be found in Carroll township.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### MARYSVILLE<sup>1</sup>

THE land at the mouth of Fishing Creek was taken up by Samuel Hunter September 8, 1855, and embraced a large tract extending two miles along the river and three miles up the Fishing Creek Valley. He took up other lands adjoining.

<sup>1</sup> By Dr. G. W. Eppley.





ing, on two orders of survey, in 1766, and one on a warrant of September 22, 1767. At the mouth of the creek he erected a saw-mill near or on the site of Seidel's Forge. On the 6th of October, 1767, he sold the property, with the mill and other improvements, at the mouth of "West's Fishing Creek," to Elizabeth Stewart for twenty pounds. A portion of this land, after passing through several hands, came to R. T. Jacobs, who, on the 24th of January, 1821, patented a tract containing five hundred acres and allowance, extending one mile on the west bank of the Susquehanna, and west from the river about one mile and a half to its western boundary. This property passed from R. T. Jacobs into the hands of Robert Clark, and from him to the Hon. Frederick Watts, and from him to Jacob M. Haldeman, one undivided moiety, and to Jacob and Christopher C. K. Pratt, the other moiety. Jacob Haldeman sold his part, or moiety, to Thomas Morley. Jared Pratt and son sold their part, or moiety, to Hiram P. and Thomas W. Morley, and from these parties the property passed into the hands of the heirs of Jacob M. Haldeman, from whom it was purchased, on the 1st day of December, 1860, by Theo. and Margaretta D. Fenn. At this time Marysville contained but five buildings, viz.: The Kittatinny House, at the west end of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, then kept by Samuel Strasbaugh, the present proprietor of the St. Cloud Hotel; the house erected by Richard T. Jacobs, on the bank of the river at the saw-mill, now Seidel's Forge; the house owned and occupied by David Stahler, that owned and occupied by William W. Jackson, and that belonging to and occupied by John B. Reiff. The first house erected after December 1, 1860, was built by John Rhiver, known as the Railroad Hotel, now owned and occupied by George Falk as a hotel; the second was built by Simon G. Eppler, afterwards owned and kept as a hotel by John Rhiver, now occupied by I. B. Traver as a store-room; the third store-room built by W. B. Millett (where the St. Cloud Hotel now stands). In the spring of 1861 lots were laid out by Theo. Fenn and sold, and the erection of houses began. In the year 1862 about one hundred and fifty acres

were sold by Theo. Fenn and wife to Hon. John B. Seidel and Henry Seidel, including the house built by Richard T. Jacobs, etc., with the saw-mill and water-power, where the "Perry Forge," built in 1862, now stands. At that time the Northern Central Railway had a watering-station here called the Y, since changed.

In 1865 it was deemed advisable to have the town incorporated into a borough, which was done by an act of the Legislature bearing date 1866. The first election under the charter was held April, 1866, at which time John B. Reiff was chosen chief burgess. Mr. Reiff was the proprietor of the property known as the "Reiff Farm," on which a considerable part of the present town has been built.

After the organization of the borough the erection of churches, school-houses, and the improvement of the streets began. The town has now five churches, six well-graded schools, with an eight months' term. There are also a large round-house, two passengers and two freight stations, with telegraph-offices, etc. In 1860 the town contained about fifty persons, now about fourteen hundred.

We will now give a brief history of the oldest citizens and buildings of the place of seventy years ago. At the west end of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, where the Pennsylvania Railroad is connected with the Northern Central Railway, was a two-story house owned by the Henrys, which was for a number of years occupied by a band of horse-thieves. Near by stood a large stone still-house and a two-story log house, also owned by the Henrys, but was taken away when the Pennsylvania Railroad was built. Another, just north on the State road, was built and owned by the Mussers. There was a stone still-house and saw-mill where "Perry Forge" now stands; further north was a one-and-a-half-story house owned by a Mr. Barry, a little west of which (where Mr. A. W. Ensminger's house now stands) was a house built by Jonas Goodman, northeast of which yet stands Lyman Jackson's two-and-a-half-story log house. This house was built by his brother, William Jackson, and was kept as a public-house for many years; it was known as the half-way house between



Harrisburg and Duncannon. It was built seventy years ago, is still standing in good condition, and had its second shingle roof six years ago. Northeast of it was a house owned by John Norton. Where the Marysville Station now stands was a two-and-a-half-story house, occupied by John Leadam and owned by the Hatfield heirs.

Neyhart & Heisley built a steam chopping-mill in Marysville in 1882, which is in running order.

**THE CHURCH OF GOD.**—The first meetings of this denomination in Marysville were held in 1850. Occasional services were conducted until 1866, when an organization was effected. In 1869 the congregation erected a fine frame house, forty by fifty feet, at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. David H. Stahler, Mary A. Stahler, James S. Miller, Sarah J. Miller, Mary A. Stahler, A. M. Brady, M. A. Brady, Joseph Gensinger, Susan Gensinger, David Cowen and Elizabeth Cowen were among the original members of the congregation.

The following-named ministers served the congregation: A. Snyder, T. Still, S. V. Sterner, C. L. Amy, J. C. Owens, G. W. Getz, S. S. Richmond, G. W. Coulter, J. A. McDannel, C. Koler.

**THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.**—Marysville was first recognized as a preaching place by the United Brethren in Christ March 18, 1866. Rev. J. P. Bishop was the pastor, with Rev. J. N. Quigley assistant. In 1867, Rev. N. Altman was pastor, with the same assistant. Revs. G. A. Colestock and J. Neidig were succeeded by Rev. W. Owen. Rev. G. W. Lightner took charge of the work in 1870 and organized a class, composed of D. Brightbill and wife, Joseph Hayes and wife, J. A. Stiles and wife, N. Knapp and wife, Mary Tnekey, Mary C. Hornberger, Mary Nye, Nancy J. Robinson, Catharine Shaffer and Elizabeth Caum.

J. S. Bradford and H. Brown were the next pastors. G. W. Lightner served a second term of three years, during which time the church was built, the services being held up to this time in the school-house and the Union Church. The trustees were Joseph Hays, D. Brightbill, G. W.

Lightner, B. Longnecker and J. F. Shumberger. The house is a frame, forty by thirty-two feet, and cost about twenty-two hundred dollars. It was dedicated by Rev. W. S. H. Keys, D.D., May 15, 1875.

The following-named pastors have served since: J. R. Hutchison, R. H. Whitlock, D. D. Lowrey, J. C. Crider and J. P. Anthony.

In 1882 the church was struck by lightning and considerably damaged, but was neatly repaired and is in good condition. The present membership is about twenty, with a Sabbath-school of about forty members.

**EMANUEL CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.**—In 1866 funds were collected and a lot presented to the association by Theodore and Margaretta D. Fenn. The corner-stone of the building was laid June 24, 1866, and it was dedicated December 23, 1866. The building committee were Rev. John Cramer, Levi Dice and Leonard Swartz. Among the names of the first members of the congregation the following appear on the church record: Levi Dice, Sr., Jacob Scantling, E. C. Gault, Louisa Gault, Elizabeth Hondeshine, George Kocher, Chauncey S. Wise, Ella Wise and W. S. Gault. The ministers and assistants stationed here and who also served Salem and Bethel churches in Rye township, were Reeser and Harris, Farnsworth and Irwin, J. Young and McGaw, S. T. Penington and J. Y. Reed, S. T. Bucknell and Detweiler, Aurand and Morris, Skat and Davis, Miller, W. H. Stover, S. I. Shortess, George W. Zehner, George Joseph, R. W. Runyan, I. C. Yeakel. The membership in 1886 is fifty-three.

**TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH.**—This congregation was organized in 1868. The church building was erected during the summer of 1870 at a cost of forty-five hundred dollars. It is a fine frame structure of the Gothic style of architecture, with a cupola and a spire. The ministers who served this congregation have been Revs. W. C. Rodrock, Henry Wissler, U. H. Heilman and H. C. Lewis. The congregation has forty members in 1886. Among the first members were O. T. Everhart, M.D., John S. Funk, M. Beaver and Clarence Beaver.

**THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH** was





organized with fifteen members in the year 1872 by the Rev. — Graham, who was its pastor until the spring of 1873, when Rev. E. A. O. Seaver took charge. During 1873 the congregation built a church at a cost of twenty-four hundred dollars. The building is thirty-five by fifty feet. The ministers who succeeded Mr. Seaver have been Revs. J. J. Shannon, A. Swartz, J. P. Benford, H. N. Minnich and Rev. Swiger. Amongst the original members were W. R. Peacock, L. Swartz, G. W. Dick, F. G. Weaver, J. S. Weaver and J. C. Culp.

**THE LUTHERAN CHURCH**—The Lutherans of this place were first served by Rev. J. Harpster, during the year 1870. They were next served by Rev. J. J. Kerr, who commenced to preach for them during 1875, and continued here until the latter part of 1878. Rev. G. W. Crist followed and remained until the summer of 1881. Rev. Crist regularly organized the congregation, which was without a pastor until April, 1885, when Rev. H. F. Long accepted a call, and is now the pastor. The congregation numbers twenty-five members. It belongs to the Synod of Central Pennsylvania and also to the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Among the first members were W. M. Schools and wife, Andrew Swarts and wife, Alfred Corl and wife, Geo. W. Kissinger and wife and Mrs. John F. Gushard.

**PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—The first school building in Marysville was erected by Wm. Agency in 1853. G. W. Richards was one of the most successful teachers who taught within its walls. The school-house on the river-bank was built in 1868, at a cost of four hundred dollars. A school-house was built in 1868 above the railroad at a cost of twenty-five hundred dollars. One was built in 1871 below the railroad at a cost of twenty-three hundred dollars. In 1886 one is building at a cost of six thousand dollars.

Some of the leading teachers of the town were George Swartz, ex-county superintendent Cumberland County; John S. Campbell, E. U. Anniller, now county superintendent of common schools of Perry; and G. W. Rine. Miss

Harriet Singer was the first school-teacher who taught in the town.

**SOCIETIES.**—Perry Lodge, No. 458, F. and A. M., was instituted December 27, 1869, with the following-named charter members: J. S. Funk, W. M.; O. T. Everhart, M.D., S. W.; F. Flickinger, J. W.; H. H. Seidel, Treasurer; A. J. Stahler, Secretary; T. W. Morley, S. D.; J. S. Weaver, J. D.; H. P. Morley, S. M. C.; W. P. Price, J. M. C.; J. A. Nesbit, Tiler; W. B. Coulter, Pur.; D. Fulton, S. D. Potter.

Post No. 188, G. A. R., was organized December 30, 1885, with the following officers: Alfred Corl, C.; W. R. Peacock, Sr. V. C.; James M. Haney, Jr. V. C.; B. F. McNear, Adj. ; G. W. Eppley, M.D., Surgeon; James D. Miller, Chaplain; E. C. Gault, Quartermaster; W. L. Taylor, O. D.; G. Kocher, O. G.; J. Culp, Sergeant-Major; Wm. Gettys, Quartermaster-Sergeant; E. C. Ney, Outer Guard; F. Lentz, Inner Guard.

Buchler Lodge, No. 269, K. of P., was organized November 3, 1870, with the following officers: V. P., William P. Price; W. C., W. A. Sheaffer; V. C., Ebert Stotter; G., H. C. Colder; R. S., Joseph McCanna; F. S., L. F. Mickey; Joseph Sadler, B.; C. H. Burus, I. G.; J. W. Beers, O. G.

William Penn Council, No. 110, O. U. A. M., was instituted May 29, 1867, with the following officers: Jesse Wagner, C.; George Kocher, V. C.; C. M. Dickinson, R. Sec.; Joseph Sadler, Asst. R. Sec.; Dr. Heinsling, F. Sec.; W. B. Millett, Treas.

Washington Camp, No. 218, P. O. S. of A., was instituted December 24, 1880, with the following officers: G. W. Eppley, M.D., Pres.; G. E. Strasbaugh, V. P.; Howard Turner, M. F. and C.; J. H. Hondeshell, R. S.; F. H. Hays, F. S.; S. G. Geib, Treas.; M. J. Clendenin, I. G.; L. N. Klingler, O. G.; G. S. Flickinger, J. W. Kocher and G. W. Eppley, M.D., Trustees.

I. O. of O. F., No. 290, was instituted November 19, 1866, with the following officers: N. G., W. W. Jackson; V. G., John S. Weaver; E. J. Mills, Sec.; Joseph A. Brenner, Treas.

**SHAD-FISHING.**—Shad were at one time



caught in very large numbers along the Susquehanna River, and three or four well-paying fisheries were within the present borough limits of Marysville. The Haldeman fishery, near the mouth of the Fishing Creek, as late as 1835, was leased by Joseph Musser for one hundred dollars per season and one barrel of packed or salted shad. As many as seven hundred to one thousand shad were caught at a haul. The Landsdorf fishery was below the Haldeman

The saw-mill, taken down when the forge was built, was rebuilt in 1856 by Thomas Morley. It was erected by Hon. J. B. and Henry Seidel and was operated by them for a number of years, after which Seidel & Sons were the owners and operators. The firm is now Seidel Brothers. In 1879 a twenty-five horse-power engine was placed in the forge to furnish the blast for the run-out and forge-fires; the hammer is driven by water-power.



*W. W. Jackson*

fishery, and was used by Esquire Longenecker as late as 1825, and shad caught in paying quantities. The Hatfield fishery was north of the Haldeman fishery, below where the Northern Central Railroad bridge pier now stand. It was operated by Brannan & Creek in 1875.

PERRY FORGE was built in 1862, near the mouth of Fishing Creek, on the site of a saw-mill erected by Samuel Hunter in 1766.

#### WILLIAM W. JACKSON.

WILLIAM W. JACKSON is of Scotch-Irish parentage and the son of Lyman Jackson, who removed from Chemung County, N. Y., to Marysville, in Perry County. He first engaged in teaching and afterward in boating on the Susquehanna River, as also in the building of keel-bottom boats. He married Mary, daughter of Jas. White, of Perry County, and had children—Melinda (deceased), Jubial (deceased), William



W., Mary Ann (Mrs. David H. Stahler) and Margaret Jane (Mrs. Henry Musser).

Mr. Jackson's death resulted from an accident in 1831, while managing his boat.

Mrs. Jackson married, a second time, John A. Humes, of Cumberland County, and had children—Sarah A. (Mrs. P. J. Nevin), Lyman A., married to Annie Butt.

William W., the subject of this biography, was born at Marysville, in Perry County, on the 11th of October, 1827, and devoted his youth to study at a select school and later at the public school of the place. At the age of fourteen he entered his step-father's shop for the purpose of learning the trade of a blacksmith. This he followed for two years, and in 1843 removed to Dauphin County, Pa., where he was for three years employed by Charles Heister as a farm-hand. He returned to Perry County and entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad and assisted in grading the road-bed of that corporation. From 1848 until 1850 he engaged in boating on the Pennsylvania Canal. Mr. Jackson was, on the 22d of October, 1850, married to Catherine M., daughter of Levi Adams, of Dauphin County, Pa. Their children are Levi Allen, deceased; Mary Elizabeth, wife of George Tuckey; Emma Alice, married to R. Q. King; Sarah Catherine, wife of J. W. Flickinger. Mr. Jackson, on his marriage, was employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad for five years as a hand, and during the five succeeding years acted as assistant foreman. He then entered the service of the Northern Central Railroad as foreman, and has performed his duties faithfully for a period of twenty-seven years, during which time he has never received a reprimand. He is a member of Marysville Lodge, No. 590, Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, was its first Master, and first representative to the Grand Lodge of the State. A Democrat in politics, he has served in the Borough Council, and for thirteen years as a member of the board of school directors. He worships with the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marysville, his wife and daughters being members of that church.

## CHAPTER XV.

### PENN TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

THIS township lies along the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers, and has nearly the form of a triangle, with its base on the Cove Mountain, which extends east and west. A spur of this mountain extends in a northeasterly direction at an angle to the river, a short distance above the Cove Forge, forming a valley known as "The Cove." Clappole says of this,—

"The district enclosed by the mountain is drained by a small stream rising at the Horse-Shoe Bend and receiving the waters of both slopes. This district is peculiarly isolated from the rest of the country by its physical conformation. Surrounded on two sides by the mountain, and on the third by the river, access to it is very difficult. Two roads zigzag across the range to the south, from Rye township, and one enters from the north, through the gap of the Susquehanna, and passes out by the same outlet. The Pennsylvania Railway has taken advantage of the same natural pathway to enter and leave the valley. These excepted, there is no practicable road from the outside world into this secluded district, which is, as it were, a little world by itself."

Sherman's Creek passes from Wheatfield township, along the foot of Cove Mountain, and joins the Susquehanna near Duncannon. The Little Juniata Creek, coming from the north, through Centre and Wheatfield townships, joins the Susquehanna a short distance above the mouth of Sherman's Creek.

The territory now Penn township belonged to Rye from 1766 to 1826, when it was embraced in Wheatfield township, and so remained until 1840, when, upon petition to the courts, and after necessary action, it was erected as Penn township, with its present limits.

A careful examination of the assessment lists of Rye and Wheatfield townships will show the names of the early settlers residing here, and who will probably be recognized by the older citizens.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—The first mention of any white man to settle within the limits of what is now Penn township is found in the Colonial Records, third volume, page 544. This,

<sup>1</sup> By J. L. McCaskey.





however, was but temporary. The settlement was made by John Harris, father of the founder of Harrisburg, in 1732-33, and is believed to be at or near the aqueduct. It is mentioned also by Watson, in his "Annals," and by Rupp, as at the White Rock, on the river-side, above the old fording, afterwards Clark's Ferry.

The following is the account: At a council held at Philadelphia, June 19, 1733, Shickalamy<sup>1</sup>, a chief, asked whether the proprietors had heard of a letter which he and Sassaman sent to John Harris, asking him to desist from making a plantation at the mouth of Choniata, where he had built a house and cleared fields.

They were told that Harris had only built that house for carrying on his trade; that his plantation on which he has houses, barns, etc., at Paxtang, is his place of dwelling, and it is not to be supposed he will remove from thence; that he has no warrant or order for making a settlement on Choniata.

Shickalamy said that though Harris may have built a house for the convenience of the trade, yet he ought not to clear fields. To this it was answered that Harris has probably cleared as much land only as would be sufficient to raise corn for his horses. Shickalamy said he had no ill will to John Harris; it was not his custom to bear ill will; but he is afraid the warriors of the Six Nations, when they pass that way, may take it ill to see a settlement on lands which they had always desired to be kept free from any person settling on. He was told in answer that care should be taken to give the necessary orders in it. The plantation was probably abandoned soon after by advice from the proprietors. He died in 1748, and is buried at Harrisburg, and no mention or claim has ever been made on lands there by the family.

There is no mention by Richard Peters, in his letter of June, 1750, of any trespassers or settlers on these lands at the mouth of the Juniata or on the islands, and they passed up through the county along the river.

Not far from 1753 there came up the Susquehanna parties who settled upon the island

now called Duncan's and upon both banks of the river. Of these were Marcus Hulings (Hulings), James Baskins, Cornelius Acheson, Francis Ellis and others. Marcus Hulings was probably the first, and as later he lived upon and located a large tract of land in what is now Watts township, a fuller account of him and his operations will be found in a sketch of that township. Of his land and settlement in what is now Penn township, the following is related. He says in a letter to William Peters, Esq., secretary to the proprietors, dated May ye 17, 1762:

"Sir: I have left orders for Mr. Matthias Holston, living in Upper Merion, of Philadelphia County, to take out two warrants for me, one for the point between the two rivers and one for the improvements I have in the place called the Onion bottom, on the south side of the Juniata, right opposite to the other where I lived six months before I moved to the other place. From your humble servant,

"MARCUS HULINGS."

It is evident from this letter that his first settlement in this section of country was at what he calls "Onion Bottom," now in Penn township. It is evident, from a description of the draft accompanying the letter, that these two warrants were as follows: The point on the island was the lower part of the island at the junction of the two rivers, which belongs now to Dauphin County. On the south side of the Juniata, below the mouth thereof, "is William Kerl's" house; opposite the point of Duncan's Island is "Jas. Baskins'" house, while Hulings' house is farther up, in what is named as "Onion Bottom." Still above this is a house marked "Cornelius Acheson, who has encroached upon Hulings' improvement in the Onion Bottom, settled there last Spring," which would be in the spring of 1761.

Mr. Hulings, after the settlers were driven from their places in 1755-56, went to Fort Pitt, from which place he wrote the letter here quoted. Soon after this he returned to the Juniata, built the Huling's ferry and other improvements, and died on his property, in Watts township, in September, 1788, and is buried in the old Dick's Gap Presbyterian grave-yard, now in Miller township. His wife died before

<sup>1</sup>A chief of the Iroquois Indians, on the Susquehanna, and father of the celebrated chief Logan.



the Revolution and is buried in the same yard with her husband.

It does not appear that Hulings succeeded in obtaining a warrant for the "Onion Bottom" tract, as his name does not appear in connected drafts at that place. He took out an order of survey for thirty acres August 28, 1768, lying on the north side of Sherman's Creek, above the Duncannon Iron-Works. Upon this tract was a mill-site, and, as Jas. Patton had trouble with his mill-dam not far from this place, he took precaution to obtain authority from the Legislature, under date of —, 1787, to erect a mill-dam on Sherman's Creek. It is not known whether a mill was erected, as he died in September of the next year.

P. F. Duncan, of the Duncannon Iron-Works, is a lineal descendant of Marcus Hulings.

James Baskins, who was a settler here before 1762, at which time he is mentioned by Hulings, took out a warrant for three hundred acres of land October 28, 1766, which included his improvements, and is the land on which the old settlement of Baskinsville is located, below the ferry tract.

He also owned land on the island, and established a ferry at the foot of Haldeman's Island, known as Baskins' Ferry for many years. Francis Ellis also had a ferry, which, probably, was from the island to the east side.

The following was obtained from Michael Steever, Esq., of Newport, many years ago:

"At one time, when trouble was expected with the Indians, the families of these settlers removed to Fort Hunter for security, when William Baskins, having a crop of grain, returned with part of his family to harvest it; while thus engaged they were startled by the yell of Indians who were near by. However, on discovery that they were neighbors, their alarms were quieted; but they were deceived, for the savages on their approach gave them distinctly to understand that their object was scalps. At this they fled in consternation towards the house, hotly pursued, and when there, Mr. Baskins, in the act of getting his gun, was shot dead and scalped. His wife, a daughter of about seven and a son three years old were abducted. Mrs. Baskins effected her escape from the Indians somewhere near Carlisle; the daughter was taken to the Miami country, west of the Ohio, then an unbroken wilderness, where she was detained for more than six years, when, in conformity to a treaty with the Indians, she was delivered up and returned.

"She was afterwards married to Mr. John Smith, whose son James, in 1846, resided in Newport, Perry County.

"The lad that was taken at the same time was carried to Canada, where he was raised by Sir William Johnston. Not knowing the name of the boy, he was baptized under the name of Thomas Murphy. He was afterwards discovered by Alexander Stephens, of Juniata township, and later visited his friends in Perry County. He was owner of a large estate near Malden, in Upper Canada."

A daughter of James Baskins married Alexander Stephens, who was a soldier under General Braddock, and settled near Baskins about 1766. An attachment sprang up between the young people, which was opposed by the father, but not successfully. The daughter was disinherited, and the property passed to the sons. Alex. Stephens settled a short distance up the river, and later moved to Georgia, and from him Alexander H. Stephens descended. A fuller account of this family will be found in Juniata township, as James Stephens returned from Georgia and settled in that township. The sons of James Baskins remained at the homestead, and they and their sons have been connected with the ferries in that vicinity until ferries were a thing of the past.

Baskinsville hamlet, clustered about the ferry landing, was on the old Baskins farm, but is now absorbed in the town of Duncannon. The old grave-yard on the bluff is known as the Baskinsville burial-place.

Samuel Goudy located a tract of land on the river August 19, 1766, containing two hundred and fifteen acres, which was granted on order of survey No. 901. James Goudy resided upon it. It was purchased by John Clark, to whom it was surveyed in right of Samuel Goudy.

At this place was a fording known by the Indians as Queenaskowakee. A ferry was established by John Clark, which was afterwards continued by his son (Robert Clark). It became widely known as Clark's Ferry. A tavern-house was built there, and kept by John Clark, his widow (Margaret), by their son (Robert), later by John Boden and last by Henry Lemon. The line of stages of the Juniata Stage Company began running through here in May, 1808, of which Robert Clark was one of the proprietors. The old stone tavern-house is still





standing, which, from 1808 to the time of the packet-boats, about 1830, was a place of daily resort for the people of the vicinity when the stages halted at the old hostelry.

Above the James Baskins tract on the river were the Barren Hills, containing about three hundred acres, which were taken up by William Baskins and others about 1766. They joined the Byers tract at the Aqueduct.

On the Little Juniata Creek, above the John Brown warrant, on which Duncannon now stands, was a tract of two hundred and sixty-three acres, which was taken on order of survey dated November 24, 1766, which extended on both sides of the creek. It was surveyed to Isaac Jones, whose son, Robert Jones, about 1800, erected a grist and saw-mill upon the creek. It passed to his son Cadwallader, who owned it in 1820, and soon after sold it to Frederick Albright, who sold it to Jacob Bruner. While in his possession a woolen-mill was erected, fulling and carding-machines were added and the manufacture of cloth was carried on to a considerable extent. The property later passed respectively to John and Benjamin Shade, Samuel Shull and, in 1869, came to the possession of Samuel Haas, the present owner. The grist-mill is still in use.

East of the Jones tract Andrew Berryhill took up three hundred and thirty-one acres on November 26, 1766, which was surveyed March 12, 1768, as "Sherman's Valley." It was conveyed by him, May 24, 1773, to Isaac Jones, who, March 14, 1776, sold it to John Shearman, by whom it was patented Nov. 24, 1781.

This tract is at the cross-roads, on the line between Penn and Wheatfield townships; it is about a mile above Duncannon, and is now owned by the Hollahans and Klines.

The name of Shearman does not appear in any warrant or record pertaining to lands in Sherman's Valley prior to this time. The creek and valley were known as Shearman's as early as 1750, and retained the name. A dim tradition is given that a trader by that name was drowned while crossing the stream, but no facts are found that warrant the statement. The origin of the name will probably remain in obscurity.

Adjoining the Berryhill and Shearman tract, Richard Coulter, Jr., was granted, on an order dated March 21, 1762, two hundred and seventeen acres. Near it William Clark took four hundred acres, and Henry Gordon two hundred and two acres.

James Dugan, in 1769, took up a tract of land adjoining the Robert Nicholson tract on Sherman's Creek, which was bought by the Rev. James Brady about 1803, when he was called to the pastorate of the Juniata Church.

Alexander Rutherford, on an order of survey dated April 27, 1787, located three hundred acres of land above the Isaac Jones tract, on the Little Juniata Creek.

On this tract Frederick Speck built an oil and fulling-mill about 1840, which he operated a few years, and, in 1846, it passed to Robert King, who changed it to a grist-mill. It passed to his son, William C. King, by whom it is still owned.

In the loop of Sherman's Creek Benjamin Abraham took up a tract of land on both sides of the creek, which contained two hundred and seven acres. It was taken up on an order dated October 20, 1766, and surveyed May 20, 1768. Fio Forge lies on the north side of the creek at this place.

Robert Nicholson took up six hundred and eighty-two acres of land, on order of survey No. 5559, on Sherman's Creek, about a mile above Duncannon, now owned by Jacob Mitzabaugh, November 15, 1769. David Hackett, the ancestor of the family in this county, settled upon it, and, it is supposed, died there. It was later occupied for many years by William and Alexander Patterson. Mr. Hackett had three sons—Robert, James and George. Robert was in the Revolutionary War and died unmarried. He and his father are both buried in the old graveyard, on the hill above Baskinsville. James emigrated to Crawford County, Pa., and George moved to the Red Rock (now Loysville), and settled on the farm owned by Peter Wolf, where he died August 1, 1800. He had four sons—Henry, Robert, James and William. Henry settled in Tuscarora Valley, where he lived and died; James and William moved to Ohio; Robert settled near Sandy Hill, where



he died, June 1, 1835, and was buried in the Old Centre grave-yard. He had nine sons, of which George S. Hackett, the second son, settled near Elliottsburg, and, in 1813, moved to New Bloomfield. James B. Hackett, now in the office of the Secretary of Internal affairs, at Harrisburg, is a son of George S. Hackett.

An account of Richard Kirkpatrick will be found in Spring township, and will be of interest to the Kirkpatricks and their branches. Joseph, Moses and Isaac were doubtless sons of Richard, although it is not certain. More appears in the settlement of 1782, referred to.

Joseph Kirkpatrick warranted a tract of one hundred acres of land August 17, 1790, which lay in what is now Penn township. It was assigned by him to his brother Moses, August 4, 1792, who settled upon it and, in the course of a few years, purchased other lands, and died about 1820, leaving six hundred acres of land and eight children—Isaac, Oliver, Thomas, Moses, William; and daughters: Mrs. Alexander Garrett, Mrs. John Harris and Mrs. Alexander Rodgers. In 1822 this land was divided between them.

Isaac, the oldest son (known in later years as Elder Isaac), warranted, May 23, 1814, three hundred acres of land adjoining land of his father, Moses, Alexander Berryhill and Isaac Jones, on which his son Moses and daughters now live. In 1820 the Kirkpatrick family were assessed as follows: Moses, Sr., three hundred and twenty-six acres and saw-mill; Isaac, Sr., four hundred and seventy-six acres (now in Carroll); Isaac, one hundred and thirty-two acres; Moses, Jr., two hundred and thirty-one; Thomas, two hundred and eighty-five; James, one hundred and sixty; Alexander, one hundred and fifty; and Joseph, one hundred.

In 1830 Isaac, Jr., was assessed on four hundred and ninety-nine acres and saw-mill; Thomas, one hundred and twenty-five; Alexander, sixty-four; the heirs of Moses, Sr., two hundred and fifty acres.

Elder Isaac Kirkpatrick died September 8, 1865, in his ninetieth year, having served as an elder sixty-one years.

An act of Assembly, dated February 6, 1773, recites that James Patton had erected on Sher-

man's Creek, near its mouth, a saw-mill dam. Complaint was made that this dam obstructed navigation, and the act passed required James Patton, and all other parties owning or erecting dams on Sherman's Creek, to make a space twenty feet in breadth near the middle of the dam, and two feet lower than the rest, and lay a platform of stone and timber at least six feet down the stream, to form the slope for the easy and safe passage of boats, rafts or canoes.

This tract is, probably, from its location, the tract of Marcus Hulings, and the same place for which he obtained authority to erect a dam in 1787, but which he did not erect, as his death occurred the next year. The site of an old dam is still to be seen on the property, now owned by John Young. Of other lands warranted in this section, were two tracts warranted in June, 1762, by Robert Jones and George Allen. On the south side of the creek, along Peter's Mountain, Michael Simpson laid a warrant, in 1794, for four hundred acres. Of others who laid warrants the same year, were Adam Harbison, four hundred acres; John Godfrey, four hundred and fourteen acres; John Kelso, four hundred and thirty-one acres; John Kennedy, one hundred and eight acres; Joseph Kelso, four hundred and seven acres, and Samuel Graham, forty-two acres. These lands extended to the Carroll township line.

At the west point of the Horse-Shoe Mountain, and at the head of the stream that comes down the Cove, Joseph Watkins, on June 18, 1774, took up three hundred and twenty-nine acres of land; below this tract Thomas White, James White, Elizabeth Branyan, Alexander Gailey and Israel Jacobs took up large tracts. The heirs of Alexander White now own the Thomas White tract.

Above where the Cove Mountain touches the Susquehanna River lies a tract of land known as the Morris Improvement, which was begun in 1790. The land was not warranted, however, until 1860, when Christian Van Flin made title. Adjoining this, David and William Ogle, in 1792, warranted about five hundred acres in separate tracts. John and Adam Fry and John Gresh took up lands also. David Stout was one of the first to take up lands along the river,





and on the 14th of March, 1755, warranted two hundred and twelve acres, which extended along the river a distance of a mile and a half. Above the Stout lands, on the river, George Allen had settled before 1762, and from his residence here the names Allen's Cove and Allen's Island were derived. He had no title to the place, and Thomas Barnett took out a warrant for three hundred and seventeen acres June 1, 1762. He resided there until 1787, when he took up the four hundred and seventeen acre tract, on a part of which New Bloomfield is located. He had two sons, Frederick and George. The Cove lands he conveyed to his son Frederick, who lived and died there, and left the property to his descendants. Thos. Barnett died at the residence of his son Geo. in 1814, to whom the New Bloomfield tract was conveyed. The island contained sixty-four acres, and was warranted October 13, 1760, and patented May 28, 1770. Its name was changed to Barnett's Island, and after the sale to Colonel Langhorne Wistar it was known as Wistar's Island.

THE COVE FORGE is located on the Thomas Barnett tract of land, and is situate about one and a half miles south of Duncannon, on the Susquehanna River. Several hundred acres of land were purchased about 1863 by Wm. McHvaine & Sons, of Philadelphia, who, on April 11, 1864, began the erection of a forge. On the 4th of September, 1865, it went into blast and put in operation six fires, with the blast run by water and a hammer of Sexton's run by steam.

The furnace is operated by charcoal, which is made by the company on their own lands. A dam was erected on the stream, which comes from the Upper Cove Mountains, at the time the forge was built, but it was found to be too small, and a large one, with an eighteen-foot breast, was erected, which backs the water for nearly a mile. The forge is still operated by the original firm.

Above the Barnett lands on the river took up two tracts of land, containing two hundred and fifty-three acres, in 1766—one on a warrant, the other on order of survey No. 2289. The Cove Forge property is on this tract. Above this is a tract which extends to the end of Peter's Mountain. A tract of two hundred and

ninety-one acres lying on the river at the end of the mountain was taken up in 1792 by Matthew Lack. Directly above was the William McQuaid tract, warranted in July, 1793, on which the Duncannon Nail-Works now stand.

THE DUNCANNON IRON-WORKS are located at the junction of the Susquehanna River and Juniata Creek, on a tract of land containing two hundred and twenty acres, warranted June 2, 1762, to George Allen, and surveyed to Robert Jones. This property, in 1827, came into the possession of Stephen A. Duncan and John D. Mahon, who erected thereon a forge, which was blown in in the spring of 1828. In February of that year the firm bought of Robert Clark ninety-four acres and the lower grist-mill, saw-mill and distillery. On the 17th of April following, they purchased one thousand two hundred and thirty-one acres of land, in three tracts, of Andrew Mateer. The firm advertised for men to work at the iron-works July 31, 1828. The forge and forge house were destroyed by fire July 9, 1829, and were at once rebuilt and in operation in December of the same year. About 1832 or 1833, John Johnston & Co., who owned and operated Chestnut Grove Forge, Adams County, leased the Duncannon Forge and operated it until the dissolution of the firm, in September, 1834. In the spring of 1835 the stock was sold at auction sale, and in the next spring (1836) the property of Duncan & Mahon, including from five to seven thousand acres of land, passed to Wm. Logan Fisher and Chas. W. Morgan. The forge was operated a short time, when it was torn down, and a rolling mill, sixty by one hundred feet, was built on its site, with a capacity of five thousand tons of bar-iron per annum. A nail-factory was built in 1839 and began in 1840. For several years prior Fisher & Morgan sent from the rolling-mill nail-iron on flatboats to Roswell Woodward, New Cumberland, where they were manufactured into nails. Upon the completion of the nail-factory at this place, the machines (twenty-five in number) were brought to this place, and twenty thousand kegs per annum were manufactured. March 14, 1846, a heavy freshet in Sherman's Creek washed away the dam and part of the rolling-mill. In 1853





the Anthracite Furnace was built, with fourteen-foot bosh and having a capacity of twenty tons per day. It was rebuilt in 1880 with a fifteen-foot bosh and having a capacity, as at present, of fifteen thousand tons per annum. On the 9th of January, 1860, the nail-factory was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt the same year and supplied with forty-six machines, which number has been increased from time to time, and at present sixty-four machines are in operation and one hundred and forty thousand kegs of nails are annually produced.

On the 9th of May, 1860, the dam was entirely swept away and was not again rebuilt. Steam had been used partially in the rolling-mill since 1853, and since the destruction of the dam the entire works have been operated by engines of three hundred and fifty horsepower.

Fisher, Morgan & Co., on the 1st of February, 1861, sold the property to the Duncannon Iron Company, including about eight hundred acres, which was incorporated, and which, under the management of John Wistar, is still conducted.

Montabello Furnace and three thousand four hundred and sixty-nine acres of land, at the time of sale of Fisher, Morgan & Co. to the present company, were retained by them until June, 1885, when it passed to John Wistar, trustee for the Duncannon Iron Company, the company, however, having the management. The stove mill was used until its destruction by fire, in the spring of 1875, when a new stove mill was erected at the mouth of Sherman's Creek, which is now in use.

The company have, in all departments of their work, about four hundred and fifty employes.

The present stone office, thirty-five by fifty-four feet, with main room sixteen feet in height, was erected in 1866. It was first occupied January 14, 1867. A company store has been in connection with the business since a forge was put in operation in 1828.

In the session of 1828 an act was passed by the Legislature, authorizing Stephen Duncan and John D. Mahon to build a toll-bridge across Sherman's Creek, near its mouth. They

had erected the forge at or near the place the year before. It does not appear that a bridge was built by them, but, in 1832, the commissioners of Perry County made a contract with Milligan and McQuaid to erect a bridge at the place for the sum of three thousand two hundred dollars. The work was begun in that year and completed the next year. Eight hundred dollars was claimed by the contractors for extra work, which was granted. The bridge was two hundred and sixty feet in length, with a pier in the middle.

An act was passed in 1839, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Juniata River, which was building that year; and on the 21st of June an act was passed authorizing the company to construct a railroad from the Pennsylvania Canal, at Duncan's Island, to Sherman's Creek. The managers appointed were Cornelius Baskins, president; Amos A. Jones, Jacob Keiser, Thomas Duncan, Thomas K. Lindley, John B. Topley, John Charters and Jacob Clay, who were also the managers of the Juniata Bridge Company. The road was to begin at a point on the Pennsylvania Canal at Duncan's Island, not exceeding one-quarter of a mile from the east end of the bridge, to cross the same to the west bank of the Juniata River, to pass through or near Petersburg, to terminate at or near the mouth of Sherman's Creek, a distance of two miles. The railroad was built for the use of the Duncannon Iron-Works, to bring coal from the canal to the works. Horses were used to draw the cars. The bridge was washed away in 1845 and rebuilt. The road was used until the destruction of the bridge by a freshet, March 17, 1865. The Iron Company then erected a warehouse and wharf at the aqueduct, and from that time have shipped their coal from the aqueduct by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

**SCHOOLS.**—The first mention of a school-house in the limits of Penn township is in the law regulating election districts, which passed the Legislature in 1797, which declared that the Union school-house at Petersburg should be the voting-place for the district then formed. This house stood where the "lock-up" now stands. It was built of logs, chinked with



clay, and about twenty-five feet square. A broad fire-place was on one side, and the seats were without backs. It was used for school purposes until between 1810 and 1815; it was torn down by unknown parties.

In 1815 a frame building, now used as a dwelling-house by Mrs. George Stuart, was erected, and in its four large rooms more extended facilities were given for education. In 1871 the handsome brick structure on High Street, costing about ten thousand dollars, was completed, and in its four departments two hundred children are educated.

The Mitchener school-house is the second upon the site. The first was erected many years ago and before the school law was in operation.

A school-house was built many years ago near Young's Mill. School was taught in it by Joseph McIntire. Children attended from a circuit of four miles.

The old Methodist Church at Young's was purchased by the school directors in 1810, and used as a school-house for many years.

The present school system of Penn township is carried on in eleven schools,—Lower Duncannon High, Intermediate and Primary, Baskinsville High and Primary, Upper Cove, Middle Cove, Lower Cove, Mitchener, Mount Pleasant, Hickory Grove.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### DUNCANNON BOROUGH.

AT the junction of the shallow Susquehanna and its deep western tributary from the Allegheny Mountains, and where it cuts through its second water-gap above the Chesapeake, lies upon its bank a town of thirteen hundred inhabitants. The suburbs of the village exceed in population the incorporated part, and lie along the Juniata River, near its mouth, over by the little Juniata Creek and up the larger Sherman's Creek for a distance of perhaps sixty rods—the town north of the borough and along the Susquehanna being known as Upper Duncannon, formerly Baskinsville, from the old

settler, Mitchell Baskins; the part southeast of the borough along the Susquehanna as Lower Duncannon, which is the largest section of the town not incorporated; the more scattered part directly west of the town, along the deep narrow valley, as Stewartsville, after William J. Stewart, Sr., son of Richard Stewart, one of the first merchants of the place; and the part owned by the Iron Company, which lies south of Sherman's Creek, along the river, by the name of Boston. These, with the borough, aggregate a population of two thousand seven hundred and fifty souls.

The interest of this cluster of settlements in an early day was at Clark's Ferry, which was first a fording at the house of John Clark, and was where the first road crossed the river from Harrisburg to Huntingdon and Pittsburgh. It later became a ferry, and in 1808 became a part of a stage-route, of which Robert Clark, son of John, was one of the proprietors.

John Clark had built, years before, a stone tavern at the place, which was continued by Robert Clark. The route, upon the completion of the turnpike, in 1819–21, became the busy line of travel for the Conestoga wagons, loaded with merchandise for the western part of the State. It was not uncommon to see fifteen or twenty of these large wagons, drawn by six or eight horses each, in the old inn-yard and along the road nearby, waiting their turn for the ferry-boats. In addition to this line of stages, Clark established a mail-coach line from the ferry through Landisburg to Concord, and from there connecting with the northern route for Pittsburgh.

The ferry remained as the leading business place until 1838, when the Juniata Bridge Company erected the bridge across the river and the ferry gradually declined. The Baskins' Ferry above had disappeared some years before. Robert Clark was master of the ferry until his death. The tavern was later kept by Henry Anon and by John Boden, who was also a justice of the peace and taught school. He was elected prothonotary of the county in 1835, served his term and after a few years returned to Duncannon, where he died.

<sup>1</sup> By John L. McCaskey.





The tract of land on which the borough proper of Duncannon stands was warranted, June 3, 1762, by John Brown, and contained two hundred and sixty-seven acres. It was purchased, August 30, 1777, by Robert McHassy, who died a few years later, and passed to his administrator, Samuel Goudy. Marshall Stanly, assignee of John Brown, obtained judgment against Goudy, as administrator of McHassy, and the property was sold by the high sheriff of Cumberland County to Samuel Postlethwaite, who sold it, October 16, 1786, to Robert Armstrong, who September 11, 1792, sold a part of the tract to Christian Miller, who at once laid out a town into lots and named it Petersburg, and began the sale of the lots. Lot No. 2 was on the corner of Water Street and Cumberland Street, and ran back to Market, and is now owned by Frank Harper. It was first purchased, February 20, 1793, by James Beatty, and passed respectively to Robert Beatty, John Leedy, Abraham Bixler and Cornelius Baskins. The last sold it to Robert Stewart January 2, 1830. Lot No. 16 was bought of Christian Miller, December 20, 1792, by Alexander McLaughlin, who sold it, February 2, 1793, to Robert Chambers. It passed in 1801 to Robert Thompson, in 1810 to James Armstrong, and in 1823 to Robert Stewart, who carried on in the building upon it a general store for many years. It is now owned by Joseph Moyal, and is used as a dwelling.

The following persons were lot-owners in Petersburg in 1795 :

Robert Armstrong, Christian Miller, Dr. McNaughton, William Beatty, James Beatty, Levi Owen, Isaac Jones, James Mehaffy, James Brown, Peter Kipp, Samuel Harvies, Philip Swisher, George Glass, John Elliot, Robert Wallace, Thomas Eccles, Thomas Tweedy and Andrew Snider.

Christian Miller died before 1820, and in 1828 his widow, Mary, and sons and daughter—Henry, Samuel, Christian and Sarah Yeauch—were residents of New Berlin, Union County. In 1820 the widow of Robert Armstrong owned a house and two lots and a half; Daniel Baker, a shoemaker, house and two lots; Robert Clark, house and lot occupied by Myers, house and lot

occupied by — Wilson and five lots; David Carns, a lot; the heirs of Maximillian Haines, a house and lot; George Jones, a blacksmith; William Irwin, a merchant, and house and lot; James Kirkpatrick, house and lot; John Leedy, house and lot; Christian Miller's heirs, lots 18, 26, 29, 30, 32 and 33. Nathan Von Fossen, lots 10, 21-23; heirs of Patrick McNaughton, lots 8-20; Samuel McKinzie, blacksmith, house and lot. In addition to the above, there were, in 1828, Samuel Alexander, one lot; Robert Bonner, two lots; Alexander Bonner's heirs, two lots; William Hunter, one lot; John Ashbel, one lot; Lewis Gryan, hatter, one lot; David McCoy, one lot; Richard Stewart, merchant, two lots; Philip Swisher, two lots; John Steel, one lot; Nathan Von Fossen, tan-yard and three lots.

In this year, 1828, the Miller heirs assigned all the lots of Christian Miller to their mother, Mary, who, on August 26th, sold lot No. 26, owned at present by Mrs. John Cromleigh, to Richard Stewart.

An old resident says about 1830 there were only eight houses, rough and rude, from the cabins down by the rolling-mill, along Sherman's Creek, to the post-office at Clark's Ferry. Near where the bridge crosses the Little Juniata at end of Front Street, stands an old log-house, built about 1794 by Christian Miller. On the point (the junction of the Susquehanna and Little Juniata Creek), now owned by A. Morrison, and at the Stevenson house, was Jacob Young's dwelling, with an old board fence, which extended back to the creek. Next, on the Van Fossen heirs' property, on Market Square, was Nathan Van Fossen's dwelling, his barn standing immediately across the "street," and on the corner where now stands Colonel Dickinson's hotel was a small hostelry. On the now Joseph Michener row was an old log building owned by Adam Mell, the grandfather of Mrs. Michener. This ancient structure was not torn down until 1883. A few rods farther up, on the vacant lot on corner of Front and Ann, owned by John Hefley, was Polly Reed's dwelling, while opposite was Richard Stewart's store. Where T. B. Lewis' double house now stands was the dwelling of Margaret Harmon.



Mrs. Oliver Cummings, her daughter, now residing on High Street, yet remembers how a bear, attracted by the candies and sweets in her mother's shop-windows, tried to smash in the windows one night, when, yelling to their next neighbor, then John Boden (property now owned by Miss Lydia McDonald), he, with other neighbors, came to their relief. From this point to the house by the ferry, where John Couffer, then postmaster, officiated, there was but one dwelling.

The grist-mill now owned by George Morris was built about 1810, by John Chisholm, of Inverness, Scotland, for Ramsay, Clark & Boden. The first member of this firm was a Carlisle lawyer, and the last member the cashier of the Carlisle Bank, while Clark was the Robert Clark, of Clark's Ferry. John Chisholm milled in the structure for several years. About 1839 the mill passed into the hands of Amos Jones, and from him to Griffith Jones. Afterwards Stewart, Young & Rife became owners; afterwards Young & Stewart, and in November, 1885, George Morris purchased the property at sheriff's sale.

For an account of the tracts of land on which the other settlements of Duncannon are now located, and the rise and progress of the Duncannon Iron-Works, reference is made to the history of Penn township. For the physicians who located here, an account will be found in the medical chapter of the county.

The *Duncannon Record* was established in 1871, by A. J. Hauck, of Mechanicsburg, as a folio sheet, twenty-six by thirty inches, neutral in politics, and issued weekly. It passed through several hands, and is now owned by John L. McCaskey, who changed its politics to Republican, and enlarged it to an eight-page quarto, twenty-six by forty inch sheet.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Among the earliest Scotch-Irish settlers in the valley was the desire to establish the Calvinistic creed, and the Donegal Presbytery sent supply pastors, at intervals, to this section, at the request of the settlers, as early as the middle of the eighteenth century. On March 10, 1803, a regular call was extended to Rev. James Brady, of Carlisle, by the Presbyterians in this section, in connec-

tion with those of Middle Ridge and Sherman's Creek, to have regular services. They were held, in this section, above William Irwin's store, in a stone house, until the next year, when, on the plot of ground purchased of Cornelius Baskins, on the eminence at the mouth of the Juniata River, a log church twenty-five by thirty feet, was built and dedicated to religious worship, Miss Mary Kirkpatrick being the first child baptized within its walls.

Here the church flourished in the sparsely-settled district under the administration of their pastor, who labored in the mission work, while engaged in his regular duties as well as those of teaching young men in an academy on his farm, now owned by Jacob Miller. (A few Lombardy poplars are the only living monument of this spot.) His pastorate closed with his death, April 24, 1821, and his remains were laid where the shadows of his loved sanctuary fell in the afternoons of the early century, and are now marked by a marble slab.

About this time the pioneer Sunday-school of the county was organized under the auspices of Mrs. Campbell and her daughters, Miss Miller and Mrs. William Irwin. The books were brought in a canoe, poled all the way from Harrisburg by John Harris, father of Castleberry and Henderson Harris.

Rev. Cornelius Loughran served the congregation for a short time, when, November 1, 1826, Rev. John Niblock was called, and preached until his death, August 30, 1830. He was buried at Middle Ridge.

In January, 1831, Rev. Matthew Patterson came to labor, and remained till October 1844, when the churches were in the hands of supplies until Rev. Charles B. McClay was installed, in 1847.

During the pastorate of Rev. Patterson, who was also a pioneer in the temperance cause, the town had grown in importance, and the regular services were held in the new building on (now) High Street, which was erected in 1840-11, and dedicated in August, 1841. The Sunday school was held for a while in the old building, until the new school building was built in town, when it was held there until removed to the new church. Occasional service





was also held in the old church, until an April gale in 1856 laid the old structure in ruins. The burial-ground was also enlarged by purchase of an additional tract of land adjoining the old yard, for twenty dollars in gold.

Rev. McClay dissolved his pastorate in 1848. In 1849 Rev. Hezekiah Hanson was a supply until October, 1853, when he was duly installed as the regular pastor, and served until 1856, when Rev. William B. Craig was called, who, in addition to his labors, established a congregational library in the church. His pastoral charge was dissolved June 11, 1867, and his successor, Rev. William B. Thompson, was installed in September of the next year.

Under the influence of this mighty man of God the church grew abundantly and prospered as it never had before, and although he resigned in September of 1873, the prosperity continued under his successor, Rev. Geo. Robinson, who was installed May 1, 1874, and labored until May 13, 1877. After him came the Rev. W. W. Downey, whose pastorate closed October 3, 1880. Rev. James Gilland, his successor, remained as pastor until April 9, 1884. The church has been supplied by various pastors until in November of 1885, when a call was tendered to Rev. McClurdy and accepted.

Elders of the Duncannon Church were ordained as follows :

Isaac Kirkpatrick, 1804; John Woodburn, 1804; William Patterson, 1804; George McGinnes, 1804; William Irvin, 1826; John Hearnsh, 1826; Samuel Willis, 1826; Jacob Steele, 1826; James Wilson, 1826; Robert Gailey, 1826; John Mineer, 1845; Thomas White, 1845; John Shoemaker, 1853; John F. Keesbury, 1853; William J. Stewart, 1853; James Moore, 1853; David Steele, 1853; Moses Kirkpatrick, 1871; Alexander G. White, 1875; John Graham, 1875; George Jacobs, 1875; Thomas Milliken, S. L. Shull, John Hurps.

THE METHODIST CHURCH FROM 1809-86.—About a quarter of a mile back from the Susquehanna River, on the farm now owned by William Morrison, lived one of the pioneers in the settlement, and the first one in the vicinity who opened his house as well his heart for the preaching of the Word according to the Methodist faith. Here, in 1809, at Abraham Young's home, preachers were entertained and

the laity gathered from far and near to hear the cause of the comparatively new faith proclaimed, and which old building stands unoccupied back of a modern residence.

This (Young's) was one of the four appointments in the Juniata Circuit at that time; the other three were Liverpool, Alex. Shortess, near Shermansdale, and Pfontz Valley, and in 1809 were regularly supplied by Revs. Michael Borge and Allen Green; in 1810, John Thomas; 1811, John Gill Watt; 1812, Nathan Lodge; 1813-14, John Thomas; 1815, David Stevens; 1816, William Butler and Morris Hoes; 1817, John Everhart; 1818, James Moor; 1819, Robert Cadden; 1820, John Henry; 1821, Israel Cook; 1822, Thomas McGee, N. B. Mill and Jacob B. Shepherd; 1823, Thomas McGee and John Gier; 1824, Robert Minshall and John A. Gier; 1825, Jacob R. Shepherd and J. William Pool. In 1826, Jacob R. Shepherd and Jonathan Munroe were ministers and met with varied success.

At this time Christian Young owned the tract now the Charles Godcharles farm, and donated, on a high and beautiful site a few rods north of his uncle's house, a plot of ground for the purpose of a "burying-ground" and erecting a "meeting-house." The growing congregation took hold of the project, and under the administration of their pastors and their first official board of trustees,—*i. e.*, Christ. Young, John L. Morgan, John Young, Sr., and Henry Branyan,—the work was soon completed on the southeast corner of the lot, and in 1827 a twenty by twenty feet building faced the road with its one door; and in the same year the building, with its rude high pulpit and slab seats, was dedicated to the service of the Almighty by Rev. John Smith and Oliver Ege.

At the time of erecting the meeting-house on the Young property on the hill, this appointment was on the Concord Circuit, which extended throughout Perry County to Concord, in Franklin County, and from thence to Millintown, in Juniata County.

In 1810, the trustees, finding need of a larger and more convenient place of worship, the old church was sold to Jacob Keiser, chairman of the school board, for the purpose of a school





building. After using this house for school purposes for a few years it was sold to Jacob Clay, who used its logs for building a stable in Petersburg.

A lot fronting in Petersburg, on High Street, and extending back to Church Alley, was purchased of Jacob Clay for one hundred dollars, and the trustees began the erection of a church, costing about thirteen hundred dollars, which is still in use. On New Year's day of 1841 the work was done and the new building consecrated to divine service by Professor (now Bishop) Bowman and Professor John McClintock (afterwards missionary to Rome), both then of Dickinson College. They were brought over in a sleigh from Carlisle, by George Bruner for this occasion.

The official board at this time was Jacob Bruner, Sr., Jonathan Beck, Henry Branyan, Abner Van Fossen and George Bruner (all deceased, except the last-named), who found it necessary to dispose of two lots of the church property in order to defray expenses, one being sold to John Glass and the other to Robert Jones, Sr.

Here the church grew and prospered under the charge of pastors hereinafter named, and the congregation now numbers two hundred and twenty-five souls.

In 1882 a handsome and commodious parsonage was erected by the side of the church, at a cost of three thousand dollars. The church property is valued at about three thousand dollars.

The present board of stewards are J. Eshelman, C. H. Hochlander, Robert Jones, David McCoy, Daniel Rife, Jacob Keel, William Page, William Parsons, George Bruner, James Nyceum.

The present board of trustees are Thomas Miller, Robert Jones, George Pennell, Samuel Sheller, Henry Brown, J. McKinzey, William Brown, Joshua Gladden.

The old "Young burying-ground" on the hill is full of graves, and the mounds of the graves of hundreds who once worshipped within the walls of the old log church are the only monuments of this old congregation, save Mr. George Bruner, who, in his seventy-fifth year,

resides in Duncannon, and helped build the fence for the old grave-yard in 1832, and in 1884 inclosed the same lot with a barb-wire fence.

*Pennell's Methodist Episcopal Church.*—In the year 1845 Andrew Pennell donated a lot on his farm, in Wheatfield township, about three miles north of Duncannon, for the purpose of erecting a Methodist Church. Robert Jones, George Bruner and Andrew Pennell were appointed a building committee, and, in a short time, a comfortable stone church was erected and dedicated. It is regularly supplied by the pastor of the Duncannon Church, and has a small membership. The property belongs to the Duncannon Church.

*Duncan's Island Methodist Episcopal Church.*—At an early day Rebecca Duncan, of Duncan's Island, had opened her house for preaching and entertaining ministers. Afterwards she prevailed upon the trustees of the school district to add an upper story to their new school building at her expense, which was done, and she generously donated the same as a church to the Methodists in that vicinity. Regular services were held in it until the great flood of 1865 (February 20th) washed it away.

The following is a list of the pastors who have served this charge from 1828 to the present time:

In 1828, John Forrish and John Smith; 1829, Jonathan Munroe and Henry Tarring; 1830, Edward Allen and Allen Britten; 1831, Thomas Taneyhill and Zechariah Jorden; 1832, David Thomas and Daniel Hartman; 1833, Wesley Howe and David Thomas; 1834, Jacob McAlly and John Wosborn; 1835, Thomas S. Harding and Robert T. Nixon; 1836, John Hodge and George Berkstresser; 1837, David Shaver and Jesse Stansbury; 1838, David Shaver and John M. Green; 1839, Peter McEnally and John Lanchan; 1840, Peter McEnally and Joseph S. Morris; 1841, Joseph Parker and John McClay; 1842, Charles McClay and Joseph Parker; 1843, Wm. H. Enos and E. Teal; 1844, Wm. Enos and Wm. F. Pentz; 1845, F. Dyson and John Ewing; 1846, F. Dyson and W. W. Meninger; 1847, Robert T. Nixon and John Thrush; 1848, George Berkstresser and Wm. Harden; 1849, George Berkstresser and John Loyde; 1850, Oliver Ege and W. Champion; 1851, Oliver Ege and James Beatty; 1852, Wesley Howe and David C. Wertz; 1853, Wesley Howe and H. C. Westwood; 1854, W. R. Mills and Job Price;



1855, W. R. Mills and R. E. Wilson; 1856, G. Stevenson and W. F. Keith (at the close of the Conference year of 1856 Petersburg was separated from Newport and made a Station); 1857-58, T. D. Gotwalt; 1859-60, John Stine; 1861-62, D. Hartman; 1863, S. L. McCowrer; 1864-65, James Brads; 1866-67-68, B. H. Gibson; 1869-70, G. T. Gray; 1871-72-73, C. Graham; 1874, G. Leidy; 1875-76-77, W. T. Keith; 1878-79, W. Rink; 1880, — McCord; 1881-2, J. Ellis Bell; 1883, B. F. Stevens; 1884-85, B. F. Stevens.

**CHRIST'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.**—A number of Lutheran families settled at Petersburg and its vicinity soon after the town was located. These had no church of their own nearer than New Buffalo or Fishing Creek, both some five or eight miles off. It was chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Philip Ebert that they secured a pastor. When the West Pennsylvania Synod held its sessions at New Bloomfield in September, 1842, he prevailed on Rev. Berg to visit Petersburg and the members scattered along the west bank of the Susquehanna as far up as Liverpool. This was the beginning of the forming of the congregation at Petersburg. In November, 1842, Rev. Andrew Berg commenced his pastoral labors in the Methodist Episcopal Church, every four weeks. At the close of December, 1842, the congregation was regularly organized, when the following members were elected and installed as its officers: Elder, George Keim; Deacons, Jonathan Michener and Dr. Philip Ebert.

At its first communion, held on the 1st of January, 1843, the congregation consisted of seventeen members. On the 4th day of June, 1843, the first class of catechumens, numbering eighteen persons, was received as members of the congregation by confirmation.

Rev. Berg resigned in June, 1843, and in October, 1843, Rev. L. T. Williams became the pastor. A building committee, consisting of Andrew Hantz, Dr. P. Ebert and Edward Miller, was appointed, and, on May 19, 1844, the corner-stone of the new building was laid. This new structure, built of stone, and forty feet square, was dedicated on the 10th day of November, 1844.

Rev. Williams resigned in September, 1845, and his successor, Rev. Lloyd Knight, entered upon his duties as pastor October 1, 1845.

Rev. Knight resigned in June, 1849, and was succeeded in July, 1849, by Rev. Jacob Martin.

In February, 1850, the Petersburg (now Duncannon) congregation was, with Mount Pisgah, Mount Zion, in Fishing Creek, St. David's (or Billow's), at Dellville, and that at New Buffalo, formed into a pastorate. In June, 1850, Rev. Martin resigned, and Rev. John P. Hiester took charge of the newly-formed pastorate. Rev. Hiester resigned in November, 1853, and in June, 1854, Rev. George A. Nixdorff succeeded him. Rev. Nixdorff resigned in May, 1858, and Rev. W. H. Diven took charge August 22, 1858. An extensive revival in religion in 1860 resulted in the addition of many members to the congregation.

Rev. Diven resigned in 1862, and on January 1, 1863, one Rev. Kinsel came upon the ground as pastor, and left July 1, 1863. On the 5th of August, 1863, Rev. S. Aughe (now Prof. S. Aughe, LL.D., of Lincoln, Neb.) became the pastor, and resigned on the 6th of November, 1864. January 22, 1865, his successor, Rev. M. L. Culler, came upon the ground, and after about two years of service resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. J. E. Honeycutt, April 1, 1867. The records give the name of Rev. M. L. Heisler as a supply in 1870. The next regular pastor was Rev. P. B. Sherk, who resigned in November, 1873. Rev. S. E. Herring now comes in as a supply, the next regular pastor being Rev. J. J. Kerr, who resigned about the close of the year 1878. It was, perhaps, about the close of 1882 when Rev. G. W. Crist, Rev. Kerr's successor, resigned. The congregation was now for a short time supplied by Rev. A. F. Yeager, and from August, 1883, to January 1, 1884, by Rev. H. F. Long. On the 1st day of January, 1884, Rev. H. F. Long became the regular pastor, and at this date (October 19, 1885) continues to serve the charge, now consisting of Christ's Church, in Duncannon, the old Billow's Church, at Dellville and Marysville as a preaching-point. In June, 1885, the old square stone church of Duncannon was torn down, and on the 2d day of August, 1885, the corner-stone for a new church building was laid; Rev. A. H. Fischer preached the sermon.





It was dedicated November 29, 1885, with appropriate services conducted by the pastor and the Revs. H. F. Long, J. J. Kerr, of Altoona, and J. H. Menges, of Philadelphia. It is a frame structure, thirty-four by fifty-five, with Gothic door and windows, tower in front and centre, and cost about two thousand six hundred dollars. The building committee consists of S. H. Moses, John Shively and B. F. West; the last-named is also the contractor.

Present church council: Elders, Samuel Noss and Jonathan Michener; Deacons, Philip F. Michener and H. C. Renz; Trustees, S. H. Moses, Jonathan Michener and P. F. Michener. The congregation has suffered much loss and numbers only fifty members. It is united with the Synod of Central Pennsylvania, one of the District Synods belonging to the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States.

**THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.**—From the St. David plant at Delville (which see) many persons in this vicinity lifted their membership and on the 16th of May, 1868, organized this society in the United Presbyterian Church, which had been erected in 1852.

The building which the congregation then purchased was used, and is still in good condition, and will accommodate two hundred and fifty persons.

Among its first members, Lewis Harling, John Achenbach, James Kass and Frederick Wahl, Sr., are still in active membership. The former two, as trustees, have held the position of trustees since the organization. The first elders were, Frederick Wahl, Sr., and George F. Moyer; deacons, Lewis Sommers and John Achenbach. The present board of elders are John Achenbach, George Martin and Lewis Sommers. The deacons are Dr. John U. Hoobach, Frederick Wahl, Jr. and Henry Gelbach.

Rev. W. D. C. Rodrock, Rev. Henry Wissler, Rev. U. H. Heilman with the present pastor, Rev. James R. Lewis, are the successive pastors from its date of organization.

**THE UNITED BRETHREN CONGREGATION.**—About twenty members of the United Brethren in Christ constituted the membership which

built and dedicated the first building on Church Avenue in 1851, with Rev. Wm. Raber, now deceased, as their pastor.

The building was repaired several times, and in 1881 was remodeled, repainted and rededicated. Its first official board was Jesse Owen, N. Reed, John Snyder and E. Fenstermacher.

At different times the congregation has suffered severely, many of its members removing to the West. Despite this it has grown and prospered and now has a membership of one hundred and fifty persons, with Rev. A. R. Ayers, of the Pennsylvania Conference, as its pastor. John Snyder, George Wetzell, Wm. C. Shatto, George Morris, S. Roller, David Spense, John Parsons, L. Gintzer, I. Seiders, Harry Smiley, Charles Glass and Cornelius Baskins constitute its present official board.

**CHURCH OF GOD.**—In the month of May, 1871, Edgar Graybill secured the use of the Lower Duncannon school-house for the purpose of having Rev. J. M. Speece, of Shippensburg, to preach to the few members of his faith then in this community.

The meetings were well attended and Elder G. W. Selheimer alternated during the year. In 1872, Elder J. Cooper was appointed by the East Pennsylvania Eldership, and began a revival in June which prospered and added a number of new members to the society, which then aggregated twenty-nine souls. Among these members a local organization was effected, and Edgar Graybill and Henry Clay were chosen elders and Christian Keene, John Keene, Wm. Mutzabaugh and Josiah Manning deacons.

The question of building a house of worship was settled by purchasing for two hundred dollars a lot on Lincoln Street and erecting a substantial Bethel. Rev. John Hunter was the pastor from 1874 to 1876; Rev. R. M. Pine, April, 1876, to August, 1876, when he resigned from ill health, and Elder S. B. Howard filled his unexpired term.

At this time H. Clay, E. Graybill and J. Berkstresser were elected elders and J. Manning, Samuel Fissell and B. R. Boyer as deacons. Rev. J. M. Grissinger was the next pastor, who alternated with L. M. Still until April 1, 1879, when Rev. G. W. Coulter took charge until 1881.



During Rev. C. I. Behney's year of pastoral care, who came next, J. R. Shellenberger and Jacob Sterner were elected deacons. From April until November of 1882 Rev. W. J. Greissinger served, when Rev. J. W. Miller took charge and filled the position of pastor until November 15, 1885, when his successor, the present incumbent, Rev. O. E. Huston, was called to fill this field of labor. The present elders are B. R. Boyer, E. Graybill and H. Clay; deacons are William Morrison, Elmer E. Holland and Levi Burch.

EVERGREEN LODGE, No. 205, OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS, was instituted in Petersburg (now Duncannon) on November 26, 1846. It was organized by the following-named officers, viz.: W. J. Stewart, Noble Grand; Wm. Allison, Vice-Grand; Joseph D. Simpson, Secretary; John Charters, Assistant Secretary; John Shearer, Treasurer. The number of members initiated into this lodge up to October 1, 1885, 426; number of deaths during that time, 52; the number of members in regular standing October 1, 1885, 126. The present officers are as follows: H. D. White, Noble Grand; John N. Wert, Vice-Grand; B. Hale Branyan, Secretary; David E. Wert, Assistant Secretary; Samuel Sheller, Treasurer; Representative to the Grand Lodge of the State of Pennsylvania, P. G. John H. McKinzie.

No prouder monument of its usefulness can be given than its records give us in showing that for the relief of its sick, burying its dead and aiding widows and educating orphans it has expended \$19,650.

In connection with this lodge is the now flourishing Clara Rebecca Lodge, No. 65, named in honor of Grand Sire Nicholson's daughter Clara. It was instituted in 1872, but suspended for a time and was reorganized in May, 1885. The present officers are: Noble Grand, Miss Josie B. Michener; Vice-Grand, Miss Annie Hochlander; Secretary, Miss Maud Miller; Assistant Secretary, ———; Treasurer, Mrs. Harry Jones; Conductor, Miss Emma Young; Inside Guardian, Mrs. Lizzie Miller; Outside Guardian, Crist Mutzabaugh; Warden, David McCoy. The object is for social improvement and charitable purposes.

VAETLEBURG LODGE, No. 288, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—In the hall of Mechanics' Lodge, room, on April 8, 1871, this lodge was formally instituted by T. J. Sheibley, D. D. G. C., with thirty-one members, and was officered as follows: P. C., Alex. Hayes; C. C., James Morrison; V. C., Geo. W. Derick; M. A., Edgar Grabill; K. R. S., J. W. Brown; M. F., J. B. Spahr; M. of E., Jos. Mayall; I. G., Geo. W. Shearer; O. G., C. W. Ruby.

The regular meetings were held here until April, 1880. The room now in use in the Sheller building, on High Street, was fitted up for their place of meeting. The lodge is in a prosperous condition, having buried but seven of its members since organization.

It meets every Saturday evening in its hall, and is officered at present with A. J. Hinkle, P. C.; S. Fissell, C. C.; E. B. Coup, V. C.; C. A. Jones, P.; J. W. Wilson, M. of A.; G. W. Derick, K. R. S.; J. G. Kugler, M. F.; H. J. Jones, M. E.; W. I. Reed, I. G.; W. B. Yohe (deceased), O. G.

PERRY COUNCIL OF AMERICAN MECHANICS.—In the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on July 2, 1847, was instituted one of the first orders in Duncannon. The officers were as follows: Roswell Shirtluff, Comencior; William Bishop, Vice-Comencior; Franklin Tile, Rec. Sec.; Irwin Chisholm, Asst. Sec.; James De Silvey, Financial Sec.; and John De Silvey, Treasurer.

After several years of prosperity the tide turned and the council suspended until January 10, 1859, and on the day after Christmas, in 1863, the large and commodious hall erected by the council on High Street was dedicated. The present officers are John W. Parson, Comencior, with Isaac Beam as Vice, while Thomas Milliken, Alexander Drummonds and B. Hale Branyan fill the positions of Recording, Assistant and Financial Secretaries respectively, with George Pennell as Treasurer.

RED MEN (JUSKAKAKA TRIBE, No. 96).—Three days before New Year's of 1869 Past Sachem John A. Shearer, of Marysville Lodge, instituted the tribe of Red Men known as Juskakaka Tribe, in the Fleming building, on Front Street. The charter granted bore the





names of eighteen members, and the new lodge was officered as follows: Sachem, John A. Shearer; Senior Sagamore, William Shiras; Junior Sagamore, William A. Van Fossen; Prophet, John Belton; Chief of Records, P. F. Michener; Keeper of Wampum, R. W. Reed. The next year the place of meeting was changed to Odd-Fellows' Hall, where they continued to meet until the lodge suspended, a few years later. In 1883 it reorganized and now has a membership of seventy-five. It meets every Tuesday evening and its present official board is: Sachem, W. F. Shaub; Sr. S., C. B. Snyder; Jr. S., J. A. Shearer, Jr.; Prophet, S. A. Foose; Keeper of Wampum, W. A. Van Fossen.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM ALLISON POST, No. 196, G. A. R.—This post was organized October 2, 1880, with W. V. B. Copin, of Millintown, J. R. Cockley and James Sultzman as mustering officers. Forty-four comrades formed the post. The following persons constituted its first official board: Harvey Fisher, post commander; J. A. Young, senior vice-commander; J. M. Graybill, junior vice-commander; G. W. Derick, adjutant; H. J. Jones, quartermaster; J. H. Bleistine, surgeon; J. H. Young, chaplain; C. C. Derick, officer of the day; Thomas Green, officer of the guard; J. P. Long, sergeant-major; W. A. Holland, quartermaster-sergeant. The post meets every other week in Mechanics' Hall and has collected a museum of war relics. Besides doing a work of charity, the post pays special attention to the burial of soldiers and sailors and seeing to the welfare of their orphans.

The following is a list of the present officers: William A. Holland, post commander; H. J. Jones, senior vice-commander; C. C. Derick, junior vice-commander; J. Johnston, adjutant; J. G. Kugler, quartermaster; S. Smith, surgeon; H. F. Long, chaplain; G. W. Emey, officer of the day; J. Manning, officer of the guard; C. Ruby, representative; G. W. Emey, alternate; G. W. Derick, council of administration.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT is lacking in a properly organized society to operate the hand fire-engine, which has a room, with its hose and fixtures, in the town hall at the present time. It

was purchased, about 1879, by a subscription made up by the citizens, and the company was organized with Thomas Milliken as president and Samuel H. Moses as secretary and W. J. Righter as captain.

The streets were first lighted by regular street-lamps in 1882, when a set of lamps, using kerosene oil, were erected.

DUNCANNON HISTORY SKETCHES.—On the 17th, 18th and 19th of March, 1865, Duncannon was inundated along the Susquehanna side to a considerable depth. The lower stories of the dwellings, on the evening of the 18th, were filled to the depth of five or six feet of water. Outside of the loss of poultry and hogs and the cost of re-plastering, re-papering and re-painting the rooms and carting the mud from the half-filled cellars, no serious damage was done by this greatest flood on the Susquehanna of the present century. On Duncan's Island this flood endangered human life, owing to its rapid rising. Jerome Roth hurried his sick wife and children to a place of safety in a carriage, which he pulled himself, while the water was up to his waist, and the cakes of floating ice frequently made him struggle for his life. A Methodist Church, with two school-rooms underneath, was swept away at the same time. The Juniata bridge was washed away and the Duncannon Iron Company's train of cars, which had been run on it for a ballast, went down with it. The company's warehouse, on the other side of the river, also was destroyed.

The 4th and 5th of January, 1886, was when Sherman's Creek scored its highest mark, being then thirteen inches higher than the great flood of 1809, and reached the high-water mark on the old Gibson stone grist-mill ("Westover"), near Falling Springs, in 1780, when the water rose to such a height as to run in its lower door.

It was the result of a three-days' rain and melting snow combined, which destroyed seven bridges in its course through the county, and washed out a pier under the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at its mouth, and caused the precipitation of a freight train into its flood on the night of the 1th. By this disaster R. M. Turbett, brakenman, Anthony Baldwin, con-





ductor, and Henry McCahan, assistant conductor, all of Huntingdon, Pa., lost their lives. The engineer of the train and John S. Miller, of the Duncannon's Iron Company's train, were swept down with the flood and hauled in to shore by some Allen's Cove citizens. The body of McCahan was swept down with the flood, and up to the present writing has not been recovered.

On Tuesday night, February 12, 1867, the vault and safe in the office of the Duncannon Iron Company were blown open by a gang of deft burglars, and ten thousand dollars in cash and about six thousand dollars in bonds and other valuables were carried off. The operation of "cracking" the vault and safe was so dexterously performed that nothing wrong was suspected until the next morning. The explosion of the powder, when the doors were blown open, was attributed to the frequent explosions of "balls" in the puddle-mill adjoining, by those who heard it, and the burglars left as they came—unobserved. An exception in the case was "Jimmie Hope," who was observed by John Dudley to get off the afternoon train on the opposite side from the depot. These parties chanced to meet again months afterwards in an underground saloon in Philadelphia, when James mentioned a trifling occurrence in Dudley's presence, which led to his arrest in a water-closet, where he had taken refuge. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Another one of the gang was caught but not convicted.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

THE territory forming Centre township was taken from Juniata, Wheatfield, Tyrone and Saville townships. A petition signed by about ninety inhabitants, residing in parts of the townships above mentioned, was presented to the

<sup>1</sup>A description of the topography of the township will be found in the geological sketch of Perry County, by Professor Clapp, published in 1885 as part of the State Survey.

Court of Quarter Sessions held at New Bloomfield in November, 1830, asking for the erection of a new township. Robert Elliot, James Black, Esq., and William Wilson, Esq., were appointed viewers, who report to the court April 7, 1831, as follows:

"To the Honorable the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Perry County. We, the subscribers appointed by the within order, report: That after being severally sworn and affirmed according to law, we proceeded to the discharge of the duties assigned us by the annexed order. That we did view the townships out of which the proposed new township is to be erected. That we made inquiry into the propriety of granting the prayer of the petitioners. "That we have made a plot or draft of the several townships out of which the proposed new township is to be erected. That we are of opinion that a new township is necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted; that we have designated in the same plot or draft the lines or boundaries of the new township prepared to be erected by natural boundaries and courses and distances, all of which will fully appear by the annexed plot or draft.

"Witness our hands and seals this 19th day of March, 1831.

"ROBERT ELLIOT.

"WILLIAM WILSON.

"WILLIAM IRVINE."

This report was confirmed August 4, 1831, and the township was named Centre. It has since been reduced by the erection of Carroll, Spring, Oliver and Miller townships, all of which took a part of its territory.

At the time the township was erected it contained three hundred and sixty-one taxables, and but one grist-mill, which was owned by George Barnett, who also had a saw-mill. Joseph Gaunt, James Hill and Michael Shuman each were assessed with a saw-mill. William Power, Sr., and Jr., were in possession of the "Juniata Furnace."

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.—William Stewart, if not the earliest, was among the first to settle upon land that was held by the family for many years. He came from Newry, Ireland, in October, 1752, with his parents, Archibald and Margaret Stewart, and a brother John. A receipt and certificate here given are in possession of J.

<sup>1</sup>On January 5, 1830, William Irvine, of Saville, was appointed viewer in of James Black.



Stewart Lankens, of Thompsonstown, who is a lineal descendant,—

"Received of Archibald Stewart the sum of 12 pounds sterling in full for his passage and three other passengers on board the ship 'Happy Return,' this 3d of July, 1752.

"ROBERT WALKER."

"This is to certify that the Bearer, Archibald Stewart, came over from Newry, in Ireland, to this port, on board the ship 'Happy Return,' James Boggs, master, and has paid his passage on board said ship. Dated this 10th of October, 1752, as also his family, Margaret Stewart, William Stewart and John Stewart.

"JAMES BOGGS."

The family came to Cumberland County in September, 1753, stopping at Duncan's Island, where there were some families living. They were told of some land on the Little Juniata Creek and went up to the place, where they found an "improvement," on which was a bark house, made by a man who was trading fire-water for furs with the Indians. This improvement Archibald Stewart bought. Of John nothing more is known, nor is it known when Archibald or his wife, Margaret, died. William was then a young man and active in the location and clearing of the land on which they settled. They were driven off by the Indians, as were all the settlers in that section. The following affidavits were taken for a suit that grew out of the land about 1801 and are here given :

"Affidavit of James Mitchell, taken before David Redich, Prothonotary of Washington County, Pa., October 19, 1801, and was read before the Board of Property, which met at Lancaster :

"In September, 1753, William Stewart, father of John (party to the suit), made an improvement, which was the first made in that part of the County, on a tract of land now lying in Cumberland County, Pa., bounded as follows : Beginning at the mouth of Stewart's Branch of Little Juniata (Creek); then northerly, to a Gap in the Mahanoy Mountain, and not to cross said mountain, which line was agreed between John Mitchell, father of the deponent, who assisted Stewart in building a house on said tract some time in the fall of 1753, and Stewart moved in with his family the next Spring, cleared ground and raised a crop that season."

The following affidavit is given as bearing on the same point :

"CUMBERLAND COUNTY :

"Personally appeared before me, Samuel Utter, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace for the C

Wealth of Pennsylvania, David Miller, and on his solemn oath Depose and saith that in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six this deponent seen a small improvement made at the head of a Spring near to where there is a house Raised, Called the Bark Tavern, in Rye township, and county aforesaid; the said spring is about ten perches from the house and the improvement part between the Spring and house. Said Deponent understands that a certain William Stewart did claim said land, and him and heirs had said place in possession ever since and further saith not.

"DAVID MILLER.

"Sworn and subscribed, June 2, 1801, before me,  
"SAMUEL UTTER, at Millertown."

William Stewart, in both the above affidavits, is mentioned as the active party, and it is likely he it was who located the land. Elizabeth Stewart, wife of William, in an affidavit made before David Walker, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Mifflin says,—

"Elizabeth Stewart on her solemn oath Depose and saith that some time in the year 1765, she, the said Deponent, come with her husband, William Stewart, father of this plaintiff, John Stewart, to the plantation adjoining the west end of the Bark tract, south of the Mahanoy Mountain, on both sides of the Little Juniata Creek in Rye township, then Tyrone, Cumberland County, where there was a field cleared and a cabin in or adjoining the same on the north side of the creek and one other field on the south side of the creek which the said William Stewart had cleared and occupied a number of years before, and was banished by the Indians in Cumberland Valley, below Carlisle, where the said William Stewart, and I, the deponent, joined in the bands of matrimony, and in the summer of 1766 he cleared a field in the fork of the aforesaid creek pretty far norwest, near the west line, and was assisted by a certain John Dungan in clearing said field, by which it was called Dungan's field and retains the name ever since; and in the same fall of 1766 we came to Juniata and left the possession with a certain John Buger and has kept the possession by tenants till his death and his heirs by tenants every since.

her

"ELIZABETH S STEWART.  
mark

"Sworn and subscribed at Andrew Thompson's, in Thompsonstown, Greenwood township, in Mifflin County, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon of this 3d day of August, 1810.

"DAVID WALKER."

The land in dispute contained three hundred and forty-eight acres, and was known as the Bark Tavern tract.





The settlement was made here in 1753, before the Indian purchase of July, 1754. They were all driven off by the Indians in 1756, as were all settlers. In 1761 William Stewart went up the Big Juniata to what is now Delaware township, Juniata County, and bought a tract now owned by his descendants. He made application for one hundred and fifty acres, on which he settled in 1753 and received a warrant dated October 29, 1765, and which, when surveyed, September 29, 1769, contained one hundred and five acres. The Mahanoy Ridge was on the north and the Little Juniata Creek ran through it. East of this tract and up the creek on both sides was a tract warranted by Archibald Stewart. Vacant lands were on the south, and down the stream were lands claimed by a gentlemen named Little. William Stewart moved to Big Juniata in 1766, and died there in 1784. His son John obtained the lands and, November 17, 1809, warranted one hundred and fifty acres. There was a dispute over the lands in 1801, which caused its presentation to the Board of Property. The title to the lands of William and Archibald Stewart and the lands he warranted became vested in John Stewart, and were patented to him March 15, 1811, containing three hundred and forty-eight acres. Owing to some difficulty they were sold to Charles Wingert, and later at sheriff's sale, April 9, 1829, and were bought by John Stewart, whose sons—David and William Stewart—sold the tract to Benjamin McIntire and Josiah Roddy.

The old Bark Tavern stood at the corner of Mrs. John Sanderson's lot. The Stewart property was rented, and it was not ascertained when Jacob Fritz first kept the old Bark Tavern, but it was before 1820, when he was appointed the first register and receiver of Perry County. John Fritz then succeeded him in the tavern until about 1830, when the "New Bark Tavern" was built of logs opposite the present stone residence of Andrew B. Comp.

The Fritz property was advertised for sale by Israel and Richard Fritz February 16, 1832, and embraced three hundred and fifty acres of land, including the mansion-house, long known by the name of the "New Bark Inn."

March 8, 1755, James Dixon took out a warrant for fifty-five acres, which later became part of the Neilson lands. The stone house standing on this tract was built in 1767. He took out a warrant May 28, 1788, for two hundred and twenty acres, and on September 26th patented fifty-five acres as "Dixon's Park," and on the 27th two hundred and twenty acres as "St. James."

These two tracts of land Dixon sold, December 21, 1788, to William Neilson. He came from Chester County several years previous and kept a tavern at Sterrett's Gap and lived there several years. Before this purchase he warranted, on June 14, 1786, two hundred and fifty acres by John Darlington, James Dixon and "Limestone Ridge," which he patented September 13, 1787, and warrants September 11, 1787, and May 27, 1793, for two hundred and forty-one acres, which were patented to John Neilson as "Owago" April 13, 1802, and another tract of one hundred and forty acres. March 25, 1797, William Neilson conveyed to John Nelson two hundred and seventy-five acres, embracing the tracts "Dixon's Park" and that of "St. James."

The children of William Neilson were John and Polly. John married Ellen Kerr, a daughter of one of the early settlers, and lived upon the mansion tract and January 28, 1800, purchased the half-interest in the estate of his father from his sister Polly who was the wife of William Power, thereby coming into possession of all the William Neilson lands. John and Ellen (Kerr) Neilson had six children,—William, Mary, Sarah, John (died young), John and Robert.

William married Rebecca Bull and settled on the home farm, Mary became the wife of Samuel Black, Sarah lived unmarried, John married Catharine Bender and settled on the west part of the lands, and Robert married Sarah Ann Gallatin. The lands were portioned: To William, the mansion tract; John, the west part; and to Robert the middle, which are yet in the Neilson name, save the mansion tract, which passed by devise to his grandchildren: W. N. Seibert, J. L. Seibert and Virginia R. Seibert, children of Ellen, the only child of William



Neilson, and who became the wife of the Rev. Samuel Seibert.

Polly Neilson, daughter of William Neilson and sister of John, married William Power, who was a saddler. They lived for a time in the stone house, where he kept a saddler's shop in the northeast corner room of the second story.

William Power warranted two hundred and twenty-five acres April 2, 1763. On this tract he resided. February 3, 1775, he warranted two tracts of five hundred and ninety-seven acres. He purchased extensive tracts of land, besides taking out a number of warrants. He became interested, in 1808, with David Watts, of Carlisle, in the Juniata Furnace. His home tract had been increased to five hundred acres, and after his death, July 3, 1855, was divided between his three sons. John, the youngest, succeeded to the mansion, where he lived until his death, leaving a family of children. William, Jr., lived in New Bloomfield several years and went West. Washington received, for his share, the land now owned in greater part by Alexander Klinepeter and Henry Shaeffer. The mansion tract (the original) is now owned by David Reeder. Jane Power, the sister of William, Sr., married John Elliot and lived near the homestead for several years, and moved to Mifflin County. William P. Elliot, their son, is living at Lewistown, at the age of ninety-two years. None of the family of William Power are now living in the county. William Power was at one time the largest land-owner in the county.

Thomas Barnett, a native of Germany, emigrated to this country before 1767, in which year he was a resident of Rye township, in Cumberland County, and was assessed on fifty acres of land, probably at what was formerly known as Barnett's Cove, later Allen's Cove, and now "The Cove," in the present Penn township. He did not, however, take a warrant for land until 1785, and in that year warranted a tract of four hundred acres, at the Cove, and December 19th, the same year, took a warrant for a tract of four hundred and eighteen acres, at and adjoining the present county-seat, then adjoining land of William Long and Alexander Stewart. An improvement had

been made upon this tract, and a house erected by David Mitchell; and Robert Mitchell, who is remembered by old citizens, was born there. The right was purchased by Thomas Barnett and warrant taken out. The present stone house was built in 1795. A grist and saw-mill were erected soon after purchase. On the 17th of August, 1796, he received a patent upon the tract as "Bloomfield," from which fact the county-seat derived its name.

Thomas Barnett died April 14, 1814, and left two sons, Frederick and George.

Frederick settled on the tract at the Cove, where his descendants still reside. George purchased the tract "Bloomfield" of his father May 10, 1804, and in 1809 married Jane Smiley and settled upon it. He conveyed to the commissioners of Perry County land for a county seat in 1823. His sons were Frederick, George and Charles. The latter is judge of Juniata and Perry Counties, and resides at New Bloomfield. Frederick and George reside on the home farm, Frederick living in the old mansion. Of the daughters, Margaret became the wife of David Darlington and moved to Iowa. Sarah, Jane, Susannah and Sahpenus reside with their brother Frederick.

Upon the original tract a grist-mill was built a short distance above the present, which was torn down after 1811. A new mill was built in 1838, destroyed by fire in 1840, rebuilt in 1841 and still in use. A saw-mill, also, was near the grist-mill in 1795, which, with repairs, was used until a few years ago.

The old Lupfer mill and mill land were bought by George Barnett, who, in 1820, tore the mill down and used its timber in the erection of the present Barnett barn.

Matthew McBride, a blacksmith, warranted land about 1780, and, January 9, 1786, purchased one hundred and fifty acres of the Rev. Hugh Magill, who was then pastor of the Cedar Spring Presbyterian Church, in what is now Juniata County. Upon the farm he erected a blacksmith-shop, distillery and a tilt-hammer, and manufactured sickles, which last was abandoned over fifty years ago. In 1830 Margaret McBride was assessed upon a saw-mill. The sons of Matthew McBride were





John, William, Samuel, Joseph, Matthew, Meredith and James. Matthew and Meredith settled upon the farm; the former died about thirty years ago. His widow and two sons live in New Bloomfield. Meredith was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg.

The tract McBride purchased of the Rev. Hugh Magill, in 1786, was taken up in two warrants—one of fifty acres, October 20, 1758, the other of one hundred acres, December 27, 1762.

Two tracts of land were taken up by Robert Heist adjoining Matthew McBride, which were patented to him, December 27, 1771, under the names of "Geneva" and "Mantua." A portion of these tracts were purchased by Matthew McBride, son of the first Matthew, who sold, April 5, 1831, twelve acres to Matthew Shuman, who erected the present stone grist-mill and opened a store, which last continued until August 27, 1832, when he advertised his stock of goods. The mill property was conveyed to Joseph Kline April 1, 1833, who sold to George Loy August 6, 1836. It was operated by William Loy, and, March 30, 1839, was purchased by Edward and David Clark, who continued the mill until 1884, when it was sold to Leonard & Baker, who now own it. Lower down the same stream James McKee erected a saw-mill after 1835, which is still used. Still lower down the stream are the ruins of an old saw-mill.

The mills are on a stream that empties into Little Buffalo Creek. One of the earliest tracts located in the township lies in and near Bloomfield. It contained one hundred acres, and was warranted by James Cowen February 1, 1755, and passed to Jacob Lupfer in 1776. He, August 1, 1787, warranted two hundred and ninety-four acres adjoining, and of which the west side of New Bloomfield forms a part. Jacob Lupfer was born in Germany in 1721, emigrated to this country in 1752, settled in Berks County, and there married a Miss Gumber and moved to this section in 1776, and settled on the one hundred acre tract located by Cowen. The land he purchased was named in the patent as "Rye."

On this land he built a grist-mill at the foot of the Little Juniata, above the grist-mill of

Thomas Barnett, which, in later years, was the occasion of a long and tedious litigation concerning water-rights. In 1795 Jacob and Caspar Lupfer were assessed on a saw-mill. The property passed to Caspar Lupfer, who lived in the stone house now owned by Mr. William A. Sponsler, and died there in 1811. The land on which the Lutheran and Reformed Churches of New Bloomfield stand was donated by Caspar Lupfer. Jacob, a son of Jacob and brother of Caspar, was drowned in the old mill-race when a young man. The sons of Caspar were Jacob, Henry, Samuel, John, David and Michael.

Jacob died in New Bloomfield; Henry lived in town; Samuel located above Markelsville; John above the home-farm; Michael lived on the home-stead and was in the late war, and died from disease contracted in the army; David located in New Bloomfield and kept the Eagle Hotel many years, and bought the home-tract and lived there till his death, in 1870, over ninety years of age. The property came to his son William, who, in 1875, sold it to William A. Sponsler and removed to Springfield, O. Samuel Klinepeter, about 1848 or 1850, purchased forty acres of the Lupfer farm, and his son now owns it.

John Darlington, on the 3d of June, 1762, warranted a tract containing three hundred and forty-five acres, adjoining the lands that afterwards belonged to William Neilson. June 22, 1773, on two warrants, he took up fifty acres adjoining. In 1799 he devised his lands to his sons John and Meredith. He had besides three sons, two daughters—Sarah, who became the wife of William Bull, of Raccoon Valley, and Mary, who became the wife of Wilson McClure. The Darlington lands were not divided until May 21, 1823, when John received two hundred and one acres and Meredith two hundred and fifteen acres, including the mansion house. The sons of Meredith were Wilson, John, Samuel and David. Wilson settled on the home-stead, which was owned by the family until 1884. John and Samuel located in the West. David, after residing here many years, moved to the West. The farm of John Darlington was sold many years ago to David Tressler, and is now known as the Tressler farm.





In the northern part of the township a tract of one hundred and seven acres and a tract of one hundred and ninety-three acres were granted, December 13, 1766, to James McConaghy and surveyed for William Power, Jr., in right of Conaghy. About 1808 David Watts, of Carlisle, became part owner of this tract, and Juniata Furnace was erected upon it, and is now owned by William Shaufl. Next south was a tract of one hundred and seven acres granted to James McCoughly and bearing date November 10, 1766. This was surveyed to John Hostetter, to whose heirs it later came and is now owned by Henry Reeder. Next south was a tract warranted to Francis McCown, which was joined on the south by the "Bloomfield" tract of Thomas Barnett.

John and Margaret Clouser settled upon a tract, made an improvement and lived there some years before his death. On July 3, 1794, Margaret, then his widow, took out a warrant in trust for the heirs of John Clouser. Their sons were Michael, Peter and George. Peter moved to Lancaster County, and George to New York. Michael settled on the home place and died there about 1859. Simon W. Clouser his son, lived upon the farm until 1882, when he removed to Harrisburg. David Clouser, also a son, resides in New Bloomfield.

Francis McCown took up the tract before 1785 and lived and died there. He was a justice of the peace for many years and after 1820. His father, Findlaw McCown, came to this section and lived with him until his death. Francis McCown had two sons, William and Findlaw; to the latter the property came. He died February 26, 1854, aged sixty-one years. He left no children and the farm was sold, in 1855, to Judge John Rice, who died in the same year, and the property came to Oliver Rice, who now owns it. The daughters of Francis McCown were Sarah (Mrs. Andrew Van Camp), Ellen (Mrs. Joseph Marshall), Rosanna (Mrs. Thomas Egle), and Mary, who died at eighteen years of age.

John Parks, or Parkinson, on order of survey No. 2332, took up fifty acres of land April 3, 1767, which was surveyed to Thomas Hackenbottom in right of Parks; before 1788 was in

possession of Edward Clark, and in 1875 was owned by his son, R. C. Clark. At the same time, 1788, John Clark owned a tract north of New Bloomfield, owned by his sons, John and Michael Clark.

John Whelan took up two hundred and forty-seven acres of land on order of survey No. 5292, November 17, 1770, which was surveyed to Nathan Andrew, who lived there until after 1788. It later became the property of George Hoffman, and about 1873 came to the possession of the Hon. Joseph Bailly, whose heirs now own it.

November 17, 1784, Adam Stack, took out a warrant for two hundred and sixty-five acres two miles south of New Bloomfield and then adjoining Mahanoy Ridge and land of William Stewart. A part of the tract was surveyed later for George Cless and was divided for his heirs in March, 1857. He had three sons,—George, Adam and David. George settled on the home farm and Adam adjoining.

Enoch Lewis warranted, February 21, 1788, one hundred and ten acres below the Bark Tavern tract of Stewart, which was surveyed later for Andrew Cless.

Robert McClay warranted a tract of four hundred and thirty-six acres, March 22, 1793, which now belongs to Andrew B. Comp, Wesley Soule and others. On the land now owned by Wesley Soule is a species of plant known as the "box huckleberry," a plant not known to exist in any other place in the United States, except on the banks of Indian River, near Millsborough, Sussex County, Delaware.

The Michaux, father and son, French travelers in this country over a century ago, were botanists, and probably described and named more North American plants than any other in the same field. Plants were carefully described by them that careful search in the same localities since has failed to discover, and it was thought by botanists that they were mistaken; but one by one the plants have been rediscovered in other localities. Among the plants described by Michaux was the "box huckleberry," from the mountains of Virginia, and it has not been found later in those mountains, and, in fact, not until found by Spencer F. Baird (now president



of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, D. C.) a few years ago, near New Bloomfield, in Centre township.

It covers the ground on a hillside, and, while it was described accurately so many years ago, yet on this spot of a few acres grows the plant which is not known to have been found in any other place in the United States, except as above mentioned. This account is given on the authority of Professor E. W. Claypole, who says of it: "It appears to be a lingering relic of the ancient flora of the county, maintaining itself on the sterile hill-side of Chemung shale, but liable to be destroyed by cultivation at any time. It is exceedingly plentiful, forming a perfect mat over much of the ground, but its limits are sharply defined without apparent cause."

A tract adjoining the Bark Tavern tract and the Andrew Porter tract, containing three hundred and twenty-seven acres, was located by Nicholas Robison, and sold by him to John Jacobs. James Hill secured the rights of Jacobs in the land, and, as the title was in dispute, an agreement was made, February 19, 1809, between William Power and James Hill, that the survey of William Power, in the name of John Power, should be patented to James Hill, and the right of Jacobs abandoned. The land lay on the Little Juniata, and James Hill erected thereon a saw-mill, which is now owned by J. F. Ayle. The Hill farm, containing mill property, was sold by Hill to Thomas Miller, his son-in-law; it later passed to Jacob Rumer, and, about 1865, to J. F. Ayle.

A tract of two hundred acres was granted on two warrants, February 27 and April 7, 1775, to James Castalo, Jeremiah Sullivan and Charles Queen. It extended from the foot of Mahanoy Ridge nearly to the Little Juniata Creek. Castalo lived upon the tract near the old graveyard at Stingle's Gap in 1788. In 1857 one hundred and eighteen acres of this tract was sold by Thomas O'Brien to Henry Shade, and November 19, 1880, D. M. Rinesmith secured ninety-four acres adjoining and sold to John E. Hoffman.

In the year 1767 Joseph Marshall was assessed on one hundred acres, and Michael Marshall on two hundred acres. They do not ap-

pear to have obtained title until later, when they appear jointly to have a tract of two hundred and sixty-three acres, which was granted to them on an order of survey dated May 25, 1769, and a warrant dated January 8, 1787. The lands lay a short distance above New Bloomfield and are now owned by Jacob Swartz and John C. Darlington.

On McCowen's Branch, that empties into the Juniata, Ralph Smiley purchased of William Gardner forty acres of land, June 9, 1823, and erected thereon a grist-mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1830. The property was sold, March 28, 1833, to Daniel Gallatin, who rebuilt the mill and ran it a few years, when it passed respectively to Atkinson, John and William Bergstresser, Samuel Comp, and to Samuel Frabel, the present owner.

Above the Frabel mill, on the same stream, Absalom Martin purchased land of Robert Kelly, November 21, 1833, and erected a mill for the manufacture of woolen cloths, carding and fulling. He conveyed the property to Jacob Billow, April 1, 1836, who sold to John Witherow and Thomas Patterson, March 31, 1838. Mr. Witherow later built the present fulling-mill, and is still operating it.

Edward Irvin, on the 6th of March, 1773, warranted one hundred and thirty acres, adjoining lands of William and John Darlington, the heirs of James Porter and the Matthew McBride tract, which he purchased from the Rev. Hugh Magill. Oct. 4, 1802; ninety-two acres of the tract were surveyed to George Wiseman.

John Moore, on the 22d of March, 1793, took up a warrant for two hundred and eighty-four acres, adjoining lands of Widow Margaret Clouser and Robert Hamilton.

The Robert Hamilton tract of three hundred and thirty acres, adjoining lands of Charles Queen and Robert Porter, was granted on order of survey No. 3929, June 20, 1767. Many years later it came to Jacob Hoffman, whose son, Amos Hoffman, now owns it.

Anthony Shatto, before 1797, owned land in Green's Valley, which he patented April 19, 1803. He sold one hundred and eighty acres to George Shade, John Holler and George Garling, and, February 16, 1801, the remainder of it





to Nicholas Shatto, who, January 22, 1806, sold it to Jacob Shatto, and also "land sufficient for a log or board-yard at the forks of the run near Rodger's line, with privilege to take the water out of Mill-Stone Run for any mills he, the said Jacob Shatto, may erect." On this run a saw-mill was erected and used for many years. The site of the dam may still be seen.

The farm is near the line, between Centre and Spring townships, and is now owned by Samuel Zigler.

The land owned by Isaac Hollenbaugh was patented November 18, 1801, by John Billman, and contained one hundred and fifty-eight acres. He sold it, February 1, 1802, to Jacob Smith, who resided there until March 22, 1830, when he sold to John Smith, and purchased a farm near Newport. His sons—Jacob, Henry, Valentine, Jonas, Samuel and John—all settled in the county.

**JUNIATA FURNACE.**—James McConaghy, 1766, took out a warrant for land which at a later date came into the possession of William Power. David Watts, of Carlisle, about 1807, became part owner of the tract, and on a small stream that empties into the Little Buffalo Creek they, in 1808, erected what is now remembered as the "Old Juniata Furnace." It was run by them for several years. April 1, 1821, the heirs of David Watts and William Power leased for ten years the furnace and lands to John Everhart, of Chester County, who erected a forge, and in the spring of 1825 put the furnace in blast, and continued several years. On May 21, 1833, Charles Postley & Son, of Philadelphia, purchased of William Power the furnace property and thirty-five hundred acres of land for nineteen thousand five hundred dollars, including a grist-mill at the mouth of the run. January 17th Postley & Son advertised for sixteen stone and four potter hollow-ware moulders to work at the "Juniata Iron-Works." A new furnace had been erected farther up the stream, and both furnaces were in blast under the management of James McGowen. The property had passed from Charles Postley to his sons, who, July 13, 1837, sold it to John McKeehan and Matthew S. Henry. After a year or two James McGowen

bought the interest of Henry. This firm built the present grist-mill. At this time the old furnace was out of blast and the buildings were the grist-mill, mansion-house, coal-house and eleven tenement-houses, store and warehouse, blacksmith-shop and carpenter-shop. A large ore-bank was also on the tract and within forty rods of the furnace. The property later passed through several hands and, in 1849, the works were abandoned and the mill property was sold to William R. Shanfl, who now owns it. In 1855 the casting-house and office were destroyed by a cyclone that passed through the section. The lands are now divided into several farms.

**PERRY FURNACE.**—The tract of land on which the furnace was built was warranted by Anthony Shatto, and came to the possession of Captain William Power, of whom, in April, 1837, Jacob Loy, John Everhart and John Kough, under the firm-name of Loy, Everhart & Co., purchased several hundred acres of land in Centre township, and erected thereupon the "Perry Furnace" and began the manufacture of hollow-ware and ten-plate stoves. After about ten years they failed, the furnace was abandoned and the property was sold to Peter Cameron. Three hundred and fifty acres of it are now owned by Dr. M. B. Strickler, of New Bloomfield, whose barn now stands on the site of the furnace.

#### MANNSVILLE.

Mannsville is situated near the Saville township line. It was first known as Phenixville. Daniel Swartz owned the land in the vicinity, and sold a small tract in 1850 to Adam Doren, who erected at the place a tannery, which was operated by him for many years. He sold it to John Bower, who continued it until his death, in 1870, when it was abandoned. William Burd opened at the place a store, and soon after a post-office was opened, under the name of Mannsville. It was abandoned after a few years and re-established when John Bower bought the tannery. The office has since been held by H. D. Kopenhoffer, James English and, since 1882, by H. D. Kopenhoffer.

**SCHOOLS.**—Centre township has at present ten school-houses, known as Mannsville, Comp's,



Markel's, Centre, Laurel Grove, Okefenokee, Perry Furnace, Airy View, Pine Grove and Jericho. These houses have accommodations for three hundred and forty-three pupils.

The first school-house in the township of which any information has been obtained was built of logs, on the Barnett farm, beyond the bridge that crosses the mill-race on the road to Duncannon. A large rock is near the site, on which the pupils were often compelled to stand as a punishment. The house was used until the present school-house site was purchased in New Bloomfield, in 1838, and a school-house erected upon it. Messrs. Elliot, Ferguson and Robert Kelly were teachers in this house.

In 1832 a school-house was erected on the McBride farm, and abandoned in 1840. John, James and Joshua B. Triplett were teachers in this house. A new house was built of brick northeast of the old house, which is now known as Laurel Grove.

On October 21, 1837, William Neilson sold to the school directors of the township one-quarter of an acre of land, on which Neilson had erected a school building. John McClure was a teacher. The Centre school-house now takes its place.

The school directors bought of George Swiger, October 3, 1840, forty-five perches of land, on which to erect a school-house. It was on the road between Adam Markel's and Swiger's farm.

John McGowen and John McKeegan erected a school-house near the Juniata Furnace, about 1841, and April 25, 1842, sold the lot and building to the school directors.

October 31, 1849, Jacob Billow and Finley McCown sold to the school directors seventeen perches of land adjoining their land, on which a stone school-house was erected and used until the present Airy View house was erected.

The school-house now known as Comp's was built about 1876, on a lot purchased by the school directors of Samuel Comp, February 20, 1841. A house was erected and used until the present one was built.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### WHEATFIELD TOWNSHIP.

SEVERAL unsuccessful efforts were made to divide Rye township prior to 1824. Rye then embraced the territory bounded by Mahanoy Ridge, Susquehanna and Juniata Rivers, Blue Mountains and the township of Tyrone. A petition was presented to court in May, 1824, when it was decided that the order to divide Rye township be continued. Meredith Darlington, Jacob Stroop, Esq., and William Wilson, Esq., were appointed viewers. Their report designating the bounds of a new township was confirmed January 5, 1826, and was named "Wheatfield." Its territory has since been reduced by the erection of the townships of Centre, Miller, Penn and Carroll; it has also had an addition of the strip of land from Rye township south of Sherman's Creek to the crest of Pine Hill. It is irregular in form and has a length of eight miles with a breadth of about one and three-quarter miles on the Juniata River and a breadth of about four miles on the Carroll township line. Little Juniata Creek passes through the township southeasterly; Sherman's Creek passes through the west and northwesterly part, each having tributary streams. Losh's Run forms part of the northern boundary and joins the Juniata River at Logania post-office and station.

At the time the township was erected it contained two hundred and ninety-eight taxables.

The following are the names of the owners of land in Wheatfield township in 1828:

Frederick Albright, grist and saw-mill; Archibald Allison, saw-mill; Anthony Aker, carpenter; Robert Armstrong's heirs; Benjamin Blosier, tailor; John Boden, inn-keeper; James Baskins, ferryman; Ephraim and Joshua Byers; Jacob Billow; Henry Bender, mason; John Brown, miller; John Bear; John Branyan, mason; Samuel Bosler, blacksmith; Jacob Brindle, miller; John Chisholm; David Carns; Geo. Clay, grist and saw-mill; Robt Clark, William Clark, merchant; Duncan & Mahon, grist-mill, saw-mill and distillery; James Campbell, Sr.; David Campbell's heirs; Thomas Craighead; George Cless; Daniel Cless; Joseph Dunbar's heirs; James Elliot; William Elliot's heirs; John Elliot; John Egnew, manager; David English's heirs; Henry Funk's heirs; Paul Frazer; Israel Fritz; Philip Foulk; Daniel Foulk;





James Finton; Zaccheus Finley, blacksmith; Jacob Fesler, ferryman; John Fritz, inn-keeper; Henry Fritz, mason; Abram Flora; Peter Fisher's heirs; Joseph Gerhart; Alexander Garrett; Alexander Garrett and Isaac Kirkpatrick; William Gardner, saw-mill; Andrew Galbraith, shoemaker; Simon Gratz; John Gardner; Henry Gordon; Mathias Grover; William Hays; William Henderson; Hodgen Henderson; James Hill, saw-mill; John Harris; Dr. John Henderson; James Hamilton, Esq., heirs; Philip Helsley; Robert Hamilton's heirs; Dr. Jonas Ickes; William Jones; George Jones' heirs; Israel Jacob; Jonathan Jones, blacksmith; William Irvine, weaver; Jacob Jumper, weaver; Henry Irvine, weaver; Isaac Kirkpatrick, saw-mill; Jesse Kirkpatrick; Joseph Kirkpatrick; Thomas Kirkpatrick; Isaac Kirkpatrick, Jr.; Alexander Kirkpatrick; Moses Kirkpatrick's heirs; John Kirkpatrick; Robert Kelly; Henry Lephard; Henry Lackey; John Light; John Leedy; William Lackey; David Lupfer; John Lupfer's heirs; Jeremiah Madden, Esq., judge; John McKinzie; Thomas McKinzie; Elijah McCoy; Sarah McCoy; Mary McBride; John Moore, carpenter; Thomas Mehaflly; Daniel Miller; David Miller, inn-keeper; Frederick McCaskey, saw-mill; William Mooney, Jr., saw-mill; Thomas Mehaflly, Jr.; John Mehaflly; James McClintock, cooper; James McClosky, weaver; John McCord; Martin Miller; Jacob Miller's heirs; Joseph Morrison, cooper; William Moore, mason; Michael Marshall; David McCoy; James Maxwell, shoemaker; Robert Mitchell, Rev. John Niblock; Griffith Owens; Benjamin Owens, saw-mill; John Owens, Esq., justice of the peace and commissioner; James Ogle; John Owens and Shortess; Samuel Potter, mason; James Parson, butcher; Charles Penrose; J. Mahen, Esq.; William Power and David Watts' heirs; William Ramsey, Esq., grist and saw-mill; Abram Rodgers, Esq., justice of the peace; Abram Rodgers and John Harper; Samuel Rodgers, blacksmith; John Rathfon's heirs; John Rathfon; Daniel Piper; Catharine Pinkerton and Mary Hill; Alexander Patterson; Philip Roth, weaver; Conrad Roth's heirs; Joseph Rodgers; Henry Roth; Jane and Sarah Robison; Thomas Rodgers, distillery; Jacob Sidle; Jacob Smith; John Smith; Christian Smith, blacksmith; Rev. John Snyder; George Snyder, Jr.; Jacob Snyder; John Stewart; Robert Stewart; Jacob Stauffer, carpenter; Ralph Smiley, grist-mill; John Smiley; William Smith; Christian Shade and Reisher; Samuel Stehr; Susannah Souder; John Such, saw-mill; Peirce Stringfellow, carpenter; Jacob Steel; Jacob Shutz, shoemaker; Henry Smith, miller; John M. Smith, tailor; William A. Smith's heirs; George Smiley's heirs; Frederick Speck, Esq.; Dr. Joseph Speck; Jacob Sweger; Andrew Shortess; John Trimmer; James Thompson, wagon-maker; Nathan Vanfossen, tannery; James Wallace; Jefferson Wallace, carpenter; Robert Wallace's heirs; Samuel Wallace; Henry

Wax; Philip Wax's heirs; James Willis; William Watson's heirs; John Woodburn; Frederick Watts, Sr.; James Watts; Andrew Welsh; Joseph Wilson, carpenter; Joseph Weaver; David Watts' heirs; Charles Wingert's heirs; John Wingert, weaver; Abram Young; John Young, tailor; Jacob Young, wagon-maker; Christian Young; John Yeager, butcher.

It must be remembered that the township embraced at this time part of Centre, Penn, Carroll and Miller.

EARLY LOCATIONS.—Two tracts embraced the frontage of Wheatfield on the Juniata,—the one on the south, of three hundred and thirty-one acres, warranted June 4, 1762, by Frederick Watts, a native of Wales, born June 1, 1719, and about 1749 married to Jane Murray, a niece of David Murray, Marquis of Tullibardine, a partisan of the pretender Charles Edward, who, after the battle of Culloden, fled to France.<sup>1</sup>

At the close of his official career he retired to his farm on the Juniata, where he died October 3, 1795, aged seventy-six years. The remains of him and his wife were interred in the burial-ground on the farm.

The children of Frederick and Jane Watts were Margery, Catharine, Margaret, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah and David. Of these, Elizabeth became the wife of Thomas Hulings, son of Marcus, and mother of David W. Hulings, a prominent attorney of Lewistown for many

<sup>1</sup> Frederick Watts came to America with his family about 1760, and settled upon and resided on this tract until his death. The Revolution breaking out a few years after his arrival, he became a zealous advocate for the rights of the people with whom he had become identified. He was appointed one of the eight members of Cumberland County who met at Philadelphia in June, 1776. He assisted in organizing the battalion for the county, and was made lieutenant-colonel of the First Battalion, and represented the same at the Military Convention of July 4, 1776, which met at Lancaster. He was in command of the First Battalion of the Flying Camp at the surrender of Fort Mifflin, November 16, 1776, where he was captured and soon after exchanged. He was commissioned a justice of the peace of Cumberland County April 1, 1778; chosen a representative to Assembly in 1779; appointed sub-lieutenant of Cumberland County April 18, 1780; brigadier-general of Pennsylvania militia May 27, 1782; a member of the Supreme Executive Council from October 20, 1787, until its abolition by the Constitution of 1790, and was, at the same time acting as a member of the Board of Property.





years. Margaret married George Smiley, of Shermansdale. David Watts, the youngest child, was born October 29, 1761; married Juliana, a daughter of General Robert Miller. He studied law and settled in Carlisle, where he became one of the leading lawyers of the bar, and practiced in many courts in this part of the State. He was also interested with William Power in the Juniata Furnace. He died in Carlisle in 1819. Judge Frederick Watts, of Carlisle, is a son. The Watts tract later came to John Gorman, and is now owned by Noah Hertzler.

**MONTABELLO FURNACE.**—The other tract on the river contained one hundred and ninety-nine acres, and extends into Miller township. It was warranted by John Smith, June 20, 1788. It is now owned by Dr. J. P. Singer.

On the Little Juniata Creek, above King's Mill, a tract of two hundred and thirty-eight acres was warranted, December 15, 1766, by William Baskins, on which Montabello Furnace was built. June 6, 1834, Jacob Lindley, Elizabeth and Hannah Downing and William Logan Fisher purchased this and adjoining tracts of land "for the purpose of building a furnace" thereon. It was built soon after, and named Montabello. After a few years it was sold to Fisher, Morgan & Co., who ran it until about 1846, when it was abandoned. The furnace had a six foot bosh, and had a capacity for manufacturing twenty-five to thirty tons of iron per week. The furnace, after it came into possession of Fisher, Morgan & Co., was run in connection with their works at Duncannon. A stove-mill was built near the forge, which was in use until 1875, when it was destroyed by fire.

The Owen family, of Wheatfield, were first represented by Levi Owen, who came from Wales to this country, and, March 10, 1767, was married to Ann Smith by the Rev. Michael Schlatter. It is not known at what time he came to this section; but, within a few years of that time, he bought one hundred and thirty-three acres of land, which was taken up by Eve Baker on order of survey No. 2595, dated January 27, 1767. On the 21st of January, 1791, he warranted adjoining one hundred

and fifty acres, and later purchased other lands in the vicinity. He died April 3, 1823, aged seventy-nine years, and his wife, Ann, August, 1822. He had three sons,—Griffith, Benjamin and John. Griffith, the eldest, in 1820, owned one hundred and eight acres. He had two sons,—Levi and Jesse. The widow of George D. Owen (son of Levi) resides on this place. Benjamin, in 1820, owned three hundred and five acres in the loop on Sherman's Creek and a saw-mill. He had seven sons,—Samuel, Wesley, John, Jesse, Seth, Reuben and Josiah. The farm is now in part owned by Joseph Acker, whose father, Joseph, purchased it. This branch of the family is now extinct in the county, they mostly having moved West.

John, the youngest son of Levi Owen, Sr., settled adjoining the farm of his father, and on which his son Eleazer and grandson, Ezra G. Owen, now live. He was one of the first commissioners of the county. His son Eleazer was a member of the Legislature in 1845. The sons of John Owen were Eleazer, Samuel, Griffith, John T., Abel D. and Joel B. With the exception of John T., who went West, they settled in the county.

Moses Stone now owns a tract of one hundred and twenty-three acres, which was granted in 1766 to Arnold Vanfossen.

The Rev. John Snyder, one of the early pastors of the United Brethren Church in this vicinity, warranted a tract of one hundred and eighty-nine acres, below the Owen and Vanfossen tracts, April 21, 1828, on which an improvement was made before 1800. He died in 1845. The farm is now owned by Samuel Shull.

The farm now owned by Daniel Bowman is part of tract of one hundred and eighty-nine acres warranted, May 22, 1767, by Robert Ramsey and surveyed in his right to Alexander Shortess. Below this tract, on Dark Run, was a tract known as the "Saw-Mill tract," which contained two hundred and twenty-eight acres and was warranted in September, 1793, to John McBride.

East of the McBride tract William Bothwell, in 1811, warranted four hundred and fifty acres, which a few years later was increased to five hundred acres. After his death it was divided



between his sons Samuel and George and his daughters.

Dr. Jonas Ickes lived for a time in the old mansion-house before he moved to New Bloomfield.

John Light, on June 9, 1815, warranted two hundred and thirty-one acres, which later came to Samuel McKinzie.

On November 20, 1812, Alexander Shortess took up one hundred and eighty-six acres adjoining land Andrew Berryhill had located and to the township line.

On Sherman's Creek, embracing the loop and on both sides of the creek, in Wheatfield and Penn townships, Benjamin Abram warranted two hundred and seven acres August 14, 1766.

**FIO FORGE.**—Israel Downing and James B. Davis, in 1827, purchased twenty-three acres of the above-mentioned tract. A notice made of the forge June 12, 1828, shows its condition at that time.

It says they own twenty-three acres of land, "on which is erected a forge, nearly finished, with frames and timber prepared to complete the same." It was evidently not finished by them, as on July 18th, in that year the property was sold to Jacob Lindley and Frederick Speck. In 1811 it was owned by Elias Jackson, Samuel Yocum and Daniel Kough, who were at the time operating Mary Ann Furnace, in Cumberland County. They sold soon after to — Walker. Daniel Kough remained as manager. A heavy flood, March 14, 1846, carried the dam away and the forge was abandoned. The stone building, used as an office, is still standing.

On the creek above, Jacob Sidell, of Fishing Creek, purchased property and moved a grist-mill from Fishing Creek to the place about 1820. About 1850 the mill property passed to — Shapley, and in 1855 it was purchased by Dugan & Zerger, who, in 1856, tore down the old mill and built the present mill.

Farther up the creek Samuel Graham located one hundred and two acres. The site of Dellville was located by George Moser, who sold to — Loy. In 1810 Christian Smith and Isaac Kirkpatrick purchased a small tract of land at what is now Dellville, and in 1811 erected a grist-mill, which they continued until April 10, 1853,

when Smith sold his interest to Daniel Ristine and John Souder. April 1, 1856 Eli Young bought the interest of Ristine, and in 1861 John Sweger bought the interest of Souder, which, in 1868, was sold to A. Jacobs, who, in 1877, sold to his son-in-law, Eli Young, who has since owned it. The mill was remodeled in 1874. A store was built at Dellville in 1855 and first kept by Adam Billow, afterward by many others and now by David Bealor. A post-office was established in 1860, with Eli Young as postmaster, who served fourteen years, and was succeeded by D. P. Lightner, Theodore Bryner, D. G. Owen, Samuel Briggs, W. O. Wallace, Eli Young and Daniel Bealor.

Above Dellville, on the creek and the Carroll township line, George Mills warranted a tract of land March 10, 1775.

Northwest from Dellville, on the little stream that joins Sherman's Creek at that place, before 1810, Zachariah Finley and Joseph Ecker owned land that was warranted by Andrew Boyd in 1767 and patented by Matthew Henderson, September 18, 1787. The greater portion of the Boyd-Henderson tract lies in Carroll township. Finley built the stone house in 1843, now owned by Moses Stouffer. April 3, 1857, Finley sold the farm of one hundred and fifty-five acres to George Rinehart.

The land on which John Weldon now lives was in possession of John Stewart, who came from Carlisle over ninety years ago. He was in the War of the Revolution. The children of John Stewart were Jane, who married Thomas Black and settled at Duncannon; Sarah, who became the wife of John B. Nickey of Penn's Valley; Richard Stewart, who settled at Clark's Ferry; William J. Stewart, of Duncannon. His son, Livingston Stewart, who settled near Duncannon, was a son by his second wife. His daughter Susan married John Weldon, and now resides on the old Stewart homestead. Ellen, another daughter of Livingston, married Peter Swisher, and lives near Duncannon. Samuel Potter and Andrew Pennell settled in the east part of the township soon after 1820. The latter is still living.

Alexander Power, a schoolmaster of Philadelphia, was in possession of a large tract of





land in the limits of this township in 1773, and March 27th, in that year, sold it to Samuel Moore. It passed respectively as follows: June 28, 1785, to David Meredith; December, 1791, to Owen Bruner; October 7, 1802, to John Kenage; March 27, 1812, to Alexander Shortess; March 25, 1820, to Jacob Clay; and March 13, 1827, one hundred and twenty-three acres, to Benjamin Dunkelberger. John and George Clay bought one hundred and eighty-six acres of Alexander Shortess, October 3, 1819. Nicholas Clay bought two tracts in 1814; one May 4th of John McClintock, and the other June 18th of Barnet Slough. He had other lands, and, March 12, 1822, conveyed the lands above-mentioned to John Snyder and Matthias Clay. The family of Clay are still represented in the township.

The greater part of the tract of land lying between Sherman's Creek and Pine Hill was patented to Samuel Funk, March 15, 1805, who soon sold one hundred and six acres and allowance to John Minnich, and July 5, 1809, it was conveyed to Adam Fultz, who, April 22, 1812, sold it to Peter Billow. After his decease, in 1828, it was conveyed, January 31, 1829, to George Billow.

A tavern and distillery was on the place before 1820, and the Billow tavern was a well-known stopping-place, and kept from 1820 many years by George Billow. The place was also known as Billow's Fording until 1836, when a bridge one hundred and sixty feet long was built over the creek at a cost of \$2000. There were several of the family that lived in the vicinity,—Jacob, Henry, Martin and George. The latter resided on the homestead until his death, in 1858.

The property then passed into other hands, and is now owned by Mrs. E. W. Orr. The old tavern house is still standing.

Christian Ensminger before 1800 purchased over five hundred and eighty acres of land, mostly in Fishing Creek Valley, but partly on the side of the range of hills—David Ensminger, his son, settled upon the north side, and his descendants still reside in the vicinity.

ST. DAVID'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—The church is situated about five miles southwest of Duncannon, and near the site of the old Pio Forge

Members of the congregations of Mount Zion, Mount Pisgah and Christ's lived in this section of country, and having a desire for preaching near their homes, the Rev. L. T. Williams was invited to preach at the Pio Forge school-house in 1845, which invitation he accepted. The people of the neighborhood, composed also of members of another denomination, united with the Lutherans in erecting a frame meeting-house, which was dedicated November, 1845. Revs. John W. Heim, Jacob Sholl and Lloyd Knight were present and conducted the exercises. After the church was consecrated the Rev. Lloyd Knight, who was stationed at New Bloomfield, commenced preaching regularly once every four weeks. The church was organized with twenty-seven members June 20, 1846. In 1848 the membership had increased to forty. Rev. Mr. Knight resigned in June, 1849, and was succeeded July 1st by Rev. Jacob Martin, who preached once in three weeks. In February, 1850, the congregation was united with others to form the Petersburg charge. He resigned July 1, 1850. Rev. John P. Hiestler became the pastor in November, 1850, and served until November, 1853. After a vacancy of six months Rev. George A. Nixdorff accepted a call in 1854, and continued until May, 1858; Rev. William H. Diven succeeded August 22, 1858, and was followed by Revs. Hummicht and Cutler. For a number of years the church was supplied by students from Gettysburg Theological Seminary.

Rev. Shirk was called in 1875, and was succeeded by Rev. John Kerr about 1877, who continued about two years. The Rev. George Crist was his successor. Rev. Mr. Yeager, of Buck's Valley, served as a supply. Rev. H. F. Long, the present pastor, began his labors in 1883. The church has a membership of about thirty. The church is in union with the German Reformed congregation, whose pastor is the Rev. James R. Lewis, who has served since 1883. This congregation has about thirty members.

THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST is situated on the road from New Bloomfield to Duncannon, it was built as a Union Church in 1844, with the Methodists, but has



long since been abandoned by the latter society. Rev. John Synder was the first pastor, followed by Revs. John G. Snyder, John Dixon (now bishop), William Raber, Z. A. Colestock, — Humberger, George and William Wagner, Jesse Bratton, George W. Beemer, Daniel Burkholder, George W. Kincofe, A. R. Ayres and S. N. Moyer. The society has a membership of about fifty.

THE METHODIST CHURCH, which is in ruins back from the site of Fio Forge, was built over forty years ago, and abandoned about the close of the Civil War. The following are some of the ministers who preached there: Jordan, Holmes, Wright, Swengler, Hamilton, Thompson and White.

PENNELLS CHURCH.—The church known by the above name is owned by the Methodists and was built of stone in 1857 or '58, on land of Andrew Pennell. The people in the vicinity at that time belonging to the denomination were under the charge of the Rev. T. D. Gotswold, of the Methodist Church of Duncannon. The congregation is yet served by the pastors of that church.<sup>1</sup>

SCHOOLS.—As early as 1810 a school-house stood near the site of John J. Craig's present house, on land of Levi Owen. John Owen was one of the teachers. It was abandoned about 1820, when a log school-house was built near the United Brethren Church, and used until 1848, when the school-house known as Wallace, on the Wallace farm, was moved to its present site, and is known as Owen, or Windy Hill.

Wheatfield accepted the school law in 1835, and received of the public money one hundred and forty-eight dollars and twenty cents; at that time there were two hundred and thirty-five taxables liable to the school tax. The school directors of the township met at the Clay school-house November 28, 1835, to examine teachers. The Clay school-house, that was standing at this time, was on, or near, the site of Mrs. Maria Price's store, on the road from

New Bloomfield to Duncannon and long since abandoned. Fairview school-house, one-eighth of a mile below, takes its place, and was built about twelve years ago. In October, 1840, the school-houses in the township were Fio, Clay's, Wallace, Potter and Watts.

The Fio school house was erected soon after the forge was completed, and used until 1857, when another was built near Sherman's Creek, which was repaired in the spring of 1885.

The school-house at Weldon's is near Dellville, and was built in 1855.

The Potter house was built before the school law came into operation; the Pennell school now takes its place. The houses in the township are now known as Dellville, or Weldon, Owen, or Windy Hill, Centre, Sulphur Spring, Pennells and Fairview, at which attend two hundred and nine pupils.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

JUNIATA township occupies a four-sided space intervening between Tuscarora on the north, Oliver on the east, Centre on the south and Saville on the west. It is about seven miles in length by two and a half in average breadth, having an area of about twenty-five square miles.

Middle Ridge is the most conspicuous feature. Ranging in direction from east by north to west by south, its gentle slopes are everywhere cleared of wood and cultivated to their very tops. Along its top runs the Ridge road from Newport westward through a farming country without villages or hamlets. North and south of this ridge the township is occupied by undulating land of less height.

Most of the small streams of this township, coming from Middle Ridge and Hominy Ridge, make their way to the Buffalo, which occupies the Middle Valley, and conveys their united waters into Oliver township. Those, however, that rise on the southern slope of Middle Ridge,

<sup>1</sup> For account of this charge see history of Methodist Church in Duncannon. That account says this church was erected about 1845. It is said to have been built when T. D. Gotswold was pastor, which was in 1857-58.

<sup>1</sup> By Silas Wright.





flow down into the Little Buffalo, which enters the Juniata at Newport.<sup>1</sup>

At the January court of 1793 "Two petitions, signed by a great number of the inhabitants of Rye township, setting forth that they labored under many and great disadvantages by reason of the great extent of said township, and praying the court that the said township may be divided by a line along the top of Mahanoy Mountain from the line of Tyrone township to the Juniata River," being read in open court, rule that the prayer of the petitioners be granted, and that the upper part or division be henceforth called Juniata township.

#### MILLS IN 1795.

John Black, 360 acres; Henry Bull, grist and saw-mill and 400 acres; George Dixon, saw-mill; George Drabaugh, saw-mill; David English, saw-mill; Daniel Fahnestock, grist and saw-mill and 182 acres; Henry Fleury, saw-mill; George Hildebrand, two distilleries; Amos Jordan, tan-yard; John Jones, blacksmith and saw-mill; Joseph Jones, tan-yard; Peter Koch, saw-mill; William Kerr, saw-mill; Caspar and Jacob Lupfer, saw-mill; John Milligan, saw-mill; Samuel Robinson, saw-mill.

LAND-OWNERS IN 1788.—Job Stretch lived on the Samuel Tressler farm, and paid 3s. 11d. State, and 1s. county tax.

Robert Garrett owned the tract on Big Buffalo, below Milford, now owned by George Campbell and B. F. Miller.

James Keenan owned the farm on Middle Ridge, near the old Middle Ridge Presbyterian Church, and kept a little store for dry-goods and tobacco.

Alexander Stuart owned the W. L. Stephens farm, and paid as State tax 8s. 3d., and as county tax, 2s. This farm was subsequently owned by James Stephens, the uncle of Governor Alexander H., of Georgia.

At the west end of the township, and in Saville township, are tracts of land, one of three hundred and twenty-nine acres, patented to John Creigh August 5, 1791, who sold to Jacob Miller in 1812.

Jonestown, now Milford, is on land warranted June 17, 1755, to William Parkinson. This tract consisted of one hundred and sixty-one

acres, on which were a saw-mill and pond. John Parkinson owned eleven hundred and ten acres on Raccoon Creek, for which the warrant issued in July, 1762.

Three-fourths of a mile south of Milford, on the road from Carlisle to Sunbury, was a tavern, on the top of Middle Ridge, called "White Ball Tavern," which, in 1812, was kept by Philip Clouser, who owned a large tract of land in that section. This hotel was discontinued about fifty years ago. Oliver Smith now owns the property. Still south, on the north bank of Little Buffalo Creek, John Koch kept the Blue Ball Tavern, which was famous for shooting-matches. At this tavern, in 1812, messengers were mounted and ready to carry messages to the army at Niagara. The horn at the foot of Middle Ridge signaled the men at White Ball to be ready, and the dispatches were forwarded at once to Reider's Ferry, where the ferry-boat was in waiting.

ASSESSMENT OF 1820.—Fred. Anderson, carpenter, 150 acres, and lot in Milford; George Barnett, 400 acres, grist and saw mill; George Brown, potter, 20 acres; Caspar Bruner, 200 acres; Geo. Brown, weaver; Francis Beelen, 547 acres, saw-mill and postmaster; Robert Brown, 150 acres; Philip Bosserman, 100 acres, and store; Peter Brown, house and lot in Vienna; Christopher Biseline, 36 acres; John Biseline, 36 acres; John Baker, hatter, 6½ acres; Marks Bealor, 250 acres; John Bealor, 112 acres; Benjamin Bonsall, Jr., justice, 103 acres, and tan-yard; John Black, Jr., 178 acres; William Black, 178 acres; William Bull, 358 acres, and 200 acres mountain land; John Black, Sr., 731 acres; Henry Bull's heirs, 160 acres, grist and saw mill; Robert Bull's heirs, 400 acres; John Bower's heirs, 200 acres; Bonsall & Stutzman, 415 acres; Philip Clouser, 91 acres; John Clouser's heirs, 350 acres, and saw-mill; Jacob Clouser's heirs, 100 acres; Michael Clouser, carpenter, 100 acres; Philip Crist, 120 acres; Daniel Crist, weaver, 36 acres; Elias Carter, shoemaker; Robert Campbell, 170 acres; Henry Crawl, 200 acres; Joseph Clark, 110 acres; Edward Clark, 183 acres; John Clark, 136 acres; William Carson, 300 acres; Robert Cochran; Meredith Darlington, 230 acres; George Dillman, tailor, 12 acres; Thomas Dromgold, 100 acres; Geo. Dixon, mason, 217 acres; Michael Doran, cooper, 16 acres; John Darlington, 230 acres; Henry Deardorf, 60 acres; John Ewalt, 212 acres and distillery; Abraham Deardorf, wagon-maker, 100 acres; David English's heirs, 300 acres; John and David English, 292 acres and saw-mill; Thomas English, 75 acres; William English, 180 acres; Jacob Ehart, 298 acres;

<sup>1</sup>Claypole.





Dr. John Eckhart, 5 lots and house in Vienna; Benjamin Fickes, 120 acres; Valentine Fickes, 100 acres; Abraham Fleury, 73 acres and distillery; Thomas Ferguson, schoolmaster; William Ferguson, weaver; Rossona Fleury, 200 acres; John Fleury, 110 acres; Abraham Fulweiler, 120 acres; Robert Fitzgerald 210 acres; Isaac Franz, carpenter; George Foulke, house carpenter, 47 acres and 2 lots in Milford; James Freeland, 10 acres; Henry Fritz, mason; Joseph Fleischart, saddler; Daniel Falmestock, 309 acres; Robinson Fitz, hatter; Alex. Gantt, 400 acres; Jas. Graham, mason 38 acres; Jos. Gantt, 450 acres and lot in Vienna; Jno. Garner 12 acres and house in Milford; Jno. Gantt, 10 acres and 2 lots in Milford; Jas. Himes, weaver, 60 acres; James Hunt's heirs 150 acres; Henry Hensch, cooper, thirty-five acres; Abraham Hostetter, one hundred and eight acres; John Hollopeter, eight hundred and fifty acres; John Hensch, two hundred and fifty acres; John Hannah, one hundred and thirty-six acres; John Jones, one hundred and ninety-seven acres; John James, heirs, two hundred and ninety-six acres; Joshua Jones, tanner, forty-three acres; Benjamin Jones, saddler, one hundred and sixty acres; Joseph Jones, inn-keeper, three hundred and twenty acres, grist and saw-mill and tannery; Jeremiah Jordan, chairmaker, sixty-seven acres; John Koch, inn-keeper (at Blue Ball), two hundred and thirty-seven acres; Isaac Kiser, blacksmith, two hundred and sixty-nine acres; William Kerr, two hundred acres; Samuel Knisley, carpenter; Adam Kunkle, tailor, forty-eight acres; Adam Klinepeter, two hundred acres; John Kiser, two hundred and sixty-nine acres; John Kerr, one hundred acres; Matthew Kerr, shoemaker, one hundred acres; Caspar Luper, one hundred acres and one hundred acres mountain land; Peter Lenish, seventy acres; William Linn, one hundred and seventy acres; John Leonard, ninety acres; Philip Leonard and John English, two hundred and twenty-three acres; Isaac Leonard, sixty-five acres; Philip Leonard, one hundred and forty-five acres and distillery; Benj. Lineaweaver, weaver; George Leonard, Jr., weaver; George Leonard, Sr., 130 acres, and 200 acres mountain land; John Leas, 166 acres; Benjamin and Henry Leas, 486 acres and ferry; Richard Latchford, 64 acres and 499 acres of mountain land; John London, 50 acres; Matthew London, 90 acres; Baltzer Lesh, 319 acres; Charles Lindsey, 170 acres; Jacob Lenich, 68 acres; Francis McCown, justice of the peace; Joseph Marshall's heirs, 100 acres; Matthew McBride, blacksmith, 150 acres; John McBride, 162 acres; Gideon Miller, weaver, 3 acres; Jeremiah Madden, 64 acres; Robt. and Thos. Marlin, 80 acres; Robt Mitchell, 106 acres; Jno. Murray, 11 acres; Catharine Miller, 17 acres; Etyob McKeehan, shoemaker; Jos. McNaughton, 57 acres; Jos. Marlin, 107 acres; M. Marshall, 235 acres; Jane Martin, widow, 16 acres; Wm. Marlin, 30 acres; Jno. McCracken, cooper, 20 acres; Jacob Miller, tannery, 150 acres; John McGonegal, cordwainer, 20 acres;

Luke McDowell, 83 acres; Derrick Miller, blacksmith; John Miller, millwright, one hundred acres; George Monroe, Esq., justice of the peace, two hundred acres; John Mateer, four hundred and forty-eight acres; James Maxwell, shoemaker; David Meredith, blacksmith; Daniel McKusey, eighty acres, and five hundred acres mountain land and distillery; James and William Mitchell, one hundred and thirty-four acres; Benjamin Meredith, carpenter, house and lot in Milford; Philip Myers, one hundred and fifty acres; John Morrison, millwright, eighty acres; Alexander McCracken, mason; John McGary, two hundred acres; Jesse Miller, sixty-five acres; George North, ninety-six acres; Frederick Nipple, one hundred acres; Jacob Nailor, miller, on Philip Clouser's place; Edward O'Donnell, two hundred acres; Rinehart Orwan, blacksmith, one hundred and seventy acres; Daniel Okeson, house and lot and store in Milford; Joseph Power, inn-keeper, two hundred acres; James Power, three hundred and fifty acres; William Patton, three hundred and ninety acres and three lots in Milford; William Power, 5 lots of land, containing 582 acres and grist and saw-mill; Henry Pickard, 89 acres; James Pollock, 115 acres; William Reed, 150 acres; Paul Reider (cooper), 80 acres; Daniel Rider, 60 acres; George Reamer, 219 acres; Michael Robinson, 100 acres; Abraham Rider (inn-keeper), 175 acres and ferry; Samuel Ramsey, 321 acres; John Rattensberger (blacksmith); Conrad Roads, 50 acres; Henry Roads, 50 acres; James Robison, 170 acres; James and George Robison, 90 acres; George Robison, 219 acres; John Rider (carpenter), 68 acres; Dr. William Richards; John Shuman's heirs, 300 acres; Peter Smith, 150 acres; Wendel Smith, 123 acres and 109 acres of mountain land; David Smith (blacksmith), 40 acres; Daniel Smith, 150 acres and 177 acres of mountain land (shoemaker); Adam Shuman (millwright), 12 acres; Peter Stengle (shoemaker), saw-mill and 300 acres; John Saylor, 250 acres; Anthony Shatto's heirs, 200 acres; James Smith (carpenter), Adam Stutzman, 150 acres; John Swartz, 314 acres; James Stephens, 300 acres; Valentine Smith, 189 acres; Joseph Smith (cooper), 136 acres; Jacob Sole, 100 acres (sold to Samuel Utter), and lot in Vienna; Andrew Sunday, 100 acres; Joseph Spriggle, 60 acres; John Smith (miller), 18 acres, grist and saw-mill; John Sunday (weaver); Thomas Shorter (miller); Michael Smith, 57 acres; Abraham Trimmer, 210 acres; Joseph Tate (shoemaker), 75 acres; Matthew Thompson (cooper), lot in Vienna; Tunis Trimmer, 118 acres; Isaac Thompson (weaver), 300 acres; Henry Troup, 255 acres; Samuel Utter, 100 acres, bought of Jacob Sole; Andrew Van Comp, 155 acres; James Van Comp (inn-keeper), 60 acres; John Vincent, 300 acres and distillery; Nicholas Werts (weaver), 127 acres; George Wiseman, Sr., 40 acres and 200 acres mountain land; George Worley, 137 acres; Jacob Wentz, 130 acres;



Alexander Watson (inn-keeper), 35 acres; George Weise, 217 acres; Joseph Wilson's heirs, 75 acres; John Yocum, 300 acres; Joseph Zinn, 630 acres and grist-mill; Elizabeth Ziegler, 50 acres.

It will be remembered that at the time this assessment was taken Juniata embraced also the townships of Tuscarora, Oliver, and parts of Miller and Centre.

**INHABITANTS OF DISTINCTION.**—Alexander Stephens, an Englishman, was a soldier under Braddock, and came to what is now Perry County about 1766, near James Baskins, who lived on Baskins' Island and had a ferry there many years. He married James Baskins' daughter Catherine. Baskins refused to recognize the marriage, and they settled about five miles up the river. Stephens was a captain in the Revolution and served till the war was over, when he settled near Duncannon, where Andrew B. Stephens, the father of Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, was born, in 1783. In the year 1795 Andrew B. Stephens, with his family, moved to Georgia, where he settled and died. James Stephens, a brother of Andrew, returned to Perry County and settled in Juniata township, where in 1820 he owned three hundred acres.

In 1836 Alexander H. Stephens came to this county to visit his relatives. He came to Newport by canal-boat and stopped at the hotel kept by James Black, whom, in 1842, he met in Congress.

Robert Brown came from England about the year 1740, and settled in Chester County, and from thence removed to the place owned by Robert Mitchell's heirs, above Newport, in 1760. He also took up the tract adjoining on Big Buffalo Creek, which was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated April 6, 1763. Part of this property was taken up by location, but whether before or after the warrant was issued is not of record.

Robert Brown was the father of eight children, viz.: Martha, who married David Mitchell, the father of Robert and one of the first commissioners, and Wm. B. Mitchell, the first prothonotary; Roger; John, who went to Kentucky; Matthew; Mary, who married — Hately and went to the French Creek settle-

ment; Elizabeth, who married — Boggs and was maternal grandmother to Mrs. Mary Black, late of New Bloomfield; Margaret, who married J. Guthrie and was grandmother of the late Robert Guthrie, of Bloomfield; Grace married to Henry Bull, who was the mother of Colonel Robert Bull, killed at Chippewa. Robert Brown had two sisters who came from England with him. One married Meredith Darlington and was the mother of the Darlington family in this county. The other married Francis McCown, and was grandmother of the late Finlaw McCown.

One of Matthew Brown's daughters married Harris, of Harrisburg, and used to visit her friends in this county more than sixty years ago.

At this time of the settlement of Robert Brown's estate David Mitchell took the river property, and Roger Brown the place on Buffalo Creek. Roger Brown married Tabitha Morrison in 1767, and had six children as follows: Robert; William, who died unmarried; Francis, who shouldered his rifle and started for Kentucky, and was never afterwards heard of; Ellen, who never married; Martha, who married William Wallis, who served through the Revolutionary War and received for pay a certificate of service which he traded for a set of blacksmith tools (he lived and died on the place now owned by Jacob Kepner); Elizabeth, married Anthony Brandt, the father of the late Chas. C. Brandt, of Greenwood township.

In the settlement of Roger Brown's estate his son Robert took the farm. He married Mary Ann Cooper, and had a family of seven children,—William; Robert, who married before he was of age; Tabitha, who married Nicholas Miller; Ella, Susan and Martha died unmarried. At the death of Robert Brown his son William took the north part of the farm and built where Simeon Fleisher now lives.

William Brown married Margaret Howe, and had five children, of whom Mrs. Patton, of Ogle County, Ill., and Wm. C. Brown, of Liverpool borough, are living. The farm now owned by Jacob Fleisher was taken up by Job Stretch. He was an outspoken Loyalist during the Revolution. The place got too hot for him and he





went to Canada. William Brown served as a soldier in the War of 1812-15. Among his papers in possession of his son, Wm. C. Brown, of Liverpool, from whom these facts were obtained, are three commissions, signed by Governors Snyder, Heister and Shultz.

#### MARRIAGE CERTIFICATE.

"These are to certify that on Monday, the 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1767, Rodger Brown and Tabitha Morrison were lawfully married by

"THOMAS BARTON,

"Missionary for Lancaster, etc."

"Received of Rodger Brown the sum of seven shillings and six pence, it being for ringing the bell for Margret Guthrie's funeral. I say received by me March 14, 1777.

his  
"DENIS X SWEENEY."  
mark

Rodger Brown was the scrivener of the neighborhood in his day, for most of the old papers are in his handwriting.

#### MARKELSVILLE.<sup>1</sup>

Markelsville is situated on the bank of Big Buffalo Creek, and is about six miles from New Bloomfield and seven miles from Newport. The warrant for the land on which the village stands was issued on the 12th day of February, 1763, to Edward Elliot, and named "Pretty Meadow." On the 3d day of April, 1769, a warrant was issued to John Peden, of Lancaster County, for the adjoining tract of land, and it was called "Down Patrick."

The "Pretty Meadow" tract contained one hundred and twenty acres, and included all the meadow land in and around the village, and is now owned by A. S. Whitekettle, Samuel Bealor, and the land belonging to the Bixler Mill property.

The "Down Patrick," or Peden tract, contained two hundred and forty acres, and is now owned by A. S. Whitekettle and Samuel Bealor. Both tracts were then included in Tyronetownship, Cumberland County.

On the 11th of August, 1782, Edward Elliot conveyed the "Pretty Meadow" tract to William Wallace, an inn-keeper of the borough of Carlisle. The same William Wallace became

the owner of the "Down Patrick" tract also, under the following circumstances: John Peden, the patentee, devised this land to his wife, Martha, by his will dated August 1, 1775, in which will we find the following words: "And I allow, in case my child dies, that my wife Martha shall have that Plantation lying in Sherman's Valley, known as 'Down Patrick,' she to pay twenty pounds to the other executor, to be put to use for the Support of a minister in Donegal."

The said Martha Peden, by her last will and testament, dated the 6th day of January, 1776, bequeathed the said land to her brother, William Wallace. We have no proof of any improvement of either of these tracts up to this period of time by the owners, but in the year 1775 part of this land was put under cultivation by some squatters, who were driven off by hostile Indians, and it was about the year 1776 or 1777 that Edward Elliot and John Peden began to clear and cultivate this land. We learn, from a letter written by John Peden to Edward Elliot, that squatters had taken possession of these lands, and he advised him to help him to take action to eject these intruders and again possess the lands themselves.

While this is the only intimation of a settlement on these tracts, yet tradition says that the neighborhood contained settlers at a much earlier day than this.

As we have now shown, William Wallace is the owner of both tracts and continues in possession until the 7th of August, 1793, when he conveyed both tracts to James McNamara, of the township of Juniata, for and in consideration of *five hundred and forty pounds*. McNamara was a man of great energy and proceeded at once to improve his land. He erected the first house in the village of Markelsville, then known as "McNamara's Mill." This house was located about twenty yards north of A. S. Whitekettle's mansion-house. It was burned down some years afterwards.

He also erected a grist-mill close to the banks of the creek, just opposite the house mentioned above. The mill was built about 1800 and continued to be used until 1837, when William Bosserman, the owner then, erected the present

<sup>1</sup> By J. S. Markel, Esq.



mill farther down the stream. Andrew Shuman moved to the McNamara mill about 1805, and, being a millwright himself, improved and completed the mill, and was to receive all the proceeds of the mill for his labor. John Shuman, who is the son of Andrew, is still living, and from recollection can relate many events which occurred in those early days. James McNamara finally sold this entire tract of land to Valentine Smith, who sold twenty-two acres of it to his son John. This twenty-two-acre tract included all the land of the original tract lying on the south side of Big Buffalo Creek, and included the grist and saw-mill, also the land upon which the village proper now stands. The remaining portion of the land he left by will to his other son, Daniel Smith, who sold it to John Bealor, the son of Marx Bealor, by deed bearing date April 15, 1831. At the death of John Bealor the land was divided, and is to-day owned by Samuel Bealor and A. S. Whitekettle.

John Smith sold the twenty-two-acre tract to John Weary, and Weary sold to William Bosserman in the year 1834, and the settlement was then known as "Bosserman's Mill." Bosserman sold to John Leiby, and Leiby, on the 22d of July, 1853, sold to George Markel, Jr., who lived there up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1864. On account of the thrift and enterprise of this man in building and otherwise improving the place, it came to be called after his name, Markelsville.

The first store in the community was opened by Jonas Lesh in the house now occupied by Philip Boyer, but he afterwards moved it to the house now occupied by A. S. Whitekettle as a residence. This was about the year 1810. Afterward Jonas Lesh, Thomas Black and Peter Ouran kept store in the mill-house, which stood on the banks of the race. After these came William Bosserman and George Leiby, who kept store in the old building which stood where the present store-house is built. George Markel, Jr., bought from Leiby, and after rebuilding and refitting the mansion-house, he kept store there until he died. Daniel Sutman then rented the stand for two years and was succeeded by A. S. Whitekettle, who afterwards

bought the property from the heirs of George Markel, who has since erected the commodious store-room he now occupies.

The village of Markelsville also includes the site of the town of Little Vienna. In 1809 Alexander Myers, the founder of Vienna, settled on the farm now owned by Samuel Carl, and took out a patent for three hundred and sixty-five acres, called "Cowell's Hill." In 1815 he planned and laid out the future city of Vienna on the land directly south of the Lutheran Church, now owned by David Crist, Esq., George Fleisher and Miss Polly Clark. On the 24th day of March of the same year he made a public auction of the lots and succeeded in disposing of eighteen of them; each lot contained thirty-one perches. Notwithstanding every inducement was held out by the liberal founder to make it a place of importance, yet we find but three houses were erected on the lots,—one by Tailor John Smith, now owned by Esquire Crist; another by George Folk, now the property of Polly Clark; and the third was built by Isaac Frantz, and is now owned by George Fleisher. A right-of-way to the creek was reserved for the use of the people of Vienna, and a public pass was also provided, but the dream of the founder passed away with him.

MARKELSVILLE ACADEMY was opened in the old school-house on the hill, known as "Washington Seminary," in the spring of 1855. Rev. A. R. Height, the first county superintendent of common schools, was the first principal. Rev. George S. Rea became principal after Rev. Height, and continued until 1861, when Professor George W. Leshner took charge and continued until 1866, when Dr. C. W. Super taught a term, and was then succeeded by Messrs. Alexander Stephens and Adam Zellers.

In 1867 Mr. George Markel built a two-story frame house, in which the school was afterwards continued, and the pupils were boarded. It is believed that had Mr. Markel, its generous patron, lived, the school would have been placed on a permanent basis. But since his death it has been discontinued, and the building is now used as a dwelling. In 1860





this school had one hundred and twelve boarders.

*Churches.*—Previous to 1840 the people of this neighborhood worshipped in the old stone Presbyterian Church on Middle Ridge, two miles west of Newport. In 1840 Marx Bealor gave deed for one-half-acre of ground to the Lutheran and German Presbyterian congregations, on which these two congregations erected a Union Church the same year. They continued to use the same church until the year 1882, when the Lutheran congregation withdrew and built a handsome brick church on the lands of George Fleisher.

*St. John's* (near Markelsville).—In 1839 Rev. John William Heim began to preach in the school-house on the hill near Bosserman's mill. At the same time a Sunday-school was started and held at this school-house. On the 7th of January, 1840, a subscription paper was started to raise the necessary funds to erect a house of worship in the neighborhood of William Bosserman's mill, on Big Buffalo, and on the land of Marx Bealor, who offered a piece of land for that purpose as a donation. On the piece of land offered by Bealor, and now embraced in the grave-yard adjoining the church, a number of persons were buried, among whom was Sarah, a daughter of Marx Bealor. There were graves here as early as 1815.

The deed for two and one-half perches more than one-half acre between Marx Bealor and his wife, Elizabeth, of Juniata township, and Philip Myers, Samuel Lupfer and William Bosserman, trustees of the religious society in said township and parts adjacent, composed of Lutherans and Presbyterians united, was made the 7th day of August, 1840. The corner-stone of the new church was laid in October, 1840. The building finally agreed upon was a log frame, thirty-five by thirty feet. "Inside it had high galleries on three sides, supported by heavy posts and cross-beams, a high pulpit, high seats, and was in many respects badly arranged." "It seems to have been adapted to make preaching go hard," said Rev. Foelt. This church was dedicated in April, 1841, and called St. John's Church. Revs. Heim and Erus officiated at the dedication. Rev. Heim preached here every

four weeks in the German language, and continued his pastoral relations until April, 1849, and he was followed by Rev. Jacob Martin, in the spring of 1850, who preached every third sermon in the English language, which so offended the German speaking members that they did not attend the communion service. Rev. Martin resigned in March, 1852, and was succeeded in the following year by Rev. William Gerhardt, who continued until the 12th of June, 1853, when his resignation was accepted, and on the 1st of March, 1854, Rev. Adam Height entered upon his pastoral duties. Rev. Height was elected the first county superintendent of schools in June of this year.

On the 1st of June, 1855, Rev. David H. Foelt entered upon his pastoral duties at New Bloomfield, with which this church formed part of the charge. A new lot was surveyed October 22, 1859, which was bought by B. F. Bealor, on which a new brick building, sixty by forty feet, was built.

*St. Samuel's Lutheran Church.*—The organization of this congregation and the first building of this church was in Raccoon Valley, Tuscarora township, from whence it was removed and located on land of Isaiah Mitchell. Rev. William Weaver organized the congregation in March, 1850, and upward of forty persons united themselves in that organization, and again reorganized on the 20th of February, 1857, with seven members, to which, soon after, fifteen more were added, so that the congregation then consisted of twenty two members.

The corner-stone of this building was laid and the usual documents deposited on the 26th of September, 1851. This building was of frame thirty-five by forty feet in size.

*Middle Ridge Church.*<sup>1</sup>—After Dick's Gap Church, now in Miller township, was abandoned, Middle Ridge took its place for part of the congregation, and the congregation was organized in 1803 and the church was built in 1804. Rev. Joseph Brady was called to the three churches—Month, of Juniata (Baskins'), Sherman's Creek (Swisshelm's) and Middle

<sup>1</sup> The following account is obtained from historical sermons delivered in New Bloomfield and at old Middle Ridge Church July 2 and 16, 1876, by Rev. John Edgar.





Ridge—in 1803, and installed as pastor October 3, 1804. He died as their pastor April 24, 1821, and lies buried in the old Baskins Hill grave-yard, Mouth of Juniata Church. His tomb-stone attests the date of his death.

Supplies then came in, and Rev. Gray served the Middle Ridge and Centre Churches from the fall of one year to the succeeding spring.

On Tuesday, November 3, 1826, Rev. John Niblock was installed pastor of the three churches—Middle Ridge, Mouth of Juniata and Sherman's Creek. Rev. Niblock died on the 11th of August, 1830, aged thirty-two years, and lies buried at Middle Ridge Church yard, his tomb now standing near one corner of the church.

In January, 1831, Rev. Mathew B. Patterson supplied the three charges of the eastern end and was installed November 22, 1831, and continued pastor of the Middle Ridge Church until April 13, 1842, when the congregation was dissolved by Presbytery and its members directed to unite with Millerstown and New Bloomfield, which had then come into existence.

After the Middle Ridge Church was no longer used by the Presbyterians it fell into the hands of the Associate Reformed Presbyterians, or Seceders, who worshipped there until after 1860.

In 1833 the trustees were Robert Mitchell, John Jones, Michael Donnelly and William Linn, with James Black, treasurer.

For 1834 the trustees were John Bull, Samuel Brown and John Kough; for 1836, Finlaw McCown, John W. Bosserman, William Linn, Jr., Michael Donnelly, Robert Martin and John Gantt; for 1840, William Linn, Sr., John Bull and Daniel Gantt; for 1841, William Linn, Jr., Finlaw McCown, John W. Bosserman, John Weily, John Gantt and A. B. Maxwell; Daniel Gantt, secretary, and Matthew B. Patterson, treasurer. The precursor was at first George Monroe, then Samuel Black, and, near the close and at intervals, Daniel Gantt, and finally Robert Kelly.

The trustees were urged to sell the building and grounds to the best advantage, reserving the right of burial to the neighboring people, and the session was authorized to remain in its

official capacity until the pecuniary and other affairs of the church were settled.

The old stove used in this church was loaned to the township school-house, and destroyed when the school-house was burned. One-third of the pews have been torn out and carried off. The doors have been torn from their places, and the hinges stolen, and even a part of the roof has been removed. Rev. Edgar proposed applying to the court for the appointment of trustees, as the old ones are now all dead, who should take charge of the church and grave-yard.

When Mr. Patterson took charge, and during his pastorate, the elders were Thomas Symington, William Linn, James Brown, Samuel Black and William McClure. The first three were elders under Rev. Brady. Mr. Symington died while Mr. Patterson was here, and Mr. McClure became afterwards an elder in New Bloomfield. Mr. Brown and Mr. Black were afterwards elected elders at Millerstown.

The mode of journeying to the old church was either to walk or to ride on horse-back. The husband sometimes carried behind him on the same horse his wife or daughter, while, in other cases, the mother carried a child before her, or in her arms, as she journeyed to service. The riders farthest off started first, and gathering recruits from every house or cross-roads, large cavalcades, arranged often in double line, were soon seen from the church coming in various directions,—the Limestones, from Mahanoy Valley; other bands from Raccoon Valley, Newport, and even Millerstown. The services on Sabbath consisted of two sermons,—one in the forenoon, and another after all had dined,—about an hour afterwards.

Miss Black, of Millerstown, sent Rev. Edgar an old token, which he described as "a little oblong piece of metal, marked 'M. R.,' and distributed to the members a day or two before communion, to entitle them to a place at the sacramental table." This was the first Presbyterian Church here and another fact shows that it had, at its start, a strong and comparatively well-founded organization, namely, that when it called Mr. Brady, it offered sixty pounds for the one-third of his services, while Sherman's

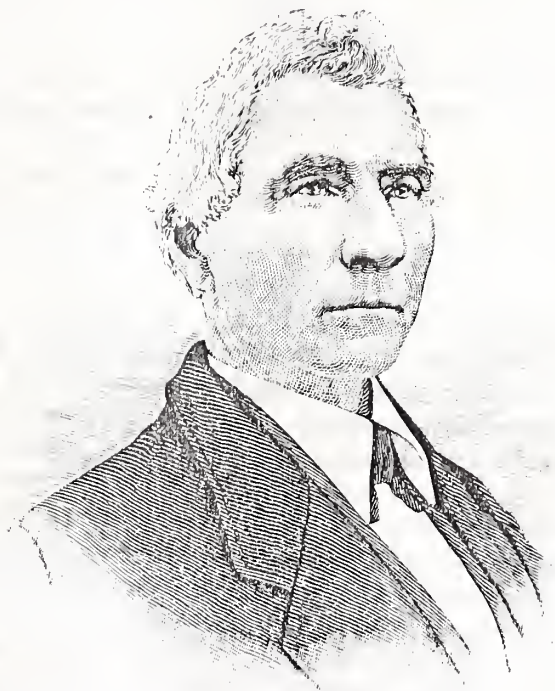


Creek and the Mouth of the Juniata only offered fifty pounds each, but raised to sixty pounds each when they heard of Middle Ridge call. Rouse's version of the Psalm was displaced in Rev. Patterson's time, and also the token system.

A Sabbath-school was started at Middle Ridge in 1823 or 1824, and continued for sev-

John Jones, Jr., who was killed at Solemn Grove, N. C., on the 10th of March, 1865, while with General Sherman's army on its march to the sea.

Sergeant John Jones Post, G. A. R., of New Bloomfield, No. 448, was named after him. John Jones was a native of Juniata township, having been born near the village of Milford.



*Emanuel Toomey*

eral years, being well attended. Ralph Smiley was the first superintendent. Mr. Smiley was a bachelor, and owned Frabel's mill, south of Witherow's, and his grave is in the Union grave-yard, on High Street, New Bloomfield.

In the grave-yard attached to the old Middle Ridge Church lie buried several persons of distinction. Notable among these is Sergeant

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

EMANUEL TOOMEY is of Scotch ancestry, and the grandson of Thomas Toomey, a native of Scotland, who emigrated at the age of twenty-one years and settled in Dover, York County, Pa., where he followed his trade, that of a tailor, and resided until his death. He married a Miss Jacobs, of Warrington township, York





County, Pa., and had children—John, Peter, Henry, Daniel, Samuel, Jacob, Rebecca, Lavina, Lydia, Elizabeth and Mary. Henry Toomey was born in Dover in 1787, and removed in September, 1833, to Perry County, having purchased a farm in Juniata township. Here he remained until 1866, when, having sold, he repaired to Milford, in the same township, where his death occurred on the 30th of January, 1873. He married Henrietta, daughter of John Brown, of Adams County, Pa., her birthplace. Their children are Emanuel; Cornelius S., deceased, of Juniata township; John B., of the same township; William Henry, of Chester County; Wesley A., of Juniata County; Isaac N., deceased, of Millerstown; Elizabeth, (Mrs. Peter Toomey), deceased; Polly (Mrs. Isaac Leas); Sarah E. (Mrs. Robert Thompson); Susan (Mrs. Oliver H. Miller); Leah, (Mrs. John Rinehart); Rachel, deceased; and Henrietta, deceased.

Emanuel, the subject of this biographical sketch, was born on the 9th of February, 1822, in Dover, York County, Pa., and remained a resident of that county until 1833, when, with his parents, he removed to Perry County. After such educational opportunities as the common school afforded, he, at the age of nineteen, entered the mill of Edmund Riggins, in Milford, Juniata township, with a view to learning the trade of a miller. At the expiration of the year he removed to Ohio, and for two years worked as a journeyman. Returning to Perry County, he pursued his trade in various portions of the county, and, on the 1st of February, 1844, was married to Margaret, daughter of Conrad Earnest, of Madison township, in the same county. The children of this marriage are Amanda Jane (Mrs. William H. Clouser); Jerome E., married to Kate Lenig; Milton, married to Kate Ickes; Winfield S., married to Amanda Wilson; John T., married to Annie Kepner; William C., married to Mollie Armstrong; Elizabeth (Mrs. Simon Fleisher); and Emma.

Mr. Toomey, after his marriage, rented a mill in Greenwood township for one year, and then, desiring to change his vocation, for two years engaged in butchering and stock-dealing.

He ran the Juniata Furnace Mill for one year, and, in 1849, became for five years the lessee of a mill in Juniata County, subsequently renting the Milford Mills for three years. In 1860 he purchased a farm on Little Buffalo Creek, in Juniata township, which engaged his attention until 1883, when, having sold the property, he removed to Milford, his present residence. Mr. Toomey, as a Whig, and later as a Republican, has been more or less active in politics, but has neither sought nor accepted office. He is a supporter of the Evangelical Church of Milford, which his father was instrumental in establishing, and to which he contributed with much liberality.

## CHAPTER XX.

### TUSCARORA TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

THIS township borders on the Juniata County line. Its greatest length is probably with the mountain range, which has determined its outline and is about eleven miles east northeast to west southwest. Its breadth seldom exceeds three miles. Its area, consequently, measured on the flat, is about thirty-three square miles. Tuscarora is one of the most mountainous townships in Perry County, being traversed through its entire length by four ridges of more or less importance. The Tuscarora Mountain occupies its northern edge, and its crest is the county and township line, from the Juniata River west to Saville township. Parallel with this runs Ore Ridge comparatively low. On the other side of Raccoon Valley is Raccoon Ridge. Hominy Ridge lies on the southern edge of the township, parting it from Juniata and Oliver. All these are cut through by the Juniata River and most of them continue under different names on its eastern bank. All the northern waters of Tuscarora township flow down to the south, south-east, or nearly at right angles with the axis of the Tuscarora Mountain. Meeting in Raccoon Valley they turn to the east north-east and from Raccoon Creek which falls into the Juniata River a little below Millerstown.

<sup>1</sup> By Silas Wright.



In like manner the waters from the southern slopes of Raccoon Ridge meet in the intervening Buckwheat Valley, and flowing parallel with the ridges under the name of Sugar Run, reach the Juniata about a mile below the mouth of the last-named creek.

The northern valley of the township is level and open and its soil is good. Buckwheat Valley is very narrow, and the land is less productive. The valley between the Tuscarora and Ore Ridge is but partly cleared. Tuscarora township, therefore, consists of three long, narrow valleys, formed by four parallel ridges, three of which are heavily timbered. The fourth, Hominy Ridge, is in the part cleared. Tuscarora contains more rough and uncleared land in proportion to its size than any other township in the county. The greater part of it is still covered with timber.<sup>1</sup>

At the October court of 1858 on the matter of forming a new township out of parts of Greenwood and Juniata townships, the court ordered that an election be held. The election was held on the 30th of November, 1858, the return was filed, and the following decree was issued :

Whereupon, January 3, 1859, the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions having laid the within return before the court, it is ordered and decreed that a new township be erected agreeably to the lines marked out by the commissioners, whose report is filed, and that the said township be named "Tuscarora," and farther the court do order and decree that the place of holding the elections shall be at the house of Michael Donnally, at Donnally's Mills, and do appoint Jacob Yohn, Judge, and James H. Deavor and David Leonard, Inspectors, to hold the spring elections for the present year, and also appoint John S. Kerr, constable.

"By the Court."

On Juniata River opposite Millerstown and above the mouth of Raccoon Creek, Robert Larimer held two hundred and nineteen acres in pursuance of a warrant dated August 1, 1766. North above Lewis Gronow held fifty-three acres on a warrant issued on the 28th of February, 1775; still north Thomas Craig had two hundred and fourteen acres, for which a warrant was issued on the 17th of January, 1794.

Up the valley of Raccoon Creek on the north side and extending to the Tuscarora Mountains and west of the above tracts, James Black had two hundred and fifty-one acres, warranted March 23, 1763; John Black, Jr., had three hundred and sixty-six acres, warranted March 22, 1790. John Black's two tracts, one of two hundred and five acres, warranted March 23, 1763, and the other located on order of August 16, 1766. On these tracts Jonathan Black and James G. Kreamer now live, and the tannery built by Samuel Black and run by him and his son Jonathan was located.

Robert Cochran held two hundred and twelve acres on order dated October 28, 1767, and Samuel Atlee two hundred acres on order of the same date, for ninety acres of which a warrant was issued in 1784.

The property now owned by William L. Donnally was warranted March 13, 1763, to Henry Bull, and the grist-mill was built by him and sold to Michael Donnally, Esq., about fifty years ago. The properties now owned by Mrs. William Fosselman and B. H. Inhoff were warranted to William Bull August 18, 1767. William Bull sold this property to William Rice.

The properties owned by S. S. Fry, Mrs. Jane Linn and the heirs of John Fosselman were warranted to Janet Brown on the 18th of May 1763. Part of this tract has been in the Linn name about ninety years.

The properties owned by the heirs of Abram Fry, and part of the Jacob Yohn estate were warranted to Robert McCrary on application No. 2317 of January 9, 1767.

The Joseph Lesh and part of Jacob Yohn estate was warranted to George Robinson on application No. 2535, dated the 23d of January 1763.

This George Robinson was great-grandfather of George D. Robinson of Raccoon Valley. The Lesh part of this warrant was sold to D. Lesh in October, 1867, having previously been in the Robinson name one hundred and four years.

The valley portions of the following properties were the respective Loudon tracts: Samuel Crum, the heirs of George Hench, And. Brandt and D. McKerr were warranted on ap-

<sup>1</sup> Claypole.





plications Nos. 2536 and 2537 of January 23, 1767, containing two hundred and sixty-six acres to James Loudon, and the properties now owned by William Kerr, Irvin Kerr, Alexander Kerr and William Trostel, containing three hundred and seventy-two acres, were warranted to Matthew Loudon November 16, 1768, and the properties owned by G. W. Kerr, E. Kerr, Henry Horman and George Gutshall, containing two hundred and ninety-six acres, were warranted to Archibald Loudon on the 16th of October 1784. The next tract west was surveyed to A. Thomas White.

In the rear of the William L. Donnally place, toward the Tuscarora Mountains, John Murray took up one hundred and thirty acres on order of September 8, 1766.

In Buckwheat Valley, the property now owned by William A. Miller, was warranted to Cornelius Ryan on the 4th of August, 1792, and the Joseph and David Leonard places were warranted to their grandfather, George Leonard, on the 3d of February, 1782. The Joseph and James Baker properties were warranted to Edward O. Donnally, the father of Michael Donnally, on the 5th of August, 1782.

The Charles Whitekettle, Daniel Crist, A. Sweger and John Hutchinson properties were warranted to John Miller on the 6th of August, 1794. The properties of the heirs of James Campbell and Hugh Campbell are marked claim of Robert Campbell, 1767. This is probably the Robert Campbell referred to in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* letter of July 12, 1763, at which six men in the house at dinner were attacked by the Indians and all killed but George Dodds, and the house burned, on the 5th of July, 1763.

The land belonging to the Devor tract, in the valley, was warranted to John and Matthew Loudon, on application No. 2336 of January 23, 1767, and contained two hundred and ten acres, and the ridge land, containing one thousand acres, was warranted severally to Peter Jones, Philip Jones and William White in 1791. The grist-mill on the Devor tract, now owned by George D. Robinson, was built by Colonel John McKinzie in 1839 and 1840. McKinzie bought these tracts from the Loudons

in 1807, and Devors bought from McKinzie in 1845.

On Sugar Run William Brown received a warrant for four hundred and sixteen acres of land, part of which was sold to Henry Super, and afterwards sold to Rev. John B. Strain.

The Archibald Loudon here mentioned, was doubtless the author of the narrative hereafter given, and the son of James Loudon, who was assessed in 1767 for one hundred acres of land, and the brother of Matthew, who lived and died on the David McKerr place, where the Marsh Run post-office is kept by Mrs. John Grubb.

The following from "Loudon's Narrative" is of interest:

"The editor of this work remembers well when he was a boy that shortly after what was called the second Indian War, I think in the year 1765, then living in Raccoon Valley near the foot of Tuscarora Mountain. On Saturday we had a report that the Indians had begun to murder the white people and on Sunday in the forenoon as we children were outside of the house we espied three Indians coming across the meadow a few rods from us; we ran into the house and informed our parents who were considerably alarmed at their approach; the Indians, however, set their guns down outside of the house and came in when they were invited to take seats, which they did; after taking dinner they sat a considerable time, Logan could speak tolerable English, the other two spoke nothing while there but Indian, or something that we could not understand. They appeared to be making observations on the large wooden chimney, looking up it and laughing, this we supposed to be from a man on the Juniata not far distant making his escape up the chimney when their house was attacked by the Indians. One of my sisters, a child three or four years old, having very white curly hair; they took hold of her hair between their fingers and thumb stretching it up and laughing; this we conjectured they were saying would make a nice scalp, or that they had seen such; otherwise they behaved with civility. After some time when we saw they had no hostile intentions, I took a Bible and read two or three chapters in the Book of Judges, respecting Samson and the Philistines. Logan paid great attention to what I read. My father upon observing this, took occasion to mention to him what a great benefit it would be to the Indians to learn to read. O, said Logan, a great many people (meaning the Indians) on the Mohawk River, can read the Buch that speaks of God." After remaining with us about two hours, they took their departure and crossed the Tuscarora Mountain to





Captain Patterson's, two miles below where Millintown now stands. In a few days after, we were informed it was Captain John Logan, an Indian Chief. He was a remarkable tall man, considerably above six feet high, strong and well-proportioned, of a brave, open, manly countenance, as straight as an arrow, and to appearance, would not be afraid to meet any man."

The George Robinson, who took up the land of the Lesh and Yohn properties, was a brother of William and Thomas Robinson, who were killed by the Indians in 1763. The father of these Robinsons was of Scotch-Irish descent, and had seven sons, whose names were George, William, Andrew, James, Robert, Thomas and John. George, the oldest, had his house burned by the Indians. He enlisted and served several years in the Continental Army. He enlisted in 1777 under Colonel Chambers.

The William Bull who warranted the properties of Mrs. Fosselman and B. H. Inhoff, came first from England and located in Chester County. He had three sons, of whom one, William, was in the field in Raccoon Valley, with his father, planting corn, when they were surprised and captured by the Indians. They remained in captivity about a year. William, the son, married Sarah Darlington and had children—Richard, Mary, Elizabeth, Grace, John, Sallie, Jemima, Anna and Rebecca D.

Grace married Samuel Willis, and was the mother of James and Robert. John married Jane Linn, and lived and died in Raccoon Valley. Sallie married Francis Jordan and settled at Mexico, Juniata County. Rebecca D. married William Neilson, and was the mother of Mrs. Ellen K. Siebert.

John and Abigail Black, the parents of the Blacks of Perry County, lived on a farm, after coming to the county, in Saville township, known then as the "McGurken Farm." John Black came from Ireland prior to 1750. The following were the children of John and Abigail: James, John, George, William, Samuel, Jonathan, Rachel, Abigail and Rebecca. James married Miss Robinson, and lived and died in Raccoon Valley. John, the father of Judge Black, married another Miss Robinson, and lived and died in the valley. George's first wife was Margaret, daughter of Anthony and

Eleanor. They were married on the 16th of April, 1781, and had four children—Anthony, John, Mary and Eleanor. His second wife was Jane, daughter of George and Susannah McMullen. They had Jonathan, George, John, Thomas, Samuel, Margaret, Nancy, Susannah, James and William.

William moved to Tennessee; no record. Samuel went with him and was shot by the Indians. Jonathan went with them; no record. Rachel married Thomas Stephenson and moved to Kentucky, and from thence to Ohio, where she died. Abigail married a Mr. Shaw, and lived and died in Ohio. Rebecca married a Mr. Robinson in Ohio, where she died. The mill owned by Henry Bull, Colonel Robert's father, was the one first built in Raccoon Valley, on the site of what has long since been known as Donnally's Mills, now a village of seventeen dwelling-houses, two stores, two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Evangelical Churches), one blacksmith-shop, one wagon-maker-shop, one cooper-shop and the Donnally's Mills post-office, kept by T. S. Veltman, postmaster. During the early part of the year 1814 Governor Simon Snyder issued a call for fourteen thousand militia to assist in repelling the British invasion of the Canada frontier. The Eleventh Regiment was composed of volunteers from Cumberland, York and Adams Counties. About half were from Cumberland County. These were commanded by General Robert Porter, and led by Colonel James Fenton, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Bull, Majors Galloway and Marlin. These troops rendezvoused at Carlisle, and marched from thence to "Black Rock Fort," now the site of the city of Buffalo, N. Y. On the 2d of July General Brown issued an order to embark the troops next morning at daylight.

The result of the subsequent action until the 4th of July, is told in "Fort Erie surrendered and the troops ate their Fourth of July dinner in the fort." In the afternoon of the 5th of July, a requisition was made for volunteers to drive off the Indians, who had been annoying the pickets by firing upon them from their places of concealment. About three hundred men, of whom some were officers, who ex-



changed their swords for muskets, stepped forward and their ranks were increased by several hundred friendly Indians. General Porter ordered the white men of this expedition to go with their heads uncovered. The Indians tied up their heads with muslin, blackened their faces before starting by rubbing their hands over burnt stumps. In less than half an hour from the time of starting this party were fighting the battle of Chippewa, and during the progress of the battle Colonel Bull, Major Galloway and Captain White, the author of White's Narrative, and a number of private soldiers were surrounded by Indians, who being concealed in the high grass, had permitted the main body of the troops to pass, that they might the more certainly secure the officers. Having first disarmed their prisoners, they next began stripping them of their clothing. Major Galloway and private Wendt were deprived of their boots and compelled to march through thorn and other stubble until Wendt afterwards said, "their feet were run through and through."

The prisoners were marched but a short distance until they were halted by a dissatisfied Indian. They started again and had not gone more than a half-mile, when the dissatisfied Indian then in the rear whooped fiendishly, raised his rifle and shot Colonel Bull, the ball entered the left shoulder and came out through the right breast. After he was shot, Colonel Bull raised himself on his elbow and reaching out his hand, said, "Help me, Wendt, I am shot." The dying man's agonies were ended by the Indian, who had shot him coming up and sinking his tomahawk into his head and scalping him.

This barbarous act was in compliance with the order of General Riall, which was "*Do not spare any who wear the uniform of Militia Officers.*" All officers regularly uniformed were to be brought into camp and held as prisoners.

Colonel Bull was about thirty-five years old when he was killed. He bears the record of having been a very exemplary Christian man, ministering to the wants of the sick in the camp, when not on duty.

Bull's Hill graveyard has been a burying-place for more than one hundred years.

The first grave in this yard was that of a man

who, in crossing the Tuscarora Mountain, north of the grave-yard, in the Indian path, was frozen to death.

Some of the graves are covered over with stones, which was done to keep the wolves from digging up and devouring the corpses.

The oldest tombstone in the yard bears date of 1783, and was erected to Matthew London, father of the author of the narrative.

**SCHOOL-HOUSES.**—The "Bull School-house," which was originally a carpenter-shop, stood on the green spot in front of No. 5, between the public road and the mill-pond.

Another was on the Dewees property, on the north side of the road leading to Ickesburg, and near John Yohn's tenant house.

The "Narrows School-house," situated on the road leading from Raccoon Valley to Buckwheat Valley, was built as early as 1780, three houses were burned on this site, owing to defective wooden-chimneys.

Another old house was situated near Daniel Crist, in Buckwheat Valley, and was known as the "Oakland School-house."

**PEACE UNION.**—An eccentric enthusiast known as Andrew J. Smolnicker, purchased at sheriff's sale three hundred or four hundred acres of land as the property of one Eldredge, of Baltimore, on which, near the top of the mountain in 1853 and 1854, Smolnicker erected a frame building, forty by twenty, which was used as a church and a residence of the founder of the new sect.

In a work written and published about this time by Smolnicker, was set forth the creed of his belief.

It was proposed to build the church for this people on the top of the mountain in order that the ascent might be made by steps.

James H. Devor, Esq., came from Shippensburg Cumberland County, to Perry County in 1845. He was known as the "Blacksmith lawyer," and practiced his profession upward of twenty years. He also had a surveyor's compass and practiced land surveying.

**WARD'S MILL.**—This mill was advertised for sale by Dr. Samuel Mealy in 1830. It is now owned by Mrs. Fiana Ward.





## CHAPTER XXI.

LIVERPOOL TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

LIVERPOOL township occupies the northeastern corner of Perry County and contains about twenty-four square miles of area.

"The eastern end of Perry Valley makes up the greater part of the township drained by Borgers run, whose head waters lie on the watershed, parting it from the basins of Coclamus Creek and Hunter's run. The point of Pfoutz's Valley enters from Greenwood and forms the northern part of the township."

Liverpool township was formed from Greenwood in 1823, and is bounded on the north by part of Greenwood and Susquehanna townships in Juniata County; on the east by the west shore, at low water mark, of the Susquehanna River; on the south by Buffalo township, and on the west by Greenwood.

On the first Monday of December, 1822, a petition was presented to the Court of Perry County by certain citizens setting forth that the township was so extensive in its boundaries that it is inconvenient for the inhabitants thereof to attend to the township business," and asking the Court to appoint viewers to report upon the erection of a new township. Meredith Darlington, George Monroe, Esq., and George Elliott were appointed. The viewers were continued on the 3d of February, 1823. No other mention is found in the records until the 5th of September, 1823, when David Dechert (now Deckard) was appointed constable of Liverpool township, gave bond and was sworn in. Its boundaries were the same as at the present time. It was the first township erected after Perry became a separate county. The name was received from the "Town of Liverpool," which had been laid out fifteen years before this time.

On the Susquehanna River at the end of Buffalo Mountain, adjoining Berry's Run, John Pfoutz took up one hundred and forty-two acres under warrant dated the 3d of March, 1755. This tract was a long, narrow strip below the borough, reaching up to Berry's Run (now Barger's) and the mountain, and Alexander McKee on the south.

Alexander McKee had two tracts, of two hundred acres and ninety acres, respectively. The last tract was along the river, with high hills on the south. These tracts were warranted September 5th and 20th, 1762. John and Jacob Huggins located north of the site of Liverpool before November, 1795. John Staily owned the land on which the towns of Liverpool and Northern Liberties were situated. He sold to John Huggins on the 25th of October, 1808. While on the north, along the river, Anthony Rhoades owned, in 1820, the tract adjoining Staily, all of which is now within the borough limits. McKinzie's grist-mill was built by Thomas Gallagher, about 1817. It is now owned by D. McKinzie. The stream on which this mill and several saw-mills are situated flows into the Susquehanna through the borough of Liverpool, and is not named on the map of Perry County. It might appropriately be called "Barner's Run."

Stores are kept at Dry Saw-Mill, by George W. Barner, at which feed and provisions are furnished for the boatmen. At Centreville, a village consisting of half a dozen houses and a blacksmith and wagon-maker's shop, a store is kept by Jeremiah Crawford. The Centreville public school-house, a brick building, is in the village. At an early day, just below the village, the Wagner saw-mill, on Barner's Run, did a custom lumber business. About twenty years ago there was a fulling-mill on the same stream near the present residence of William E. Barger.

Until the spring of 1884 a store and post-office, called "Pfoutz Valley," were established at the cross roads where John Holman now lives. Along the road leading towards the Susquehanna past this store, the houses are dotted quite close together, on account of the lime-kilns which give employment to a number of men in quarrying the limestone and burning lime, which is largely used as a fertilizer. About two miles from this store, at another cross-roads, is a school-house, to which is attached a grave-yard, indicating that it was used for religious services. About 1875 a new brick church was built by the Reformed denomination, across the road from the school-house. Along the public-road north of Dry Saw-Mill, along the Susquehanna,

<sup>1</sup> By Prof. Silas Wright.



the houses resemble those of a village along a street. In this row, and near the line of Juniata County, the Kline Brothers have a steam saw-mill and do quite a lumber business.

#### CHRIST'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

On the ground and near to the site of this church was the oldest school-house in the valley, and is still known as the "hen-roost." This house stood in a grove of trees, some of which are still standing. The lot which encloses the grave-yard, which now covers about an acre of ground, and Christ's Lutheran Church contains about four acres. The location of this church is commanding, and accessible by a public-road leading from Liverpool to Millerstown. It is distant four miles from Liverpool. The building is a frame, about forty by fifty feet, and capable of seating two hundred and fifty persons. It was built during the summer of 1844, and dedicated on the 8th of June, 1845, but the congregation remained unorganized until the beginning of 1847, when the Rev. William Weaver took charge of it, and served it for four years. The ministers who succeeded Rev. Weaver were the same who served the other congregations of the charge with which it was connected, consisting of Liverpool, St. Michael, Hunter's Valley and others. On account of the field being so large the pastor can only preach here once in two, three, and sometimes in four weeks. The old school-house of this township was the one which stood in the church-yard. Another school-house was near Barner's Church, for, in Rev. John William Heim's journal he says: "On the 17th of December, 1814, in the evening, I preached at Stollenberger's school-house, from Eph. 5:14." This house evidently was used before the one now in use at the Reformed Church.

These houses were succeeded by frame buildings, which cost from one hundred and fifty dollars to three hundred dollars each, which are being replaced by brick houses, mostly furnished with patent furniture, at a cost of from eight hundred dollars to one thousand dollars each.

Of the old teachers, residents of the township, were Abner Knight, John Buchanan, George Grubb and John C. Lindsay. The last-named

was elected and served a term as prothonotary of the county.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

##### DAVID STEWART.

David Stewart is the son of James Stewart, who was of Scotch descent, and early resided in Lancaster County, Pa., from whence he removed to Dauphin County and finally to Cumberland (now Perry) County, settling in Buffalo township. He at a later period became a resident of Liverpool, having previously married Miss Silknitter, of Churchtown, Lancaster County.

The children of this marriage were John, David, Charles, Samuel, Daniel, Jonathan, Sarah (Mrs. Andrew Shuman), Catherine (Mrs. Solomon Kirchner), Eliza (Mrs. John Whitmer) and Mary (Mrs. John Nafe).

David Stewart was born in Lancaster County on the 12th of December, 1793, and died July 22, 1864. His boyhood was spent in Lancaster and Dauphin Counties, where his opportunities for education were limited. His mind was trained, however, to habits of reflection and well informed by careful and judicious reading. On attaining the years of manhood he removed to Perry County, and was for awhile engaged in farm labor, after which he managed a distillery and saw-mill, both owned by his father. He finally purchased a farm in Liverpool township and became interested in the varied pursuits of an agriculturalist.

Mr. Stewart married, in August, 1825, Ann Catherine Shuman, born September 25, 1805, who died March 4, 1817. Their children are Andrew Jackson, born February 8, 1830, who died May 10, 1836; George W., July 14, 1832; Jeremiah S., June 27, 1836, who died October 29, 1867; Thomas Jefferson, January 28, 1839, who died February 12, 1811; Mary Ann (Mrs. Joel W. Witmer), April 2, 1811, who died March 12, 1881; Cordelia Jane, March 23, 1844, who died March 18, 1850.

Mr. Stewart was a man of enterprise and





public spirit, and active in all matters pertaining to the township. In politics a Democrat, he was often a delegate to County and State Conventions, held the office of county commissioner and various township positions. He was, in 1849, elected to the State Legislature, and again in 1850 and 1851. He gave special attention to matters pertaining to agriculture, was opposed to all monopolies and gave his influence and support to measures having for

He gave his attention to the home farm, and on the death of his father inherited a portion and purchased the remainder of the property. He was, in March, 1872, married to Mary A. Whitner, daughter of Henry Barner, of Liverpool township. A Democrat in politics, he is interested in the success of his party, but is not a politician. He worships with the German Reformed Church, of which Mrs. Stewart is a member.



*Jacob Barner*

their object the good of the community. He was a member of both State and County Agricultural Societies, frequently selected to fill the offices of guardian, trustee and administrator and greatly respected for his intelligence, rectitude and practical good sense. He was a supporter of religion, though not a member of any denomination. His son, George W. Stewart, a resident of the borough of Liverpool, was reared in the township of that name and educated at the public school and the Tuscarora Academy.

#### JACOB BARNER.

Jacob Barner is the son of George Barner, who was born May 25, 1780, and died May 9, 1863, in his eighty-third year. He married Mary, daughter of Henry and Amelia Dubbs, whose birth occurred April 13, 1781, and her death March 5, 1861, in her eightieth year. Their son Jacob was born in Liverpool township, Perry County, near Barner's Church, on the 27th of April, 1812, and died April 19, 1880, in his sixty-eighth year. In youth he at-





tended the subscription schools of the neighborhood, and, in later years, being much attached to Isaac Pfoutz, of Pfoutz' Valley, spent much of his time with him, removing with his wife to a small dwelling adjacent to the home of the latter, where he engaged in active labor. He was, on the 10th of February, 1840, married, by Rev. C. G. Erlenmeyer, to Miss Elizabeth Wagner, who was born the 19th of October, 1809. By this union were born three sons and three daughters, as follows: Josiah, January 10, 1811, who died April 17, 1843; Susannah, October 2, 1842, who died April 13, 1843; Elizabeth, February 7, 1846, who died September 25, 1865; George, October 28, 1848, who died March 1, 1872; Eve, February 6, 1844; and Jacob, May 25, 1851; the last two being the only survivors. Mrs. Barner died August 24, 1866, in her fifty-seventh year, and he was again married, November 5, 1867, to Eve Stailey, of Liverpool, Pa., now a resident of Covington, Ohio.

Mr. Barner led a life of great activity and usefulness, devoting his life chiefly to matters connected with his own business interests, and rarely participating in public affairs. He was upright in his dealings, never encouraged litigation, nor appeared in the courts as an interested party in questions requiring a legal settlement. A staunch Democrat in politics, he refused all proffers of office connected with the county. His religious creed was that of the German Reformed Church, of which he was a member.

Henry Barner, the brother of Jacob Barner, was born in Perry County, Pa., May 2, 1803, and died August 8, 1869. He is buried on the homestead farm, now in possession of his brother Samuel. He was, in 1833, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Annie Smith, by whom were born children,—George W., Isaac, Enoch and Mary A. (wife of Geo. W. Stewart). All but Isaac are still living. Mr. Barner was one of the leading agriculturists of his township, and resided one and a half miles west of Liverpool borough, on the farm now occupied by his son George. He was a man of progressive ideas, interested in public improvements and zealous in the furtherance of projects involving the common good. His death was regarded as

a public loss. Both he and his wife were members of the German Reformed Church. Their son Enoch, born October 3, 1811, married, May 31, 1863, Rebecca Kerchner, daughter of Solomon and Catherine Kerchner, of Liverpool township. Their children are John H. S., Enoch N., Edward D., Catherine C., Rebecca J., Mary I. and Anna M., of whom three are deceased. Enoch Barner resides on a farm of two hundred acres, eleven and a half miles west of Liverpool borough.

Adam Barner, brother of Jacob Barner, was born August 3, 1814, and is married to Catherine, daughter of John and Catherine Smith. Their four children are George A. (married to Emma Fauncy), John H., Samuel E. and Mary Ellen. Mr. Barner owns three hundred and thirty acres of good land and resides one and a half miles from Liverpool. Though advanced in years, he is still active and industrious. He is a man of integrity and of corresponding influence in his township.

Samuel Barner, brother of the subject of this biography, was born April 4, 1821, in Liverpool township, and has spent his life upon the homestead. After a period of youth at the district school, he engaged in farm labor, and, in 1863 inherited his portion of the estate of his father. He purchased the remainder of the farm and still cultivates the land. He has always been a Democrat in politics, served three years as county commissioner and has held various township offices. He is a member, and was formerly an elder, in the German Reformed Church. He was married, February 21, 1858, to Amelia, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Gougler, of the same township. Their children are John C., Emma E., Mary F., Jacob I., Sarah, Alice, David A. and Annie May.

Martin L. Erlenmeyer, the son of Charles Gustavus Erlenmeyer, was born April 5, 1848, in Freeburg, Snyder County, Pa., where his youth was spent. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Freeburg, and then engaged in teaching. He subsequently removed to a farm owned by his father-in-law, which is now his property, in addition to one of much productiveness in the same valley. He was, in 1873, married to Eve, daughter of Jacob



Barner, and has children,—Jacob L., Anne and Katy V. Mr. Erlemeyer is a Democrat in politics, but has held no offices other than those connected with the township in which he is one of the most enterprising and successful farmers.

Frederick Rowe, the son of Michael and Annie Rowe, was born in Cumberland (now Perry) County, Pa., June 26, 1814, and married, March 17, 1840, to Mary, daughter of George and Mary Barner. They have had five children, two of whom, Mary Ann and Sarah, are still living. Mary Ann, who is married to John Williamson, resides in Liverpool. Their only child, Sallie A. (Mrs. Murray), is also a resident of Liverpool. Sarah is married to John Yoder, whose children are Frederick, Mary J. and Bessie B. Mr. Rowe was for eighteen years a successful farmer. He then conducted the flouring-mill in Liverpool now managed by his son-in-law, and is now engaged in wagon-making. His politics are Democratic. He is a supporter of the Lutheran Church, of which his wife is a member.

## CHAPTER XXII.

### LIVERPOOL BOROUGH.<sup>1</sup>

On the 25th of October, 1808, John Staily and Eve (his wife) gave deed to John Huggins for one hundred and twenty-one acres, reserving out of that one and a half acres for a graveyard. In the draft which accompanies this deed the area of the church and school-house lot is given as one acre and thirty-two perches. This fixes the date of the laying out of the town to have been the 25th of October, 1808. The survey and plot (on parchment) of the town of Liverpool were made by Peter Williamson, of Halifax (father of Wesley Williamson), and extended from Strawberry Street to North Alley. Liverpool was first incorporated by act of Legislature in 1832. In 1818 Northern Liberties was laid out by Samuel Haas, and when it was decided to embrace it in the borough a new survey and plot were made by Dr.

J. H. Case and William Mitchell, who was at that time a school-teacher in the place.

Northern Liberties began at North Alley, the northern limit of the old town, and extended north along the river and terminated with the property of Dr. J. H. Case, forming a quadrilateral-shaped piece of land, with streets and alleys converging one-half till they reached Front Street. This part of the town was included in the town of Liverpool as incorporated in 1842.

Later on the borough limits were further extended north along the Susquehanna River to include Perryville, and south to include Lenhart's saw-mill, and west to include the steam-mill now owned by L. C. Kline. By the last additions to the borough Liverpool became territorially the largest town in the county. In 1812 Anthony Rhoades bought the farm of George Wilt, on which Perryville, now in the borough, was built.

When the town of Liverpool was laid out there was an island which extended the whole length of the town, between which and the shore (next the town) was a channel about fifty feet wide. On this island there are men living who recollect when corn was raised on it, and at that time a portion of the island was above high-water mark; but later it was fringed with a row of willow-trees extending its whole length, under whose shade the washing for the town was done. So completely has the island been destroyed that at this time no vestige of it remains, and the present generation have never dreamed of its existence.

Before the canal was made there was a public common along and between the river-shore and Front Street, which was an emerald-green in the summer season. Occasionally there was a horse-race on this common. It served for all the games and sports of those early times, of which there were many. But of this it may be said—

“Old times have changed,  
Old manners gone.”

The canal cut a deep and wide channel through it, and the principal business of the town is carried on by the boatmen, who form the greatest number of its business population. The raftsmen made this their stopping-place,

<sup>1</sup> By Silas Wright.





and the old people relate that for a mile above and a mile below town rafts would anchor for the night, the raft-channel in the river being next to town.

On the 25th of October, 1808, John Huggins sold to Jacob Snyder lot No. 1, on Front Street, 60 by 110 feet, reserving, in the proprietary deed which he gave "to himself, his heirs and assigns, forever, all ferries and ferry-rights, now made or hereafter to be made or erected, which shall remain in the undisturbed possession of the said John Huggins, his heirs and assigns, anything in this present deed, poll or plan of said town, to the contrary, in anywise notwithstanding." On the 30th of March, 1820, Jacob Snyder sold this lot to Frederick Fessler, who, failing to pay for it, assigned it back to Snyder, who sold it, May 27, 1827, to Jacob Murray.

We have just learned how John Huggins reserved all ferries and ferry-rights. These he held until the 24th of March, 1824, when he sold the half or west side of the Liverpool Ferry, with all ferry-rights, to Richard and R. B. Rodgers, of Upper Paxton, Dauphin County, and Richard and R. B. Rodgers, on the 4th of August, 1832, sold to Daniel Bogar, who, on the 24th of March, 1838, sold to Isaac Meek, of Liverpool borough, and on the same date Bogar sold lot No. 27 to Isaac Meek; this lot Bogar had purchased of Richard Rodgers on the 3d of August, 1832.

The old tavern-stand was on the west side, at the end of the ferry, and was kept by John K. Boyer. It is now owned by Mrs. Maria A. Dilly, a daughter of Isaac Meek, who is now deceased.

The Calder & Wilson stage-line, and later, the Calder, Kopp & Co. stage-line, ran up to the east side of the ferry, which was in Dauphin County, and crossed over the ferry and continued on to Selinsgrove. This was the mail-route, and the mail was at first carried by a carrier, then by a two-horse stage, and at last by a four-horse coach.

The pioneers of business in the "town of Liverpool" were Thomas Gallagher, who was a store-keeper and afterwards a contractor on the canal, and came here from McAlisterville, Juniata County, about 1816.

George Thorp, who emigrated to this place from the city of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1819 or 1821, began store-keeping in the house now owned by Mrs. Singer. Another of the early stores was kept in the house now the residence of Charles Snyder, by Dupes. Henry Walters kept in the building in which Coffman's tin-shop is now carried on. Henry Walters left Liverpool in 1820, and afterwards became cashier of the Harrisburg National Bank. James Jackman succeeded Walters in the same house.

Henry W. Shuman began business as a partner of Walters, in the Coffman building, and afterwards built the house now occupied by H. M. Freed, and moved his business there.

John Huggins kept tavern in a house which occupied the site of the hotel which Robert Wallace now owns.

Richard Knight kept in the stone house which David Owens tore down when he built his new brick building, and John K. Boyer kept the Ferry Hotel.

About 1835 an engine-house was erected in Market Square, in which a fire-engine was kept until it was burnt in the great fire of 1873. In this fire were destroyed two houses, in one of which a store was kept, owned by G. Cary Thorp, two houses owned by the Huggins heirs, one house owned by John Reifsnyder, and one in which was a grocery, owned by D. Wagner.

In 1855 a fire destroyed Wallace's hotel, Winter's drug-store, the brick house of J. W. Williamson, on Front Street, and properties owned by Lewis Grubb, Mrs. Cummings and Jesse Coffman's tin-shop.

In the centre of Market Square, allowing drive-ways or public roads east and west, were planted, about eight years ago, maple-trees, which are now large enough for a public park in which pic-nics can be held. This is the only provision of the kind found in any town in the county.

Thomas Gallagher owned and operated a distillery in the building in which Wagner's store is now kept.

George Thorp operated a distillery, and afterwards a chopping-mill, in the building in



which the Thorp Brothers now operate a mill for grinding plaster. In this mill, for ten years, G. Cary Thorp manufactured sumac and quercitron tannin. The chopping-mill proving insufficient for his business, George Thorp built the steam-mill, in 1834, now owned by L. C. Kline.

POSTMASTERS.—Henry Walters, 1826 to 1833; James J. Jackman, 1833 to 1845; Henry W. Shuman, 1845 to 1849; Joseph Shuler, 1849 to 1861; Abraham Grubb, 1861 to 1866; William Staily, 1866 to 1869; John D. Monroe, 1869 to 1873; M. B. Holman, 1873 to 1881; Jacob E. Bonsall, 1881 to 1885; Mrs. Laura J. Snyder, 1885.

FOUNDRIES.—The first foundry in town was operated where S. R. Deckard's cabinet-shop is now located, by Daniel Rohrbach, of Selinsgrove. The second foundry was run by water-power, and was operated by Frederick and John Keagle. The third foundry was operated by Peter Oliphant until it burned, when it was rebuilt by A. D. Vandling & Son, in 1865, and sold to P. M. Reifsnyder and burned in his possession. It was rebuilt by G. Cary Thorp, of brick, in 1876, and is now sixty-six by forty-six feet. The fourth foundry was on the Gohn property, and was begun by Messrs. Bear and Reifsnyder, and afterwards Reifsnyder & Holman, in whose possession it was burned.

Keagle's foundry and machine-shop, the fifth in the place, was begun in 1876.

The principal foundries now in the place are Thorp's and Zaring's.

Two cabinet-maker's shops are operated by Isaac Lutz, on Front Street, and S. R. Deckard, on Market Street.

There are two hotels, the Wallace House and the Owens House, both large and well-furnished brick buildings on Front Street. The stores are George C. Snyder's, in Perrysville, M. H. Grubb, in the Northern Liberties, and Isaac Williamson, S. M. Shuler, A. F. Shank, Wagner's and J. Holman & Son, in the "Town of Liverpool."

TANNERIES.—The tannery building now owned by William C. Brown is remarkable for being on the meridian of Washington, D. C.

It was built by John Speece in 1829 or 1830, and passed, respectively, to Hilbish, Montgomery,

Gohn and John C. Reifsnyder, from whom Wm. C. Brown leased it for a period of ten years, and afterwards purchased and rebuilt the tannery.

The ground for Snyder's steam tannery was purchased on the 4th of September, 1867, on Strawberry Street, west of the Evangelical Church, and the building erected and the machinery put in operation in 1868. This tannery was operated until 1877, when, owing to the death of the owner two years before and the thriftlessness of the heirs, it had to be sold, and, after passing through many hands, the last purchaser was Hon. B. F. Junkin.

The oldest tannery in the town was situated on the lot now owned by E. Walt Snyder. It was probably built by Rouse. Its last owner was the owner of the steam tannery, George Snyder.

Rowe & Williamson's grist-mill was built originally by Rouse, who purchased the land on which it stood from John Staily, and it passed successively from Rouse to Albright, to Arbogast, to ——— Rowe, the present owner.

SCHOOLS.—The first school-house, a log frame, one story, afterwards weather-boarded, about twenty-five feet square, stood on the one and a half acre lot reserved for school and church-yard by John Staily, when he sold to John Huggins; the foundation of this building may yet be seen in the burying-ground attached to the old Lutheran Church. This house was in existence in 1810, for Rev. George Heim informs us "that in 1810 he organized the congregation at Liverpool, in the old school-house."

The teachers in this house were Mitchell, Rouse, Brink, John B. Porter and others.

After the school became too large another school-house was built on a lot now owned by Jacob Shumaker. This was a frame building. Under this arrangement the town was divided into two wards. The pupils who lived north of Race Street went to the new house, and all who lived south of Race Street attended at the old house. This was continued until about 1847, when a frame building, with two rooms below and one above, was erected; this was afterwards divided into two rooms up-stairs and two on the first floor. This house served until 1878, when





the present new brick, two-story, four-roomed building was erected on the site of the old house. In neatness and convenience this building is one of the best in the county.

The Liverpool High School, in charge of Professor E. Walt Snyder, graduated its first class, of six, in April, 1884.

CHURCHES.—About 1804 to 1809 Rev. Conrad Walter, on his way to Pfontz's Valley, preached for this people in a school-house which then stood on a lot which was afterwards reserved by John Staily for church and school purposes, when he sold the land on which the town was laid out, to John Huggins, on the 25th October, 1808.

On this lot, but not on the site of the old school-house, the Lutheran Church was built. Foelt says: "In the spring of 1828 the cornerstone of the church was laid; the wall of the edifice, a log frame, was put up in the summer of 1828. This naked wall stood then, without a roof, until 1831, when it received a roof, was weather-boarded outside, and finished inside. It had three high galleries, and a high, bell-shaped pulpit, mounted on a post. Outside, the church was painted white, and a steeple and bell surmounted it." It is about thirty-five by forty feet in dimensions and will seat from three hundred to four hundred persons.

In 1809 Rev. George Heim, of Union County, began to preach for this people, and in 1810, in the old school-house, organized the congregation. Rev. Heim's labors ended in 1814, when he was succeeded by his brother, Rev. John William Heim, who continued to preach for this congregation until 1833, when Rev. Charles Gustavus Erlenmeyer was licensed as their pastor and took up his residence in the town and continued to serve this congregation until the spring of 1842.

Rev. Andrew Berg became pastor in 1842 and lived in Liverpool, but did not remain more than six months. From his resignation until 1847 the charge was without preaching. In 1847 Rev. William Weaver became pastor and served until 1854. Rev. Weaver organized thirteen Sabbath-schools and gave much time to lecturing on temperance.

From 1851 until 1856 this congregation was

without a regular pastor. On the 1st of October, 1856, Rev. Josiah Zimmerman took charge and continued until the 1st of April, 1859, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. Jacob A. Hackenberger, who resided in Liverpool. In 1861 Rev. Hackenberger resigned and was succeeded by Rev. John H. Davidson. From this time the names of the ministers are given in connection with St. Michael's Church, in Pfontz's Valley. The ministers on this charge have nearly all resided in Liverpool.

In 1882 a new brick church was erected on a lot which the congregation purchased for four hundred dollars on Front Street. This was a brick building, forty by sixty-five feet, surmounted with a spire about sixty feet in height, and a belfry in which is a bell. The audience-room has a recess-pulpit and is entered from a vestibule in front. The style of architecture is Romanesque. The building cost five thousand dollars. This church is now known as "Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church." The brick building on Strawberry and Market Streets, size forty by sixty-five feet, which is surmounted with steeple and bell, was erected by the Evangelical Association in 1867. On Pine Street and Strawberry Alley stands a frame building, size forty by sixty-five feet, surmounted with belfry and bell, erected by the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. This church has but one room.

On Market Street and Strawberry Alley stands an imposing Gothic brick church edifice, built by the Methodist Episcopal congregation in 1877. This building is surmounted with a spire about sixty feet high. The audience-room has a commodious lecture-room and a vestibule at the entrance. Cost of building, about five thousand dollars.

On the site of this building, in 1858, a small frame building was erected; this was the first church edifice of this denomination in the town. Each of these churches maintain regularly organized Sabbath-Schools of from fifty to one hundred and thirty members.

NEWSPAPERS.—Liverpool *Mercury and People's Advertiser* was the title of a weekly newspaper owned and edited by John Huggins. The *Mercury* was a five-column, twelve by





sixteen, single-sheet paper. It was started July 1, 1821, and finally merged into the *Perry County Democrat* at New Bloomfield, in June, 1826.

*Liverpool Sun* was the title of a weekly newspaper established in 1881 by Rev. S. E. Herring, who sold his interest in the paper to J. A. Trellers, the present editor and proprietor. The *Sun* is a single-sheet, devoted to the "news of the day."

NOTABLE PERSONS.—Of the persons of distinction who have been residents and natives of Liverpool, only a few can be named, viz.:

John B. Porter lived here a number of years engaged in teaching school and scrivener work. Mr. Porter afterwards served as county superintendent of schools in Juniata County from 1860 to 1863. He afterwards removed to Louisa County, Iowa, where he served another term as superintendent. He is now deceased.

J. C. Wallis, Esq., a native of Liverpool, filled the office of district attorney in Perry County for one term and afterwards practiced at the New Bloomfield bar for a number of years. Mr. Wallis is the author of a work of fiction entitled "A Prodigious Fool," which he founded on scenes and incidents in Liverpool. He now resides and practices law in Chicago.

George Mitchell, Esq., for many years a justice of the peace in Liverpool township and borough, died on the 23d of April, 1833, aged thirty-nine years. His dockets are models of neatness in penmanship and business forms.

J. J. Sponenberger was a prothonotary of the county one term.

J. Wesley Williamson served as sheriff one term.

Hon. Joseph Shuler served as sheriff from 1838 to 1841, and as member of the Legislature from 1871 to 1875. Mr. Shuler was a gunsmith by trade, and with his two brothers, John and Samuel, removed from Lehigh County to Millerstown, and from thence they came to Liverpool and began business in a shop in S. M. Shuler's old store-room.

Hon. M. B. Holman, who lives in the finest private residence in Perry County, located in Perrysville; has served as county surveyor and member of the Legislature each two terms.

Mr. Holman was also president of the Farmers' Bank of Liverpool, organized in July, 1871, with J. C. Weirick, cashier. This bank suspended operations several years ago.

Mr. Holman organized a bank of which he was afterwards president, and his nephew, C. W. Grubb, cashier, but after Mr. Grubb's death this too was closed out.

John Q. Snyder was commissioned captain in the Veteran Reserve Corps on August 1, 1864, for meritorious service during the war, in which he lost a leg, and from the effects of which he died soon after the war. This commission is now in the hands of G. Cary Thorp, Esq., and is signed by Abraham Lincoln, President, and E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. In honor of this brave soldier and beloved officer, his comrades organized, on the 19th of January, 1883, John Q. Snyder Post, No. 408, with the following charter members: Dr. T. G. Morris, Wm. Portzline, J. J. Hamilton, Jeremiah Lowe, Samuel Derr, Jas. J. Staily, Amos Rhoads, Levi W. Hamilton, Isaac Lutz, Isaac Holman, Samuel Gohn, Chas. Snyder, E. C. Long, Theo. Shoemaker, David Shumaker, Peter Derr, Cyrus Ferree, S. M. Shuler, Geo. W. Shumaker, J. D. Shure, Israel Ritter, S. R. Deckard, Wm. Ulsh, Lewis Myers, Silas Snyder. The membership now numbers forty-six.

The Amos W. Hetrick Post, Sons of Veterans, No. 25, was organized with nineteen charter members, on the 18th December, 1884. The membership is now twenty-five.

The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows built and own the large brick building in which they have their place of meeting. Lodges of Knights of Pythias and American Mechanics and Good Templars have been in existence here, but have been disbanded.

CATHOLIC CEMETERY.—In 1827 or 1828, when the canal was being built, the Irish purchased a plot of ground from John Huggins, west of town, on which a small chapel was erected. To this burial-place the Catholics were brought for interment from the Juniata Canal. There is but one tombstone in it, and that was erected to Johnnie Doyle, a hotel-keeper, who had a tavern where J. Holman & Son's store is now situated. Widow Doyle afterwards kept hotel



where Shuler's store is now, in Gallagher's house.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

### WILLIAM C. BROWN.

WILLIAM C. BROWN is of English lineage. Robert Brown, his great-great-grandfather, emigrated from England about the year 1736, and settled in Chester County, Pa. In 1761 he located above Newport, in Perry County, and also took up a tract on Big Buffalo Creek, which was surveyed in 1763. Robert Brown had eight children,—Martha (married to David Mitchell), Rodger, John, Matthew, Mary (Mrs. Hately), Elizabeth (Mrs. Boggs), Margaret (Mrs. John Gutherie) and Grace (Mrs. Henry Ball). Rodger Brown married, May 11, 1767, Tabitha Morrison, and had six children,—Robert, William, Francis, Ellen, Martha (Mrs. William Wallis) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Anthony Braudt). Robert, of this number, married Mary Ann Cooper and had seven children,—William, Robert, Tabitha (Mrs. Nicholas Miller), Ellen, Susan, Martha and Elizabeth, the last-named being the only survivor and a resident of the homestead.

William Brown, born on the paternal estate, was early engaged on the Juniata Canal, but subsequently became a farmer, in which vocation he was interested during the remainder of his life. He served in the War of 1812 and was active as colonel in the militia service of the State. He married Margaret, daughter of William Howe, of Howe township, Perry County, and had children,—Robert, (a physician at Newport, deceased), Abram (deceased), William C., Susannah (Mrs. Daniel Patton, of Illinois) and Margaret (Mrs. Norton Glover, of Selinsgrove, deceased).

William C. Brown was born on the 22d of June, 1827, in Oliver township, Perry County, and spent his early life either in Newport or its immediate vicinity. After a rudimentary education he entered upon an apprenticeship with John Wiley, of Newport, and served three years at the trade of a tanner. After several

years spent as a journeyman, he rented the tannery of his employer, Mr. Wiley, for seven years, and then removed to Liverpool, where he rented a similar property for ten years, at the expiration of which time he purchased, rebuilt and now occupies the site. In 1881, having relinquished his trade and transferred the business to his eldest son, he became interested in farming pursuits. Mr. Brown was, on the 21st of March, 1854, married to Margaret, daughter of William Mitchell, of Juniata township, Perry County, whose children are William Mitchell, born January 18, 1855, who died August 31, 1857; Alice, born November 4, 1858; Francis, born April 24, 1860; Robert, born February 19, 1863, who died September 10, 1866; Martha, born July 27, 1865, who died September 7, 1866; Edwin, born May 29, 1868.

Mr. Brown adheres, in politics, to the principles of the Democratic party, but is not an aspirant for official distinctions. He has, however, filled the offices of chief burgess and school director in the borough of Newport, and held the latter office for years in the borough of Liverpool. He is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church and one of the church council.

### MICHAEL B. HOLMAN.

MICHAEL B. HOLMAN is descended from German ancestry. His grandfather, John Holman, emigrated from Chester County to Cumberland, now (Perry County), Pa., in 1803. His children were John, George, Adam, Jacob, Isaac, Elizabeth (Mrs. Fry), Rachel (Mrs. Michael Shetterly), Catherine (Mrs. John Crane) and Hannah (Mrs. Abraham Grubb). Adam, of this number, was born June 26, 1786, in Coventry township, Chester County, and accompanied his father to the present Perry County, where he became a successful farmer, his death having occurred November 9, 1834. He married Frances Bunn, whose children were John, born March 29, 1824; Hannah (Mrs. William Thompson), October 27, 1822; Michael B., March 31, 1824; Catherine (Mrs. Joshua Grubb), March 26, 1823; Jacob, August 4,





1827; Elizabeth (Mrs. Isaac Crow), September 1, 1830; Susannah, January 3, 1832; and Isaac, September 1, 1833. The birth of Michael B. Holman occurred in Liverpool township. He, in youth, enjoyed but few opportunities for instruction, during the winter sessions of the public schools, and found employment as a farmer's lad in the neighborhood. This early service taught him a self-reliance which proved of great benefit in his

that date his time and abilities have been chiefly employed in the settlement of estates and business of a like nature. Mr. Holman has since the organization of the Republican party been one of its staunch supporters. He was by that party, in 1859, elected county surveyor, and re-elected in 1862, following this profession both before and after that event. He was in 1872 appointed postmaster of the borough of Liverpool, and held office until



*M. B. Holman*

subsequent career. At the age of sixteen he came to Liverpool and began a three years' apprenticeship with Jacob E. Mann to the trade of a carpenter, which he followed for two summers, the winter being devoted to teaching. He then entered mercantile life as a clerk, and in 1847, with his brother Jacob, established a store in Liverpool. His interest in this enterprise was sold in 1856, and an interval of three years devoted to the sale of lumber, after which, in 1859, he resumed mercantile pursuits, and continued thus employed until 1873. Since

1878, when he was precluded from further service by election to the State Legislature, and re-election in 1880. He was chairman of the committee on Centennial affairs, and also a member of the committees on pensions, counties and township, banks, insurance, public buildings, bureau of statistics, vice and immorality, and corporations. He was, in 1856, elected justice of the peace, and again in 1865, serving ten years in that capacity. He has also held various municipal offices. Mr. Holman is a director of the First National Bank of Selins-



grove, and was president for eight years of the Farmers' Bank of Liverpool. He is identified with Adams Lodge, No. 319, of Free and Accepted Masons, of New Bloomfield. He has since 1855 been connected by membership with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Liverpool, frequently as one of its officers, and at present as superintendent of its Sunday-school, which position he has filled for a period of twenty-four years. Mr. Holman was, April 26, 1849, married to Mary A., daughter of Henry Grubb, of Liverpool township. Their only children are a son, Henry G., and a daughter who died in infancy.

### CHAPTER XXIII.

#### NEWPORT BOROUGH.<sup>1</sup>

DAVID ENGLISH, Sr., sold on the 12th of June, 1783, one hundred and ninety-nine acres of land which was patented to him on the 8th of February, 1775, and David English, Jr., sold on the 2d of April, 1789, the same tract to Paul Reider, who, by his will dated the 6th of August, 1804, gave it to his sons, Paul, John, Daniel, Abraham and Ephraim.

Paul, John and Daniel, after coming into possession of the paternal estate first laid out and surveyed the town, now Newport, into fifty-four lots, with streets and alleys. The part laid out was south along the Juniata River and Little Buffalo Creek; the north part the heirs kept.

This settlement was called Reiderville until the formation of the county in 1820.

A ferry was put across the river, which was known as "Reider's Ferry," and was crossed by the troops in the war of 1812-15. This ferry was used until the erection of the bridge by the Reider's Ferry Bridge Company, which was incorporated on the 4th of April, 1838, with six hundred shares of stock, at twenty dollars a share.

This company consisted of the following named stockholders: Thomas O. Bryan, James Black, Abraham B. Demaree, John Leas,

Jonas Ickes, Jacob Leas, Jacob Loy, Samuel Sipe, Robert Mitchell, John K. Smith, John W. Bosserman, William Wallace, James Jackman, Charles Wright, Sr., George Kepner and Abraham Reider. The bridge was built in 1850, by Garret Kirkpatrick, contractor. It will be seen that Newport was laid out probably about 1814. The first plan of the town extended from Hombach's marble works, to Ripman's tannery, and back from the river to Second Street.

The old farm house on the bank of the Little Buffalo Creek, was the first house built within the present borough limits. The second house was on the corner where Butz's store now stands. The third was erected by Meredith, of Milford, and stood on the present site of Hombach's marble works; this building was afterwards owned and enlarged by James Smith. The fourth house was built by Fred. Orwin, with a blacksmith shop, where W. H. Bosserman's house now stands, back of Butz's store. The old hotel building, at the corner of Market and Water Streets, owned by J. & B. H. Fickes, was built in 1825 by Ephraim Bosserman. At this time there was a house where Mr. Henry Crist's now stands. The old house, where the Central Hotel now stands, was built by one Collar, in 1827-8.

On the 5th of November, 1829, a packet boat arrived at Newport from Millin, and remained over night. This boat had on board a number of members of the Legislature and other persons of distinction, and "was drawn by two white horses and set off in fine style with the flag flying at her head, amid the roar of cannon, the shouts of the people and the cheering music of the band on board."

In 1829 the land above Second Street was all in wheat. The first two houses built above the railroad were the one where J. S. Leiby's dwelling is, and the other where the old photograph gallery was, by Samuel and H. Gantt. The first house on Second Street was built by Dr. Dolan, where John Fleisher's house now stands. In 1829 Daniel Reider built a house of sawed logs on the site of Jacob Happle's dwelling-house and furniture rooms. At this time there was but one store and that was kept by

<sup>1</sup> By Silas Wright.





E. Bosserman and Samuel Beaver. The first tavern was kept in 1835 by John Sipe, in the building which he reared, and then stood on Butz's corner. Up to this time there had been no whiskey sold along the river, between Duncan's Island and Lewistown, when the Irishmen had to go to Milford for their "bitters." An inconvenience which was felt, and Sipe, in meeting it, did a very large "whiskey business." The second house erected on Second Street was the warehouse now occupied by Koughs, the grain and commission merchants. In this warehouse was stored the first lot of flour ever brought to Newport. It was shipped from the mouth of Little Buffalo Creek in an ark built by E. Bosserman and James Everhart. The ark's cargo consisted of this flour and pig-iron, manufactured by Everhart at Juniata furnace, then in operation, and was sold at Port Deposit.

In 1831 Samuel Sipe bought the lot where the log blacksmith shop stood, and started the hotel where the Central now stands. The opening of the Samuel "Sipe House" closed the John "Sipe House," and caused John to go to Milford and take charge of the tavern there. Philip Reamer built the first brick house in the borough limits, which Henry Myers tore down to make room for his new brick house. John Fite built the house which is now occupied by Jacob Tibbens.

Within the memory of the oldest persons now living in the town all the land above Fourth Street was a woods in which these old men, when boys, set snares for rabbits.

SCHOOLS.—The first settlers of Reiderville had their children taught to read, write and cipher by George Monroe, in a building known as the "Old Mansion," within the present borough limits. After this the pupils attended school at the various places in Oliver township, of which it was a part, until 1826, when the school of the community was removed from H. S. Smith's to a small, one-story house belonging to John Reider, east of the street leading to Little Buffalo, and quite near to the creek. In this house the following persons taught school at the times given: John Ruth, 1825; John Ferguson, 1826, '27 and '28. This house con-

tinued to be "the chief seat of learning" until the angry waters of the creek swept it away. The next school was taught at Clouser's school-house, near the present residence of James Hahn. In 1829, '30 and '31 by A. W. Monroe, John Ferguson and Jacob Gantt. The building has, since that time, been destroyed by fire.

The next school was one of greater pretensions, having two departments,—a room occupied by the boys and another in which the recitations were heard and the "sums done by the teachers for the boys," was occupied by the girls. This school was kept in the building known as the Barracks, situated between Central Hotel and the canal, by Dr. Dolan in 1832-33.

The old brick school-house on Second Street was built by contributions from the citizens and a select school taught in it the year it was built, in 1834, by John Ferguson. After the adoption of the free-school system, this was the first public school-house of the district. The lower school-house was built in 1846. Arnold Lobaugh taught the first school in it.

In 1839, Stewart Low was employed by the Oliver school board and taught a three months' term in the Newport school-room. The town was incorporated in 1840. C. P. Barnett was the teacher that year and in 1843 Isaac Mutch.

The following is a list of teachers: 1845, Margaret A. Monroe; 1846, R. Wolf, A. W. Monroe; 1848-49, Jesse L. Butz, Arnold Lobaugh and John Adair; 1850-54, H. C. Milan. In 1852 the term was five months. The other teachers during this time were I. H. Zinn and J. D. C. Johns; 1856, A. M. Gantt and J. E. Bonsall; 1857-59, Isaac T. Woods and Miss H. Cooper were teachers.

In 1865 a new brick school-house was built. The contractors were George and John Fleisher, who received six thousand dollars for erecting the building. In 1865, George W. Bietz and John S. Campbell were teachers; in 1866, George W. Bietz, Misses Cleaver and S. F. Jones. In 1867, Silas Wright rented the house for five months during the summer, and started his Normal School. The winter schools this year were graded and were taught by George





W. Bietz, and Misses Murray and Passmore. In 1868, W. H. Hench, G. W. Miller, Mrs. A. L. Hench. In 1869, W. H. Hench John Sanderson, George W. Zinn, E. T. Williams. In 1870, W. H. Hench taught; T. C. Sanderson, No. 2, and G. W. Zinn, No. 3.

In 1872, H. B. Zimmerman, Joseph S. Campbell, No. 2, W. H. Stutzman, Miss Sue B. Myers. In 1874, John S. Campbell, Miss C. E. Arnold, J. C. Toomey, A. M. Gantt and Miss Maggie Louver. In 1875, John S. Campbell, J. M. Dunn, J. M. Flickinger, A. M. Gantt and J. B. Howe, for No. 5. In 1876, '77, '78, John S. Campbell, H. C. Gantt, Amos Kough, William A. Smith, A. M. Gantt and J. B. Howe, No. 5. In 1879, John S. Campbell, Isaiah E. Stephens, W. A. Smith, Anna S. Brown and A. M. Gantt. In 1881 there was a seven-months term, and S. B. Fahnestock, William A. Smith, Anna S. Brown, Kate E. Moyer, A. M. Smith and Katie L. Howe.

In 1882, Rev. George E. Zehner, Lloyd S. Fry, Anna S. Brown, Laura Homstine, A. M. Gantt and Katie L. Howe.

In 1883, Jno. S. Campbell, William A. Smith, Laura Homstine, A. M. Gantt and Katie L. Howe.

In 1884, Jno. S. Campbell, J. C. F. Stephens, Helen V. Lane, A. M. Gantt, Laura Homstine and Katie L. Howe.

In 1885, Elias Wright, Kate E. Moyer, A. M. Gantt, Alice Bentzell, Helen V. Lane and Mary W. McCullough.

**THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—The first Episcopal service was held in Mrs. Bechtel's parlor, on the 28th of March, 1875. In this year a Sabbath-school was organized with ten teachers and pupils. In 1876 this school numbered one hundred and twenty-six pupils and ten teachers. Mrs. Bechtel was the first superintendent, and is still in the work. The missionaries are Thomas O. Tongue, Alfred J. Billow, C. E. D. Griffith, John Gregson, S. K. Boyer, James Stoddard at present.

**EVANGELICAL CHURCH.**—The members of the Evangelical association sold out their interest in "The Union Church" in 1813, and soon afterwards the congregation was organized. In

1849 this congregation bought the old M. E. Church which stood on a lot fronting Walnut Street, between Second Street and the Pennsylvania Railroad, for one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars, which they repaired to last until 1878, when the new brick church, size, thirty-two by sixty feet, was built. The auditorium of this church has a recess pulpit and a vestibule at the entrance. The building has a bell and tower, and cost two thousand five hundred dollars. The Sabbath-school numbers one hundred teachers, officers and pupils. Henry Smith is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The ministers have been Revs. D. W. Miller, U. F. Swengle, H. A. Deiterick, John A. Irvine, A. Stapleton, G. W. Currin, George E. Zehner, P. S. Orwig, R. W. Runyon and E. Swengle.

**CHRIST'S REFORMED CHURCH.**<sup>1</sup>—The Reformed Church in Newport stands in organic relation with the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States.

The Newport Congregation was organized, in 1820, by the Rev. Jacob Scholl, its first regular pastor, who continued in this relation till death in 1847, and was succeeded by the following named pastors in the order here given—Revs. Daniel Gans, Samuel Kuhn, David W. Kelley, William F. Colliflower, James Crawford, John Kretzing, and Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich, the present pastor. Up to the ministry of the Rev. William F. Colliflower, the congregation worshipped in the "Old Union Church," of which this congregation owned a one-third share. This interest the congregation sold to the Presbyterian and Evangelical Lutheran Congregations, in June, 1869, for nine hundred dollars. The present large and commodious church was built in 1869 at a cost of nearly seven thousand dollars. The building committee was composed of William Bosserman, Sr., John W. Smith, Dr. Joshua Singer, Josiah Fickes, of Henry, Charles K. Smith, Charles Bressler, and Isaiah Carl.

The congregation received its charter in 1868. In 1874, during the ministry of Rev. James Crawford the parsonage was built at a cost of

<sup>1</sup> By Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich.



three thousand and thirty-five dollars. The building committee was composed of James B. Leiby, John W. Smith, Elias B. Leiby and Jacob Sancerman. The congregation has a membership of two hundred and thirty-eight. The Sunday-school was organized, in 1869, with about fifty pupils. George Ickes was the first superintendent. He was in turn succeeded by Elias B. Leiby, Jeremiah V. Fickes, James B. Leiby. The school now has one hundred and seventy-eight pupils and teachers.

**LUTHERAN CHURCH.**—About 1830 Rev. John William Heim preached for the Lutheran families of Newport, in school-houses and private dwellings. In 1842 he was requested to preach in the English language, as well as in German. In November, 1843, Rev. Levi T. Williams preached his first sermon here in the old brick school-house. The congregation was organized on the 14th of January, 1844, when the following-named persons were installed its officers: Daniel Reider, senior elder; Godfrey Lenig and Henry D. Smith, deacons. This congregation, in connection with the Reformed and Presbyterian congregations, began the erection of the Union Church, which cost twelve hundred dollars, and was dedicated on the 23d of May, 1847. The Reformed congregation sold their interest in this church. In 1873 the Lutherans sold their interest to the Presbyterians for two thousand three hundred and ninety dollars.

The contract for building and furnishing the materials of a new church was given to Joshua Sweeger for ten thousand dollars. It is built in the Romanesque style of architecture. The Grace tower is one hundred and twenty five feet high, and the bell in this tower weighs nine hundred pounds. The auditorium has a recess and end-gallery, and, including this gallery, will seat five hundred persons. The members of this congregation were connected with New Bloomfield Church until 1868, when a new charge was formed of Newport, St. Samuel's and Buckes Valley. In 1879 Newport became a separate charge. The ministers in order have been

John William Heim, 1830-42.

Levi T. Williams, 1843-45.

Lloyd Knight, 1845-49.

Jacob Martin, 1849-52.

William Gerhardt, 1852-53.

Adam Height, 1853-54.

David H. Focht, June, 1855, to 1863.

P. P. Lane, October, 1863, to 1866.

George F. Sheaffer, August, 1866, to 1874.

A. H. Aughe, November, 1874, to 1876.

M. Colver, May, 1876, to 1881.

W. B. Glanding, August, 1881, to 1885.

J. T. Gladhill, May, 1885.

The only pipe-organ in the Synod of Central Pennsylvania was dedicated by the Lutheran Church, of Newport, on the 25th of January, 1885. Charles E. Bosserman is the present organist.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—On the 1st of May, 1846, John Wiley and Barbara, his wife, sold to A. B. Maxwell, Jacob Loy and John Fickes, trustees of the church named and styled "The Union Church of Newport," a lot, on which a church was built. The corner-stone of this church was laid on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1846, Revs. Knight and Sholl officiating.

At the dedication, on Whitsunday, the 23d of May, 1847, Revs. Knight, Sholl, and Weaver participated in the exercises. A handsome building was erected during the past year by this congregation. The Sunday-school connected with the congregation was organized in 1873, and now has one hundred members. The church membership is forty. The elders, Dr. Mateer, 1873; George Jacobs, 1873; John A. Crawford, 1873; George Campbell, James Everhart, Thomas H. Milligan, H. C. Gantt, William H. Bosserman, J. C. Barrett and A. M. Gantt.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—James Black gave a deed on the 19th of October, 1836, to the trustees and preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a lot on which was built a church for the Methodists. This church occupied the site of the new brick Evangelical church. The date of the church organization has not been preserved. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1837. On April 26, 1869, the committee appointed to sell the old church building, reported the sale to the Evangelical Association for one thousand four hun-





dred and fifty dollars, and that they had received the right to use the old building until October, 1869. The new church was dedicated on the 6th of January, 1871. It is surmounted by a tower, in which there is a large bell. The entire cost of the church was fifteen thousand dollars. The ministers were the same as those given in the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Millerstown.

**NEWSPAPERS.**—The *Newport Standard* was started September 1, 1841, by Samuel Schrack. This paper was a weekly, eighteen by twelve inches in size, and had five columns. The press was removed to Bloomfield and continued from August 22, 1844, as *Perry County Standard*, by J. D. Crilly.

The *Newport Ledger* was established May 1, 1875, at Millerstown, by the present proprietor, George Schrom. He removed it to Newport November 25, 1876, and named it *The Ledger*. On April 22, 1882, the present name was selected. It is a four-page paper, thirty-one by forty-four inches in size, and an excellent local journal.

*Newport News* was first issued by Herman Smith, with E. T. Williams as editors and proprietors, as a weekly. In December, 1869, the materials of the *Newport News* were purchased by George Schrom, and the publication of the paper, which at that time was suspended, began. The paper was enlarged to a seven column, single sheet, weekly. On the 24th of July, 1874, George Schrom sold his interest to William H. Minich, who transferred it to H. B. Zimmerman, who continued the publication for a time, and after several changes it came into the hands of the present publishers and proprietors, Messrs. Cook & Fry, who have made the paper a six column, double sheet.

The *Newport Gazette*, after being removed from Millerstown, was begun on the 29th of April, 1858, and continued until the 20th of September, 1859, by Klausner & Bowman, who were the editors and proprietors. It was a five column, eighteen by twelve, four page weekly.

**BANKS.**—Juniata Valley Branch Bank, of Newport, was organized in September, 1873, and continued until 1876, when it was discontinued and J. H. Irwin, the cashier, was elect-

ed to a similar position in the Newport Deposit Bank, which was organized December 12, 1866, by the election of Perry Kreamer, president; Isaac Wright, cashier, and Chas. A. Wright, teller, and reorganized March 23, 1867, with John Wright president and Isaac Wright cashier, and these officers continued until 1872, when new articles of association were adopted and a reorganization took place January 2, 1872, with Thomas H. Milligan president and Isaac Wright cashier and J. M. Wright, teller. In 1876 J. H. Irwin was elected cashier and has continued since. Mr. Milligan has served as president from the date of his first election. From the first organization it was in the Bailey building until 1877, in January, when it was moved to its present place.

The Peoples' Bank, of Newport, was organized August 19, 1875, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars. The officers then were Dr. J. E. Singer, president, and W. S. Rickenbaugh, cashier. The first directors were P. M. Kepner, H. C. Lewis, John Bair, Jerome Hetrick, Charles K. Smith and Joseph B. Leiby. In 1886 the officers are John Bair, president; P. K. Brandt, cashier. Directors in 1886 are John Bair, P. M. Kepner, H. C. Lewis, Charles K. Smith, William Wertz, Jas. B. Leiby, P. K. Brandt.

**G. A. R. POST.**—Lieutenant Arnold Lombagh G. A. R. Post, No. 297, of Newport, was instituted on the 13th of January, 1883, with the following charter members: Joshua Sweger, D. J. Klinepeter, A. Frederick Keim, Elias Beaumont, Samuel Clay, Josiah Ziegler, John Anderson, H. Clay Jones, Daniel K. Smith, Samuel Graham, Nehemiah Arndt, I. M. Etter, John M. Barrick. Number of members at the present time ninety.

Thaddens C. Reider Camp, S. of V., U. S. A., of Newport, was instituted on the 8th of April, 1884, with the following charter members: F. A. Fry, C. P. Brown, Elton H. Wallace, T. O. Fleck, F. P. Whitmer, S. E. Whitmer, W. H. Sailor, Jno. L. Crist, C. B. Crist, W. H. Wertz, I. T. Toland, I. M. Wolf, F. D. Tate, T. J. Hopple, J. M. Lemney, W. E. Lemney, G. F. Wright, I. M. Cook, H. E. Cook, H. B. Eby, W. H. Fleurie, L. J. Crist, H. Brown, H. H.



Frank, I. J. Frank, F. Flickinger, C. B. Gantt, C. E. Troup, E. D. Klinepeter. Number of members at the present time thirty-three.

Newport Lodge, No. 102, of I. O. of O. F., of Pennsylvania, was instituted on the 18th of March, 1845, with eight charter members. There are sixty members at present.

Newport Lodge, No. 381, A. Y. M. was instituted in 1867 with eight charter members. The members at present time number thirty-six.

Newport Chapter, No. 238, R. A. M., was established with ten charter members.

## CHAPTER XXIV.

### OLIVER TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

OLIVER township borders on the Juniata River for about six miles, from the southern line of Tuscarora township to the great bend between Newport and Bailyburg. It is bounded on the west by Juniata and Centre townships, and on the south by Miller, and its entire area does not exceed twenty square miles.

Excepting the margin of the river, where some flat and alluvial land occurs, the whole surface of the township is hilly and much of it wooded. No heavy timber exists, the demands of the charcoal furnaces in years past having caused its destruction.

Limestone Ridge, extending from Centre township, passes through its southern angle and affords the only supply of limestone of any value that is contained within its limits.

The Buffalo Hills run parallel and a short distance north of Limestone Ridge. They are not continuous, but broken by deep passes or gaps. There is consequently no gathering ground of sufficient extent to produce a considerable stream. All the runs that issue from the springs among the hills find their way through one or another of these gaps into the basin on the north side of the range.

Middle Ridge and Limestone Ridge form the northern and southern boundaries respectively of the basin of the Little Buffalo Creek, which

falls into the Juniata at Newport, and is there used to supply mill-power and ice.

In the northern part of the township the western bank of the river is fenced in by high cliffs close to the water, while the bank on the other side is comparatively low. The reverse is the case just above Newport.<sup>2</sup>

FORMATION OF TOWNSHIP.—A petition was presented to the court of Perry County, at the January term of 1836, signed by eighty-nine persons, as follows:

"The petition of the subscribers, inhabitants of the townships of Buffalo, Juniata and Centre, in said County, respectfully represents that they labor under great inconvenience in many respects for want of a new township to be erected out of the townships of Buffalo, Juniata and Centre, and therefore pray the Court to appoint persons to view and lay out the same according to law, and the boundaries of the General Election District of Newport, which are as follows, to wit:

"Beginning at the Juniata River at the line between Centre and Wheatfield townships; thence across the Juniata River at the line to Buffalo township; thence up the said river to the house of James Shield, including the same; thence a northern course to Thomas Boyd's, including his house; along the line of said Boyd and Swift north, till they intersect the line between Buffalo and Greenwood townships; thence along said line to the Juniata River; thence up the same to the Rope Ferry; thence across the Juniata River to the house of Abraham Reider, including the same; thence a through course to the house of Samuel Murray, including the same; thence a straight line to the house of Peter Werts, including the same; thence a straight southerly line to the house of John Bressler, and including the same; thence a south course to the top of Limestone Ridge in Centre township; thence an easterly course to a saw-mill, known as 'Stengle's old saw-mill;' thence the same course till it intersects the line between Wheatfield and Penn townships; thence along said line to the place of beginning. And we, as in duty bound, will pray."

<sup>1</sup> Silas Wright.

<sup>2</sup> Claypole.





In accordance with this request, the court, on January 6th, appointed William West, Esq., Andrew Linn, Esq., and Robert Irvine the viewers. No report was made until the November session in 1837. The report was signed by William West and Robert Irvine, and was in favor of the erection of a new township with substantially the boundaries suggested in the petition. The report was confirmed by court November 11, 1837, and the township named Oliver, after Oliver Hazard Perry.

**EARLY LAND-OWNERS AND THEIR LOCATIONS.**—David English took up fifty-two acres on Juniata River for a fishery, which was surveyed to him in 1788.

William Darlington took up a tract of two hundred and ninety-two acres on the Juniata River and Big Buffalo Creek, adjoining William West, on warrant issued May 14, 1755. This tract was soon after taken in the right of Darlington by David English. David English also took up the following tracts: Two hundred acres above on same creek, two hundred and twenty acres and two hundred and thirty-five acres on order of October 23, 1766, one hundred and ten acres on warrant of 1774, two hundred and nineteen acres on warrant of 1766, four hundred acres on warrant of December 14, 1785, two hundred and thirty-six acres on order of June, 1768.

Adjoining the lands of David, John English had eight hundred and three acres, of which, for two hundred and fifty-two acres, the order was issued in September, 1767. The tract on which Newport was built was taken up on three warrants, which were issued to David English, and dated May 14, 1755, December 30 and 31, 1762, respectively, for one hundred and forty-four acres, two hundred and thirty-eight acres and one hundred and fifteen acres—total, four hundred and ninety-seven acres,—and was surveyed on the 21st of October, 1765. These tracts have a frontage of two hundred and thirty-eight rods on the Juniata River, from the mouth of Little Buffalo Creek to the mouth of Big Buffalo Creek.

#### INDUSTRIES.

In June, 1875, W. R. S. Cook purchased a

plot of ground in East Newport, Oliver township, from Dr. J. E. Singer, on which he placed a twenty-five horse-power steam portable saw-mill, the capacity of which was ten thousand feet of lumber per day. Soon after the erection of the saw-mill a shingle-mill was added. In 1881 Mr. Cook bought more land from Dr. Singer and built on the site of the first mill the two-story building still in use. In 1885 another building, forty-two by sixty feet, was erected near to the saw-mill and a planing-mill was started. The capacity of the several mills belonging to the firm of W. R. S. Cook & Co. are as follows: Saw-mill, eighteen thousand feet per day; shingle-mill, ten thousand feet per day; lath-mill, fifteen thousand feet per day; planing-mill will dress twenty thousand feet in a day.

Four million feet of lumber have been cut and shipped from the mill in one year. The logs are taken out of the canal, in which they are towed from the Susquehanna to one end of the mill, while a private railroad siding is at the other end, where the cars are loaded with lumber for shipping.

The saw-mills, when in full blast, give employment to twenty-five men and boys, and the planing-mill requires ten additional hands. A fifty horse-power engine furnishes the motive-power for this machinery.

**MARSHALL FURNACE.**—The land for the Marshall Furnace was purchased from Elias Fisher, of Habecker Town. The furnace was built in 1871-72 by Egle, Phillips & Co. William Houck, of Lancaster, was the contractor. The Marshall Brothers are the present proprietors and the firm is known as "The Marshall Iron Co." Major P. Hiestand is the superintendent and George Keller is the foundryman. This furnace, when first started, made from twenty to twenty-five tons of iron per day of twenty-four hours. The stock now consumed per month is three thousand tons of iron-ore, one thousand eight hundred tons of coal and coke and one thousand tons of limestone. It gives employment to forty-two hands.

**GLUE-FACTORY.**—A two-story building, fifty-one by eighty-four feet, was erected on a lot of two acres of ground situated between the furnace and lot of C. Ripman, in 1881, and





the manufacture of glue commenced and has been continued by the proprietor, James Morrow. The annual production of the establishment is one hundred thousand pounds of glue and eighty thousand pounds of grease; the glue is shipped to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. In the manufacturing operations of this establishment seven men are employed. The materials for these products are obtained along the Pennsylvania Central and the Northern Central railroads and in Chicago.

**BECHTEL'S TANNERY.**—In 1872 John A. Bechtel & Son purchased about three acres of land in Oliver township, just outside of the borough limits, at the end of Second Street and extending to Water Street, on which they have erected the following buildings: A two-story stone, two hundred and twenty-five by fifty-five feet; a one-story stone, one hundred and forty by thirty-five feet; a one-story stone, fifty by thirty-five feet; a one-story office, twenty by thirty feet; and three bark-sheds each two hundred by thirty-five feet.

In 1875 John A. Bechtel died, but the business has been continued under the original firm-name by H. H. Bechtel, the junior partner.

The annual consumption of bark is from four thousand five hundred to five thousand tons, which is used in producing so fine a quality of oak sole-leather that it finds ready sales in the principal cities of this country and Europe. The receiving and shipping is facilitated by a railroad siding. The operations of this manufactory require the services of about fifty men.

**A HENNER.**—On a two-acre lot in East Newport, Hursh & Fulton have erected two buildings, attached; the one called the coop is ninety-six by ten feet in size, with windows on one side; the other is two-story and is twenty-four by fourteen feet in size, and is called the hatching and brooding-house. The proprietors purpose putting in four incubators, having a capacity of two hundred eggs each.

The stock at this time numbers four hundred fowls of mixed breeds. Blooded stock will be made a specialty.

**ESHELMAN'S MILL.**—The tract of one hundred and eighty-five acres of land on which the

grist-mill was built was warranted June 5, 1772, to William West, Jr., who sold to David English, September 3, 1772, and on the 22d of April, 1790, the sheriff sold the land and grist-mill to Christopher Myers, of whom Dr. Daniel Falmestock, of Warrington, York County, Pa., bought on the 7th of December, 1790.

In 1811 this mill and property thereunto belonging was assessed in the ownership of Joseph Zinn. The original building was of stone and in size sixty by fifty feet.

In 1873 A. Overholtzer was the owner, and built the brick part on top of the stone and added to the machinery. The present owner, M. B. Eshelman, added the plaster-mill. The saw-mill belonging to the property does a custom business.

These mills are all driven by the water-power of Little Buffalo Creek.

**EVERHART'S STEAM-MILL.**—In 1881 James Everhart, Jr., & Brother erected a steam grist and saw-mill, on the New Bloomfield road, about a mile from Newport.

After about a year's trial of burrs it was concluded to refit the mill and furnish it with rollers. This was done and it was given a manufacturing capacity of twenty-five barrels of flour per day. This is the only roller-mill in the county, and it is taxed to its full capacity to supply the demand for the flour.

The Messrs. Everhart have begun the erection of a warehouse near the mill, which, with their tenant-houses along the road towards their farm building, point to a village of considerable size at no very distant day.

Across the creek from Everhart's is Flenrie's brick-yard, and a few rods west and across the creek again is the grove, in which for the last two years the colored people have held a camp-meeting.

#### WEST NEWPORT.

West Newport was never regularly laid out, but contains a population of about one hundred and eighty, who live in houses built between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the extension of Water Street, in Newport borough. It is also called Singertown, because many of the houses were erected by Dr. J. E. Singer, who owned the ground.



Mrs. M. B. Eshelman, has a greenhouse, from which she furnishes cut flowers at all times, and garden and house plants in season.

W. F. B. Garber, grain and commission merchant in East Newport, is at the corner of Fourth Street and New Bloomfield road.

Theo. Buttarf, beer bottling and ice, and H. Shope, dealer in butter and eggs and poultry, are in the building near the warehouse.

#### EAST NEWPORT.

The land of the original plot of East Newport was purchased and laid out by J. B. Habecker in 1866, and has now a furnace, glue-factory and hemmery, of which description has been given, and William Wertz's and Elias Fisher's groceries on Fourth Street. The population is about two hundred.

SCHOOLS.—The first public school-house erected in the limits of Oliver township was Mount Fairview, in 1839. It was built on a lot containing four square rods, for which Abraham Deardorff gave deed, for the consideration of five dollars, to Director William Howe, Abraham Zeigler, I. Reider, J. Loy, G. Frank and B. Horting.

The present brick building is the third on the ground, and when built in 1873 an additional half-acre was purchased which was added to the school grounds. James Rooney was the first teacher in this house.

In 1841 part of the district was deprived of school, having no suitable building. This caused the building of "Evergreen" school-house, occupied first in 1842, with Dr. R. S. Brown as teacher.

The first places of instruction in Oliver were subjected to many changes, owing to the fact that the same old shop or part of a dwelling could not always be secured for successive terms. The first school was taught at the present residence of Josiah Fickes by Josiah English in 1812. His successors in the same building were David McConaughy, Richard Henry Swayne, Thomas Butler, Valentine Varnes and Jonas Schofield. Varnes had a disabled arm, caused by trying to effect an entrance in a school-house in Millerstown during a "barring out" *melée*. This school was next moved to the res-

idence of Henry S. Smith, and was taught one term by Jonas Schofield.

After this the school was moved and regularly kept in the Reider school-house, which will be described and located in describing the schools of Newport. Prior to 1830 there was a school-house at the residence of Harvey L. Troup. This school was attended by pupils from the other side of the river, in Greenwood township. Hiel North was the first teacher here. Afterwards this school was moved to the residence of David Mitchell, and taught by James English in 1830. In 1831 the school was taught by John Jones where B. Baltozer lived. In 1832 it was taught by A. W. Monroe at the residence of John Deardorff. In this school was taught surveying in addition to the common school branches of the times. In 1834 the school was taught by Henry Beatty in a house where Mr. Barstow resides.

From this time until Newport became a borough, in 1840, the pupils of this neighborhood were permitted to attend school at the old brick school-house on Second Street.

On the 19th of December, 1839, the school board articleed with C. P. Barnett to teach at Deardorff's school-house for a three months' term, at the rate of eighteen dollars per month.

In 1842, John McCullough taught a three months' term at sixteen dollars per month.

In 1844-45, Joel Lobaugh taught for the same length of term and a like salary per month.

In 1846, Geo. W. Bosserman, and in 1847, Ezra Patton, and in 1850, A. M. Gamtt, were the teachers in this house, for the same salary and the same length of term as before.

In 1846, Abraham Ziegler and wife gave deed for one-tenth of an acre of ground, on which the school-house was erected. In 1872 the directors purchased one hundred and three and a half perches of ground for seventy dollars, near the old site, and on it erected a brick building; this was afterwards remodeled and another story added to it for two schools.

The third house, known as "Loy's," was erected in 1841, on one-tenth of an acre, for which a deed was given by Jacob Loy and wife for five dollars.

Arnold Lobaugh was the first teacher in this





house. In 1870 the directors purchased an acre of land from John Aker, and on it erected the brick house known as "Aker's."

The fourth school-house was built in 1874, on a lot of five thousand one hundred and eighteen square feet, purchased for one hundred and fifty dollars from William Morris and wife. Miss Sue Myers was the first teacher in this house.

In 1885 the school-houses are (Fairview near the site of the Deardorff's), Evergreen Graded, High and Primary and East Newport Graded, High and Primary. The term is five months, and the wages thirty dollars per month.

CEMETERY.—On March 31, 1863, Henry L. Smith and Mary Ann, his wife, of Oliver township, gave deed to Samuel Bressler, George Fleisher, Philip Bosserman, trustees of the Newport Cemetery Association, for three acres, and six perches of land in two lots, known as lots Nos. 1 and 2.

On the 26th of January, 1863, prior to the purchase of the ground, an organization had been effected with George Campbell, president; J. Don L. Gantt, secretary; and Captain A. C. Clempson, Henry L. Smith, Watson L. Gantt, Dr. J. B. Eby, Jacob Miller, Wm. T. Fickes and Benjamin Fickes as trustees.

On the 2d of January, 1875, Henry L. Smith sold three or four more acres of land to the association. This is a regularly chartered company and the cemetery is the best cared for in the county.

OLD VOTING-PLACE.—The old "English Mill" standing above the crossing of the public road, on the east bank of Big Buffalo Creek, about a mile and a half west of Newport, was made the voting-place for the Sixth District, consisting of Rye and Greenwood townships, by act of September, 1787. This old mill was torn down when the forge was built by Reaves & Co., below the road near to this place.

Mr. J. B. Habecker was superintendent of the forge. It has long been abandoned.

Colonel John Mitchell came to Lancaster County from Ireland between 1750 and 1770, and from thence removed to the George Barnett farm, at New Bloomfield, prior to 1800. His coming to America was no doubt hastily decided

upon. A friend of his had been elected a member of Parliament, and voted against a measure for which he was pledged; this so much displeased Mitchell and roused his Irish blood, that, meeting him on the London bridge and failing to receive satisfactory reasons for his infidelity, he at once and there proceeded to use his cane. After the heat of passion had passed he saw his mistake, and that the punishment for what he had done was either decapitation or leave for America. He chose the latter, and located first in Lancaster County, and, after the close of the Revolution, moved (with his son David Mitchell) to the farm known as the Barnett farm.

The letter here given is of interest in connection with Colonel Mitchell's military career:

"IN COUNCIL, September 2, 1780.

"*Sir*: His excellency the President of the State, having received orders from General Washington to dismiss the militia for the present, but to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's warning; We hereby direct you to discharge the Cumberland Militia now under your command at Lancaster on the conditions above expressed. At the same time expressing our warmest acknowledgments of the readiness with which your militia have turned out on this occasion and make no doubt, but on every future call, they will manifest the like zeal in the cause of the country.

"Your Most Honorable Servant,

"WILLIAM MOORE, *Vice-President*.

"To COLONEL JOHN MITCHELL,

"*Commanding the Cumberland Militia at Lancaster.*"

As an evidence of the exactness with which Colonel Mitchell transacted business, the letter bears the following endorsement: "Recd. this letter on the 5th day of Sept., at 3 o'clock P. M."

Colonel John Mitchell died, at an advanced age, a few years after, and was buried in the old Poplar Hill burying-ground, on the McKee place. David Mitchell sold his improvement right to Thomas Barnett, who, in 1785, took out a warrant for the land. After leaving the Barnett farm David Mitchell moved to Racoon Valley, and from thence to the well-known Mitchell's place, on the Juniata, in Oliver township. From the best information now extant, David Mitchell, the father of Robert Mitchell, who was a member of the Legisla-



ture from Cumberland County for more than twenty years, was a brother of Colonel John, who lies buried in the old Poplar Hill burial-place, one and a half miles northwest of New Bloomfield, on the McKee farm.

The writer interviewed Robert Mitchell (in 1872), who was one of the first board of county commissioners, and obtained from him the following items of interest: "I am now in my ninetieth year; was one of the first board of county commissioners in Perry County; have lived on this place since I was three years old. I remember when the deer were so plenty that, from September to January, thirty-seven were driven into the Juniata River below the rope ferry."

## CHAPTER XXV.

### MILLER TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

This township occupies the great bend of the Juniata from the border of Oliver on the north, to that of Wheatfield on the south. It touches Centre for a short distance on the west, but its longest boundary is the Juniata River. It occupies a greater length of the bank of this river than any other township in the county.

"Four distinct parallel ridges traverse Miller township from east-northeast to west-southwest and determine the main features in its physical geography—Buffalo Hills, Limestone Ridge, Mahanoy Ridge and Dick's Hill. No stream of any importance is found within its limits. The largest is Losh's Run, which drains its southern portion and of which one arm forms its dividing line from Wheatfield township. The basin of this stream is bounded by Mahanoy Ridge and Dick's Hill. Another stream of smaller size, Bailey's Run, drains the narrow basin between Mahanoy Ridge and Limestone Ridge, and falls at Bailysburg.

Miller township is divided into two parts by the triple ridge that traverses it as mentioned. Its three parts diverge, from the central knob or focus at Pine Grove and Bailysburg."<sup>2</sup>

Miller township was named after David Miller by Hon. Joseph Bailey. An act of Assembly of March 11, 1852, creating the township was as follows:

"That all that portion of Oliver and Wheat-

field townships in the County of Perry, beginning at the Juniata River; thence along the lines of Joseph Trimmer and Alexander's heirs, and between said Trimmer and David Smith and Bosserman's heirs to the middle of the back road; thence in a straight line to a hickory tree, a corner between the lands of Joseph Bailey and Cathcart and Deweese, on the top of Buffalo Ridge; thence westwardly along the top of said ridge to a point one-half mile west of the State road; thence in a straight line to the top of the Limestone ridge where the line dividing Oliver and Centre townships crosses said ridge; thence southwardly along said township line to a corner of Wheatfield township; thence eastwardly along the top of Dick's Hill to the eastern termination of the same; thence in a straight line to the nearest point on Polecat Creek; thence down said creek to the Juniata near Losh's saw-mill; thence up the middle of said river to the place of beginning."

On the south line of Miller township and on the Juniata River Samuel Galbraith lived on lands in 1788, which he took up on warrant issued April 12, 1790. This tract consisted of two hundred and sixty-eight acres, and was surveyed on the 18th of April, 1808, and is now owned by George Losh and S. B. Boyer. Back from the river was a tract of one hundred and thirty-four acres owned by John Elliot, and below, in Wheatfield township, Samuel and Hannah Galbraith had a large tract of land, and Samuel had another tract on the river. Samuel Galbraith had, in 1816, surveyed to him, in trust for the heirs of William Galbraith, a tract of one hundred and seventy-nine acres, lying on the river adjoining Samuel Galbraith's heirs and below Losh's Run. John Smith's tract, now in Wheatfield township, was next below it. Next above Galbraith, General Frederick Watt had three hundred and forty-two acres on an early warrant; this came into the possession of Peter Shryer and Joseph Bailey.

Next along the river was Samuel Martin, who held sixty-eight acres on a warrant dated January 15, 1768, which had a river frontage of two hundred and seven rods. The Caroline Furnace was situated on this tract. Directly back of this tract Frances Beelen had three

<sup>1</sup>By Silas Wright.

<sup>2</sup>Claypole.





hundred and twenty-eight acres, warranted to him on the 21st of March, 1814. Still back of this tract was one hundred and twenty-nine acres, warranted October 2, 1766, to John Gilmore, and surveyed to Marens Hulings in 1786. Matthew Hart had the same land and near two hundred and thirty acres more on warrant of August 12, 1784. William Van Comp located seventy acres next above Samuel Martin on warrant of November 12, 1792. This land had been formerly surveyed to Letitia Cunningham, on warrant dated August 27, 1767. This tract belongs to the heirs of Joseph Bailey. Next above, Elizabeth McCord had twenty-seven acres.

Hugh Miller had one hundred and fifty acres which were warranted on the 6th of June, 1775. This is now owned by the Donaghy heirs and controlled by the Catholics. Hugh Miller also had a back tract of one hundred and nine acres in rear of Samuel Martin, and above in rear of William Van Comp, was William Oliphant's one hundred and one acres, taken by Frederick Nipple in right of Oliphant, on order of April 27, 1767.

In the bend of the river were the tracts of Hugh Miller, Andrew Stephens and Robert Sturgeon, the last two for one hundred acres each, taken under order dated April 27, 1767, and May 4, 1768. The Sturgeon and Stephens tracts were bought by John S. Demaree in January, 1858. Still above and adjoining Sturgeon was David English, to whom was warranted, on the 23d of October, 1766, ninety-seven acres in a long, narrow strip along the river, containing the Big Rock and English's improvement.

In the rear of this tract John Anderson held three hundred and twenty-seven acres on order of September 28, 1767, mostly in Miller township, of which two hundred and ninety-seven perches were along the river. This tract was taken in right of William Ramsey, Esq. Next above, and the last on the river in Miller township, was Emanuel Joseph's three hundred and twenty acres. Back from John Anderson's tract was Colonel John Ewalt's one hundred and sixty-two acres, held on warrant dated June, 1804. He also had other lands in the township.

The land at the north foot of Dick's Hill was taken up by Robert and John Woodburn on the 4th of December, 1786, and is now owned by Rev. Thomas Still, David Harper, George Barriek and others. It passed from the ownership of the Woodburns upwards of forty years ago. On this tract was the "Old Woodburn Tavern-Stand," which was a famous stopping-place on the State road from Clark's Ferry to Pittsburgh. General Frederick Watts took up a tract of land on an order dated June 1, 1868, and lived and died on it. It is now owned by Thompson and Abraham Huss.

Power's Ferry and fishery and tavern-stand belonged to the farm now owned by Oliver Rice, and in 1828 were kept by John D. Creigh, who advertised them as being "five miles below Millerstown and above Bailysburg." This ferry was "Power's" on the Miller township side and "Pettermann's" on the Howe township side of the Juniata River. Francis Beelen's farm of three hundred and twenty-eight acres was the militia parade-ground. Beelen died on the farm. He also had a ferry.

The John Anderson tract of three hundred and twenty-seven acres is now owned by Charles K. Smith, Henry Smith, William Evans and the heirs of William Van Comp, Jr.

Caroline Bridge Company, of April 4, 1838, was composed of John D. Creigh and thirty-two other commissioners. The books were opened for subscribers on the 4th of June, 1838. There were to be twelve hundred shares of stock at twenty dollars per share, and the bridge was to be erected over the Juniata River at Caroline Furnace.

Joseph Bailey was born on the banks of the Brandywine, in Chester County, on the 18th of March, 1810, and in 1840 became a member of the Legislature from his native county, and from 1843 to 1845 represented the same constituency in the State Senate. He then removed to Perry County, where he became interested in the management of the Caroline Furnace Iron Company, and continued in this for a number of years.

From 1851 to 1853 Joseph Bailey represented the Perry and Cumberland District in the State Senate. In 1854 he was elected State





treasurer by the Legislature. Studying law when well advanced in years, he was examined and admitted to the bar in 1860, and the same year secured a seat in Congress until the close of the Rebellion, in 1865. While in Congress he was a war-Democrat and always prided himself in having voted for the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican delegate to the Constitutional Convention from his senatorial district. "Bailey's Station," at his home in Miller township, was named after him.

**CHURCHES.**—From "Presbyterian Church History in Perry County," by Rev. John Edgar, the following facts are principally gleaned:

In 1760 the white settlers of Sherman's Valley, including nearly all of what is now Perry County, asked for preachers from Donegal Presbytery, and they were sent. In 1766 the same settlers asked that Presbytery for church organization, and, after several visits of Presbyterial committees, three churches were organized, viz., Old Dick's Gap (where is now an uninclosed graveyard, in which trees of great age are growing near to and even upon graves, and many graves are covered with boulders, seemingly to prevent ravages of wolves. What the grave-yard and the old eighteen by twenty feet church foundation represent is the object of this investigation. This church and grave-yard are on the Baileysburg road, four miles east of New Bloomfield and three miles west of Baileysburg); also Centre Church, in present location, and likewise the Upper Church, still near Blain. This arrangement was finally approved by Presbytery, April 14, 1767.

These churches were under the jurisdiction of Donegal Presbytery until October 17, 1786, when Carlisle Presbytery began. Dick's Gap was the cotemporary of the Upper churches, and, with the first Sherman's Creek Church, called the first pastor-elect of the East End at the same time that the Upper End called its first settled pastor—the Rev. John Linn. It was without doubt the first church building in the county.

Rev. Hugh Magill was called to Dick's Gap in 1777, and the first Sherman's Creek Church joined in the call in 1778, but Magill gave them

up in 1779. Before and after his time Presbytery sent supplies to the two churches of this eastern part. Their names were John Hoge, Waugh, William Linn, John Linn, Cooper, Henderson, Johnson, McMordie, Caldwell, Wilson, Speer and McLane.

Mrs. Jane Black remembered the old church in 1796, when still in an unfinished state and built of pine logs—unfinished in that, though it had a clapboard roof, the logs were not filled in between; but she remembers that, in 1798, a coat of mud-plaster made that point all right. She remembers that her grandfather, John Graham, and Robert Johnson were two of the elders, and had heard that they dated back to about 1773, and they were still living in her time. When Mrs. Black speaks of this old church as being unfinished she does not mean not used, but not as well finished as houses in that time.

About the beginning of the century changes took place, and, as a consequence of these changes, Dick's Gap was abandoned and Middle Ridge took its place.

In the Old Dick's Gap grave-yard Marcus Hudings and his wife lie buried.

Pine-Grove Church of God is a frame building, situated on land of William Holmes. This is the only church in the township.

The three school-houses in this township are all used but the "Old Caroline Furnace," which was replaced by a new one last summer. "Pine Grove" school-house is near Pine Grove Church, and Mahanoy about a mile from Losh's Run, along the Watt's Valley road.

Logania Post-Office, at Losh's Run, is the only post-office in the township at this time. There used to be one at Beelen's Ferry, kept by Francis Beelen, postmaster, but it has long since been discontinued.

The Caroline Furnace was erected by John D. Creigh in 1836, and was run by him several years. It afterwards came into the possession of Joseph Bailey, near whose house the old stack is still standing.



## CHAPTER XXVI.

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

It is evident from the assessment roll of Fermanagh township, made in 1763, that the territory now comprising the townships of Greenwood, Liverpool, Buffalo, Watts and Howe were embraced in the territory of this township, as the names of Stophel Munce (or Man), Joseph Greenwood and John Foughts (Pfoutz) are found upon the assessment rolls of that year. In that year Stophel Munce took out a warrant for a tract of land lying now in Watts township. He was made the first collector of Greenwood township, upon its erection, in 1767, which then embraced the townships named.

Joseph Greenwood is mentioned by Marcus Hulings, who owned Duncan's Island, and lived where Dr. George N. Renter now lives, as being one of his nearest neighbors. It was from him also that the township took its name.

John Foughts (Pfoutz) lived in Pfoutz's Valley, now mostly in Greenwood township.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Greenwood township was formed out of Fermanagh, an original township of Cumberland County, on the 25th of March, 1767. At the July session of the Cumberland County Court, in 1767, the boundaries of Fermanagh township were fixed as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Cockalampus Creek, up the north side of the Juniata, and to terminate at the middle of the Long Narrows; thence (along the mountain) to the head of Cockalampus Creek; thence down the said creek to the place of beginning." That part of Greenwood township north of the Cocolampus, including Millerstown, was in Fermanagh township, and it remained so until the organization of Mifflin County, on the 19th of September, 1789.

The boundaries of Greenwood township were defined in July of 1767 as "Beginning at McKee's path on the Susquehanna River; thence down the said river to the mouth of the Juniata River; thence up the Juniata River to the mouth of Cockalampus; thence up the same to

the crossing of McKee's path; thence by the said path to the place of beginning." McKee's Path here mentioned began at the mouth of Mahantango Creek, a short distance below where Thomas McKee lived, on the Susquehanna River. This path followed the public road which runs through Greenwood township, in Juniata County, westward to the mouth of Delaware Run, at Thompsettown.

When Mifflin County was organized, in 1789, all that part of Greenwood that lay between the present county line and McKee's Path became Greenwood township, in Mifflin County, and that part of Fermanagh township that lay south of the present county line and north of Cocolampus Creek was attached to Greenwood township, in Perry County. In 1799 Buffalo township was erected from Greenwood and embraced the territory now Buffalo, Watts and Howe townships. Liverpool was taken off the eastern part in 1823. On the 4th of January, 1854, a petition was presented to court asking that the lines and boundaries of Greenwood be altered, and a portion of Juniata township lying in Raccoon Valley, along the river, was attached and remained a part until the erection of Tuscarora township, which was erected out of Greenwood and Juniata townships.

Greenwood township as now defined contains twenty-five square miles, and is bounded north by Delaware and Greenwood townships, in Juniata County, on the east by Liverpool township, on the south by Buffalo and Howe townships and on the west by the Juniata River. It contains two post-offices,—Nekoda, in Pfoutz Valley, and Reward, in Perry Valley—and is traversed by two post-routes, one of which is a daily and the other is a tri-weekly.

LIBERTY HALL was regularly laid out as a village of Greenwood township, for Samuel Grubb, the owner of the ground, by John Rief-snyder, in 1847.

The first store in the place was kept by Messrs. Keck & Goodyear. In September, 1882, Mrs. C. A. Long opened her store, still kept in her dwelling.

Reward post-office was established in this store on the 1st of October, 1883. From the establishment of the office until the 1st of July,

<sup>1</sup> By Silas Wright.





1885, the mail only reached this office twice a week. Since the 1st of July, 1885, a regular tri-weekly mail-route, with Henry F. Long as carrier, has been established.

In April, 1885, R. W. Grubb began the erection of a store-house and dwelling on lot No. 35, which he completed, and opened his store on the 1st of June, 1885. Lewis Long keeps a store at his residence in Pfoutz Valley.

S. H. Baker has a store in his dwelling, in which he keeps Nekoda post-office. A daily mail is received at this office from McKee's Half Falls in the forenoon, and from Millers-town in the afternoon.

The Farmers' Mutual Protective Association was organized on the 8th of May, 1884, and has held monthly meetings since. The object of the organization is the improvement of the members and their protection from the imposition of traveling agents.

At a meeting held the first Monday evening of November, 1884, it was recommended that the name of the valley be changed from Wildcat, a name given either in derision or by accident, to Perry Valley.

Perry Valley extends from the Juniata River to the Susquehanna River, a distance of ten miles, and is four miles wide.

**ROADS.**—At the January term of court, 1771, a petition was presented for a road from James Gallaher's, on the Juniata River, thence to William Patterson, Esq., and thence to James Baskins' Ferry, on the Juniata River, which road was confirmed as a "Bridle-Path" at the April term of the same year.

Baskins' Ferry was about a quarter of a mile above Clark's Ferry, and was established several years before James Baskins took up the tract of land which his descendants still own, on the other side of the river, above Duncannon.

At the same term of court (1771) a petition was received for a road from William Patterson's Mill, on Cocolumus Creek, to Middle Creek. This road probably extended to Middleburg, in Snyder County. At the August term of court, held at Carlisle in 1803, a petition was presented for a bridge on the post-road from Harrisburg to Lewistown, across Cocolumus Creek, near its junction with the Juniata River

The location of the old road before a turnpike was made may still be traced past Patterson's mill, which then stood on the flat between the turnpike and the aqueduct, near the spot on which an apple-tree is now growing, and was washed away by a flood. This petition set forth the fact that in winter this road was rendered almost impassable by reason of backwater and ice. In 1808 the line of stages was organized and began running over this route. This line was known as the "Juniata Mail-Stage Company." Thomas Cochran, Sr., was one of the company.

**ASSESSMENT OF 1768.**—Thomas Allen, 50 acres; Peter Ash, 300; Robert Brightwell, 50; Nathaniel Barber, 100; Henry Bentley, 100; John Bingham, 200; Hawkins Boon, 200; William Collins, 200; Robert Crane, 150; Craft Coast, 100; Philip Donnelly, 100; Thomas Desar, 200; Francis Ellis, 200; Andrew Every, 300; Richard Irwin, 150; William and Matthew English, 100; David English, 1100; Joshua Elder, 100; John Pfoutz, 700; Joseph Greenwood, 500; John George, 300; Marcus Hewlin, 400; Philip Hover, 300; Abraham Jones, 100; William London, 100; Everhart Leedich, 100; Stophel Munce, 200; William McLeavy, 100; James McCoy, 200; John McBride, 200; John Montgomery, 200; Alexander McKee, 300; Samuel Purviance, Jr., 300; Edward Physick, 100; George Ross, 350; John Sturgeon, 100; Jacob Secrist, 500; Andrew Ulsh, 100; Frederick Wall, 100.

In the foregoing list of Greenwood township the following were assessed in Fermanagh township in 1763: Robert Brightwell, John Foutz, Joseph Greenwood, Stophel Munce, John McBride, William and Matthew English, who were doubtless represented by their father, James English, at this time.

**ASSESSMENT OF 1805.**—Joseph Bonar, tan-yard; Daniel Lewis, forge; Catharine North, saw-mill; William Stawl, grist and saw-mill; John Sherman, grist and saw-mill; Jacob Ultz, saw-mill.

**ASSESSMENT OF 1814.**—William Arbogast, 250 acres and distillery; Jacob Bonsal, 100 acres and tan-yard; Peter Beaver, tan-yard; Joseph Fry, Sr., 100 acres and distillery; Harter's estate, 400 acres and grist and saw-mill; Henry Grubb, Sr., 150 acres and distillery; Henry Grubb, Jr., 150 acres and saw-mill; George Hoofman, 110 acres and tulling-mill; Jacob Long, 150 acres and saw-mill; George Mitchell, 900 acres and saw-mill; Jacob Myer, Sr., 50 acres and saw-mill; John Ratter, Jr., 190 acres, saw-mill; Michael



Rown, saw-mill; Catharine Shoeman (Shuman), 180 acres, grist and saw-mill; John Staily, Sr., grist and saw-mill, and distillery; John Swezey, 700 acres and saw-mill; Jacob Ultz, 200 acres and saw-mill; Adam Wilt, 100 acres and saw-mill; Henry Wilt, 227 acres and distillery.

## MILLS.

The first mill, near the junction of Cocolamus Creek with Juniata river, was erected by Wm. Patterson, Esq. "Jones' History" describes it as a tub-mill and gives the information that it was carried away by a flood. It was built prior to and was standing in 1771, for it is made a point in the road from John Gallagher's to Baskins' Ferry, but must have been swept away by the floods. Shuman's mill was built before 1805, for in that year John Shuman is assessed as the owner of a grist and saw-mill, and in 1814, Catharine Shuman is assessed as the owner of one hundred and eighty acres of land and a grist and saw-mill. This property subsequently passed into the ownership of George Shuman, Sr., Esq., and after his death was purchased by his son, T. B. Shuman, who sold it to George Maus, who sold it to Sylvester Bergstresser, one of the present owners.

SHRENK'S GRIST-MILL was erected by William Stawl prior to 1805. It was successively owned by the following persons after William Stawl: Cauffman, William Thompson, Daniel Ward, J. Ward and Rumbaugh Dimm's, who failed, when Lewis Giffilen and James Whitmer bought the judgment and held it until it was sold to Shrenk & Shoop; afterwards Shoop sold it to Solomon Herald, who sold, in 1876, to Henry Shrenk, the present owner.

HART'S GRIST-MILL was built by Frederick Harter, who lived in Millerstown, and owned a saw-mill not in town. In 1805, Harter's estate had four hundred acres of land and a grist and saw-mill. This mill was owned by Michael Wenner, who sold to Joseph Hart, at whose death it descended to his only heirs,—William Fitzgerald and wife, the present owners.

A FULLING-MILL was built by George Hoffman prior to 1805, when he is assessed for one hundred and forty acres of land and a fulling-mill. It was subsequently owned by Beaver & Hoffman, and was purchased by Anthony

Brandt, and in June, 1824, was taken by James Peacock. William J. Williams purchased the property about 1865 and built the new dwelling-house and put in new machinery and continued to operate it until 1882, when he sold out his personal property and deeded the real estate to Thomas P. Cochran, of Millerstown, who advertises it at private sale.

OLD INHABITANTS OF DISTINCTION.—Benjamin Bousall, Sr., was a Revolutionary soldier, who died in 1845, aged eighty-nine years. Benjamin Bousall descended from a very old family, whose ancestry settled at Darby, in Delaware County, Pa., soon after the arrival of William Penn, in 1682.

The descendants of the Bousall family have been traced by the family historian, Spencer Bousall, to the number of more than five thousand, and to the time of the Norman Conquest, in 1066.

George Mitchell, Sr., came to Greenwood township in 1791, and settled on sixteen hundred acres of land, part of which is now owned by his descendants of the second generation.

He received considerable patrimony from his native Ireland, with which he was enabled to remove from the Eagle Hotel, in Chester County, and take up so large a tract of land. With him came his ten year-old stepson, Charles Wright, Sr., who also came to be a considerable land-owner, and a man of enough promise to have been elected director of the poor and commissioner of the county.

He always prided himself in being able to say that he had seen and shaken hands with George Washington.

Jonathan Wert, of Perry Valley, Greenwood township, has worked at the shoemaking trade for upwards of fifty years, and is in the fourth generation of descent from John Adam Wert, who emigrated from Würtemberg to Lancaster County, and from thence removed to Lykens Valley, Dauphin County, about one hundred and fourteen years ago, with a family of nine children, and settled about three and a half miles east of Millersburg under a white oak tree, when there were but a few sparse settlements, and the Indians surrounded them. At that time the nearest mill was at Harrisburg.





**EDUCATIONAL.**—County Superintendent A. R. Height (in his annual report for 1856), says, the school-houses which deserve to be particularly named as comfortable and convenient were Juniata, Kramer's, Brandt's, Bonsall's, Mitchell's and Rope Ferry, in Greenwood. From the same report these statistics of Greenwood were obtained: Whole number of schools, nine. There was tax levied for school purposes to the amount of \$748, and for building purposes to the amount of \$467.50, being a tax-rate of 3.5 mills for school and two mills for building purposes. In 1876, twenty years of progress, Greenwood had seven schools and an average term of five months.

In 1878 the average monthly salary of males was \$21.71, and the mill-rate for school purposes 2.5. In 1885 the average monthly salary of male and female teachers alike is twenty-five dollars.

#### CHURCHES.

In the village of Liberty Hall there is a United Brethren Church building on lot No. 38. This church has a cemetery adjoining it. It was erected about 1850.

**WRIGHT'S CHURCH**, formerly a school-house, was erected in 1835. There is a well-cared-for and regularly-plotted cemetery of one acre of ground, which was bequeathed for this purpose, in his will, by Charles Wright, Sr.

**ST. MICHAEL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.**—On the 15th of February, 1776, John Foutz, of Greenwood township, in Cumberland County and province of Pennsylvania, gave a deed to John Long and Philip Huber, and the whole Lutheran congregation of the township, county and State aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of six pounds lawful money of Pennsylvania, for a certain tract of land situated and joining John Long's and William Patterson's lands, and to contain two acres, to be laid out from a certain hickory corner tree, adjoining said Patterson's and Long's lands. On part of these two acres of ground the early pioneer settlers were buried. Before the deed was executed a large school-house had been erected on this ground, in which the early settlers worshipped from about 1770 to 1798, when St. Michael's Church was erected. In this grave-

yard a number of persons who were massacred by the Indians in their last incursion of 1763 lie buried. The hickory-tree mentioned in the church deed as the corner of the church land, is the one to which the pioneer fathers were tied by the Indians and made the target of the deadly arrow. They were buried near the tree, and thus the grave-yard commenced.

On the 5th of July, 1776, a slave by the name of "Bob," and his wife, also a slave, were baptized and received as members of this church.

The church building is described as follows by the Rev. Focht, in his "History of the Churches between the Mountains:" This was a log structure about thirty-five by forty-five feet in size. The logs and other timbers are said to have been of the best quality. Inside there were three galleries on three sides. The pulpit was high, and supported by a post; and the seats had high and erect backs. For many years an organ occupied the gallery fronting the pulpit. This instrument was not played after 1820; it was all out of tune, and went to ruin.

The old church stood until 1847, when a new one was erected, which was rebuilt and remodelled in 1884-85.

On the 22d day of March, 1802, John Long, yeoman, of Greenwood township, sold to Frederick Harter, Esq., and Frederick Wendt, and the whole Lutheran congregation, for one dollar, one acre of ground. The design of adding the additional acre of ground to the two of the original purchase seems to have been that the crops of the land should go to the support of the school-master, who was to lead singing in the church and play the organ. A school-house stood on the church land, in which a Congregational school was taught, which was kept up for many years.

The following ministers served the St. Michael's congregation for the time given:

Michael Enderlin, 1774-89; Mathias Guntzel, 1789-97; John Frederick Hieze, 1797-99; Henry Miller, 1799-1800; Ludwig Koch, 1800; John Herbst, 1800-4; Frederick Sanno, 1804-5; J. Conrad Walker, 1805-14; John William Heim, 1814-33; C. G. Erlenmeyer, 1833-35; Andrew Berg, 1812-43; William Weaver, 1817-51; Josiah Zimmerman, 1856-59; Jacob A. Hackenberger, 1859-61; William O. Wilson, 1861-62; John H. Davidson, 1862; William H.





Diven, D. Craft, D. E. Studebaker, D. S. Leutz, S. S. Herring, J. C. Mamma.

Under Rev. Craft, Liverpool charge was divided, Rev. Diven holding Liverpool, McKee's and St. James' Churches, and Rev. Craft having Hunter's Valley, Wild-Cat Valley (Perry now) and St. Michael's in Pfoutz Valley.

LAND GRANTS AND EARLY SETTLERS.—The first grant within the limits of Perry County was dated July 28, 1739, for five hundred acres, to Thomas Kirton, of Speen, in the County of Bates, in Great Britain, by order of James Tilghman, Esq., secretary of the Land-Office. A tract of fifty acres of this land, called "The Rose in Garden," was surveyed November 13, 1774, for John Pfoutz, assignee of Thomas Kirton, by William McClay, D.S.

This tract was in Pfoutz's Valley, adjoining the other lands of said Pfoutz. John Pfoutz located the first land, consisting of three hundred and twenty-nine acres, in the present county, under warrant dated February 3, 1755. These lands continued in the possession of John Pfoutz's descendants until 1860, when they were sold as the property of the heirs of Isaac Pfoutz.

John Pfoutz, at the same date, took warrant for one hundred and forty-two acres of land in Liverpool township, below the borough, along the river.

The land adjoining Pfoutz was surveyed to William Patterson on warrant December 10, 1773, for fifty-six acres. Philip Shoover's two hundred and forty-seven acres were re-surveyed August 17, 1810. The McBride tract extended from James Gallaher's (site of Millerstown) down to Elizabeth Hanes' land, about a mile, for which a warrant was issued September 8, 1755, and was surveyed November 24, 1767, to John McBride.

On the 13th of April, 1791, a warrant was issued for one hundred and fifty acres, and on the 13th of April, 1795, another warrant for one hundred and sixty acres to Henry Ush. Both tracts were surveyed May 18, 1795. An order was issued to John Jones on the 28th of April, 1767, for three hundred and a half acres; surveyed May 17, 1768. In 1858 part of this tract belonged to Daniel Grubb and is still owned by the Grubb brothers. It is on the

Juniata River road, and extends from the Buffalo Mountain on the north to the mouth of Wildcat Creek, and eighty rods beyond. The part on the north is now owned by James Patterson, who resides in Millerstown borough. Just north of the creek Joshua North built the first tannery in the county, about 1800.

Adam Rubert bought of Roger Davis one hundred and fifteen acres for one hundred and forty pounds of Pennsylvania money, which was bounded on the south by Joshua North, on the west by the Juniata River, on the north by William North, now owned by Mrs. Susanna Eshelman, Mrs. Jacob Leas, and William B. Leas, Esq., and on the east by lands of Conrad Steiger, now owned by Henry Martin.

Adjoining the North and Grubb places on the east were the George Mitchell and Conrad Sleiger tracts, taken up about 1791. John Clayton's mill tract was by High Pine Hill, on Cocolamus Creek, and contained thirty-seven acres, order August 1, 1766, survey, September 13, 1776, adjoining John McBride's land, by forge and furnace tract.

Joshua Elder's order of August 2, 1766, survey January 13, 1767, for one hundred and forty-seven acres on Wildcat Run. This was the Joseph Wirt Farm. To Christopher Ush (Stofel) a warrant for two hundred acres, issued January 8, 1798; surveyed 25, 1798; situated on a branch of Cocolamus Creek. A survey called Old Town, on the west side of Cocolamus Creek, was made July 18, 1765, to James Murray, the fees were paid to William McClay, D.S., by John Pfoutz, January 22, 1767. In 1870 this tract was owned by Daniel Ward and George Krauer. This tract is situated to the northwest of Michael's Ridge.

On the William North place the old stone house which stood near the present residence of William B. Leas' was a hotel. Then the Abraham Reider tavern, across the Juniata, was at the other end of Leas' Ferry, which was on the main route of travel from Clarke's Ferry and from Carlisle. The taverns made the chain across Middle Ridge, where was "White Ball Tavern," built in 1793, by Philip Clouser, and "Blue Ball," at Koch's, in Juniata township, on the Carlisle road.



## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

## GEORGE BEAVER.

GEORGE BEAVER is the great-grandson of George Beaver, who emigrated from Germany in 1740 and settled in Chester County, Pa. He was a man of fine physique, marvelous endurance, strong mind and untiring industry. He participated in the Indian wars and fought in the Revolutionary War under Anthony Wayne,

Miller) and Elmira. George Beaver, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 21th of September, 1802, in Lebanon County, Pa., and when a lad removed with his father to Perry County. After preliminary instruction at home and additional advantages at the public school, he decided upon acquiring a trade, and chose that of a tanner, serving an apprenticeship at Stumpstown, in his native county, and conducting the business in Pfoutz' Valley, Perry Co.



*Geo Beaver.*

afterward devoting his energies to agricultural pursuits. His son, George Beaver, married Catherine Kiefer, whose son, Peter Beaver, a Methodist preacher, emigrated from Lebanon County, Pa., to Pfoutz' Valley, in Perry County, where he pursued his sacred calling and also engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married Elizabeth Gilbert and had children—George, Samuel, Jacob, Jesse, Peter, Thomas, Sarah (wife of Aaron Nevins), Catherine (married to Rev. — Greenley), Mary (wife of Henry

He was, on the 15th of April, 1827, married to Catherine, daughter of Jonathan Long, of the same county. Their children are Mary Ann (deceased), Elizabeth (Mrs. George M. Brubaker, deceased), Samuel (married to Mary E., daughter of Jacob Kipp), Sarah Catherine (deceased), Sophia (Mrs. D. M. Rickabaugh), Peter (deceased), George E. (married to Elizabeth Seiber, of Juniata County) and Ellen Jane (Mrs. Uriah Shuman, deceased). Mr. Beaver, in 1830, purchased the farm now the home of his





son Samuel, and from that date until his death, on the 31st of December, 1878, devoted his energies to the cultivation of its broad acres. He also, in 1877, bought the farm now the residence of his son, George E. Beaver, both having been, about 1800, owned by John Lang, the grandfather of Mrs. Beaver. Mr. Beaver was among the most successful farmers of the county, and by industry, frugality and rare discretion in the investment of his capital gained a competency. He was, in his political opinions, a Democrat until 1854. He joined the Native American or Know-Nothing party during its brief existence, and then became a Republican. Prior to the organization of the Know-Nothing party, he, with others, purchased a press and started an independent Democratic journal, which afterward became the standard Republican paper of the county, and is now known as the *People's Advocate and Press*.

He was, in 1841, elected to the State Legislature and served a term as county commissioner in 1833-34. He held also the office of county auditor and various township positions. Mr. Beaver was an influential citizen in his township. His clear judgment and integrity were well known, he being frequently solicited to fill positions of trust. He was a supporter of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his wife, who survives him, is a member.

## CHAPTER XXVII.

### MILLERSTOWN BOROUGH.

BEFORE the 23d day of September, 1766, James Gallagher had made an improvement on a tract of land called "Smithfield," and on this day made application to the Land-Office, located at Lancaster, for two hundred acres on the north side of the Juniata River, adjoining lands of John McBride. In this tract Gallagher included his improvement. In pursuance of an application, William Maclay, D.S., made a survey on the 23d of September, 1766.

James Gallagher, of Fernanagh township, by virtue of this survey, sold to David Miller, inn-

keeper of Rye township, on the 1st of September, 1780, for twelve hundred pounds, all that tract of land lying on the north side of the river Juniata, in the township of Fernanagh, containing two hundred and twenty-two acres and one hundred and thirty-five perches, having a river-front of three hundred and twenty-one perches. David Miller subsequently laid out a town on this tract, which he called Millers-town.

If Millerstown was laid out, as claimed and celebrated, in 1780, it was a village in Fernanagh township, Cumberland County; but if it was laid out after 1789, as seems evident from the fact that the patent was not issued until the 25th of March, 1790, then it originally belonged to Greenwood township, as at present defined in Perry County.

Abraham Addams married David Miller's daughter, Lydia, and subsequently became the inheritor and purchaser of his father-in-law's lands. William Shumaker lives in the original farm-house of the Addams property. The house owned and occupied by Fremont Taylor has a stone in the chimney marked 1778, probably the date of its erection. This house was the "Ferry Hotel," at the north landing of the Millerstown Ferry, and it is probable, from its erection two years prior to the earliest date that it would have been possible for David Miller to have laid out the town, that it was the first house in the town. The elections for the settlers on the north side of the Juniata were held here until they were changed to the old school-house in the cemetery.

In the Greenwood township assessment for 1805 William Woods was inn-keeper at the ferry.

In the assessment for 1814 Abraham Addams had three hundred and twenty acres of land and the Millerstown Ferry.

The assessment rolls for 1805 mention the names of the following persons as residents of Millerstown, in Greenwood township:

Dr. Henry Buck, Daniel Brandt, Anthony Brandt, James Bell, tailors; Isaac Craver, Thomas Cochran, James Craven, store-keepers. Frederick Harter lived in Millerstown and had a saw-mill out of town. Jeremiah Jordan, chair-maker; William McClung, joiner;

<sup>1</sup> By Silas Wright.



Michael McGarra, butcher; Macklin & Ross; Joshua North, tanner; John Neeman, inn-keeper; David Pfoutz, inn-keeper in the stone house; Captain Ephraim Williams.

In the Greenwood assessment for 1814: Abraham Addams, three hundred and twenty acres and ferry, at or near Millerstown; Thomas Cochran, store and distillery, and five hundred acres of land; Benjamin Lees, store; Edward Purcell, store; Henry Walters, store.

#### MANUFACTORIES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

—Joshua North built the first tannery in the place in 1800, of whom Isaac McCord bought in 1816. He built the stone house and began a new tannery in 1824–25. Henry Hopple bought it of McCord's heirs in 1849, and in 1867 introduced steam. Joseph Howell, of Philadelphia, bought of Hopple in 1869, and erected the new steam tannery. In 1882 Howell & Co. failed, and the property was subsequently sold at assignees' sale to Charles Ripman, who is the present owner.

**Hotels.**—Dr. S. T. Lineweaver began building a residence in 1868, which he changed before completion, in 1876, to the Juniata Valley Hotel, which he furnished with very elegant and expensive furniture, but only had it open six weeks when the sheriff closed the door. This building was a large three-storied one, with a mansard roof. It was burned to the ground on the morning of February 27, 1877. Shuman Miller bought the lot and ruins of this hotel in 1881, and erected a new building on the old foundation-wall. In this building he kept a public-house until he was shot by — Waggoner, in a quarrel, in July, 1882. This was the first and only murder ever committed within the borough limits of Millerstown.

The "Union Hotel," now owned by Henry Martin, was built in 1800 by John Wood, and David Pfoutz was inn-keeper in it in 1805.

**EDUCATIONAL.**—The first school-house was both church and school-house, and located and built in 1808, in the cemetery, on Grove Street side. The present school-house was built in 1856, and was enlarged by the addition of the two east rooms in 1869.

Some of the early teachers were Messrs. McLaughlin, Belford, McDowell, John B. Porter, Cummins, Kinslow, Kintch, Joseph Jones, Wil-

liam J. Jones and Noble Meredith; these taught in the old building.

In the new building, Messrs. D. A. Beckley, Jacob Gantt, W. W. Fuller, W. E. Baker, Silas Wright, J. R. Runyan, E. W. Snyder, E. U. Anniller, S. B. Falmestock and John S. Arnold, the present principal. Silas Wright conducted the "Juniata Valley Normal School" from its organization, in 1868, until 1878. The average attendance of different pupils for each session of these ten years was one hundred and thirty-nine, of whom four hundred and fifty-seven made the theory of teaching a study.

**CHURCHES.**—The Presbyterian Church was built in 1831–33, and remodeled in 1875, when the bell was put on it. The Millerstown congregation was organized in 1818, by Rev. Nathaniel R. Snowden, whose pastoral charge continued until 1820. Those who followed were:

Britton E. Collins, 1829–39; George D. Porter, 1841–51; John B. Strain, 1856–60; William P. Cochran, 1862–69; J. J. Hamilton, 1871–75; W. H. Logan, 1876.

The Methodist Church was built in 1840. This congregation was and remains a part of the Newport charge, and in this connection has had the following ministers:

Peter McEnally, 1840–41; Joseph Parker, 1842–43; John McClay, 1842–43; Charles McClay, 1844; D. H. Enos, 1845–46; Franklin Dyson, 1846; William M. Meminger, 1847; George B. Bergstresser, 1848; — Nixon, 1840–49; William Harlin, 1849; John Lloyd, 1850–51; O. Ege, 1852–53; Wesley Howe, 1852–53; H. C. Westwood, 1854–55; William R. Mills, 1854–55; Job A. Price, 1854–55; R. E. Wilson, 1856–57; George Stevenson, 1856–57; William H. Keith, 1858; James T. Wilson, 1859–60; Amos Smith, 1859–60; I. C. Stevens, 1859–60; J. Clark Hagey, 1861–62; George W. Bouse, 1861; M. K. Foster, 1862; Samuel R. Deach, 1863–64; H. S. Mendenhall, 1863; Robert R. Pott, 1864; John Donahue, 1866; A. D. Yokum, 1867; J. Milton Akers, 1868–70; A. R. Miller, 1868; W. K. Houtelin, 1869; J. M. Meredith, 1871–73; Henry C. Cneston, 1874–75; Henry M. Ash, 1876–79; John W. Buckley, 1879–82; Nathaniel H. Colburn, 1882; E. A. H. Deavor, 1885.

**IRON ORE.**—Peter Wertz was the first to prospect for ore on the lands of Abraham Addams, but his discovery was only in small and non-paying quantities. George Maus was the first to begin the mining operations on the McDonald farm.





The Millerstown Bridge Company was organized on the 14th of April, 1838, with six hundred shares of stock, each share twenty-dollars, and Thomas Cochran, John Fertig, Frederick Rhinehart, David Kepner, John Rice and Jonas Ickes were the commissioners for erecting a bridge over the Juniata from the end of Sunbury Street.

The bridge was built by John Fertig and Henry Doughty in 1839.

Odd-Fellows' Hall was built in 1849 by Peter Beaver for the use of I. O. of O. F. of the place.

NEWSPAPERS.—*Millerstown Gazette*, a five-column, twelve by eighteen, four-paged weekly, was started at Millerstown by Levi Klauser, January 1, 1857, and continued until April 22, 1858, when the press was moved to Newport, and the paper took the name of *Newport Gazette*.

*Millerstown Ledger*, a seven-column, four-paged weekly, was begun in Millerstown May 1, 1875, and continued to November 25, 1876, by George Shrom, when the press was removed to Newport, and the paper continued under the name of *Millerstown Ledger* for two subsequent issues, when the name was changed to *The Ledger*, which continued until April 22, 1882, when the paper was enlarged to eight columns and the name changed to the *Newport Ledger*. The originator and proprietor still continues to edit it.

BANKS.—The Farmers' Bank of Millerstown was organized on the 21st of December, 1872, by electing Perry Kreamer president, and William S. Rickabangh cashier. The capital stock was fixed at fifty thousand dollars. The business of the bank was closed December 21, 1878. Samuel Clever and T. J. Kreamer were also cashiers.

## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### BUFFALO TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

BUFFALO TOWNSHIP was formed from Greenwood, in 1799, and is bounded on the north by part of Greenwood and Liverpool townships,

<sup>1</sup>By Silas Wright.

on the east by the west shore of the Susquehanna River, on the south by Watts township and on the west by Howe township. It is contained in two valleys, known as Bucke's and Hunter's, both named after first settlers.

An act of Assembly of March 21, 1797, made Rye township and that part of Greenwood lying south of Half Falls Mountain (called Falls Hills in the earliest records) one election district.

An act of March 8, 1802, fixed the election place for the townships of Juniata, Greenwood and that part of Buffalo township above Falls Hills at Millerstown.

"Upon the petition of sundry inhabitants of Greenwood township, lying to the south of Buffalo Hill, to the court (October Term, 1799), setting forth that the petitioners were subjected to many and great inconveniences, occasioned by the largeness and irregular shape of the said township of Greenwood, which comprehended all the country between the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers as far as twenty miles up each river. That the said tract of country was nearly equally divided by the said Buffalo Hill, which begins at the Juniata, about one mile below Wild Cat Run and continues to the Susquehanna, below the house of David Derickson, and praying the court that that part of said township of Greenwood, contained between the rivers Juniata and Susquehanna and lying south of the Buffalo Hill, may be erected into a new township."

Whereupon the court considered and adjudged that the same shall hereafter constitute two townships, and the division line thereupon shall be the Buffalo Hill, to be henceforth called "Buffalo township," and that part north of the said hill to retain the name of Greenwood township, agreeably to the prayer of the petitioners.

BUCKE'S VALLEY is that portion of Buffalo township surrounded on the north by Berry Mountain, and on the south is separated from Watts township by Half Fall Hills. It extends from the Juniata to the Susquehanna, through both Buffalo and Howe townships. It is ten miles long, and is about two miles of an average width.

GIRTY'S NOVEL.—John Taylor took up at this place two hundred and eight acres of land, which was warranted in August, 1789, and surveyed November 11, 1791.

This place is noted for the traditionary history of Simon Girty, whose name it bears. Girty





is said to have slept, during his stay at Half Fall Hills, in a cave next the river, in the end of the mountain. He came here for the purpose of watching, from the top of the hills, the whites who had taken refuge from the savages at Fort Halifax. Fort Halifax then occupied the present site of Halifax, across the river, in Dauphin County.

Simon Girty (Girtee in the old records) was born and raised in Cumberland Co.; his father, whose name was Simon, was one of the ten settlers on Sherman's Creek, in 1750, whose cabins were burned by Sheriff Andrew Work's posse and bound in recognizance of one hundred pounds each to appear and answer at the next term of the County Court at Shippensburg.

It was in a cabin, rude, as the reader will imagine, as the one built in the wilderness of the Sherman's Creek, before the Albany treaty of 1754, that young Simon Girty's eyes first beheld the light. Subjected to no restraint, accustomed to profanity, strong drink and gambling at home from his infancy, why should he care for the associations of civilization in the settlements? Disgraced where promotion was deserved, when with young Simon Kenton on the frontiers, he deserted the service of the militia and took up his abode with the Wyandotte Indians, who made incursions from the shores of Lake Huron as far as Half Fall Hills, on the banks of the Susquehanna. It was on one of these incursions, and as a spy for his tribe, that Girty left his name and mantle fall on this place.

The subsequent career of this notorious man, until 1781, is in doubt. At this time he was certainly present at the great meeting of Indians of the Shawanese, Delawares, Cherokees, Wyandottes and others, for he "inflamed their savage minds to mischief, and led them to execute every diabolical scheme" that revenge could desire. In a subsequent engagement, at the head of one thousand men, Colonel Clayton is represented to have met Girty, the abductor of his wife, and, in a desperate contest, slew him. Another account is that the descendants of the renegade are still found on the eastern shores of Lake Huron, where he lived and died.

HUNTER'S VALLEY is a cove-shaped valley inclosed on its sides by Buffalo and Berry's hills.

FIRST SETTLERS. — The first settlers of Bucke's Valley were Reuben Earl, John Law, George Albright, Samuel Rankin and Martin Waln, who took up lands along the Susquehanna River. In the rear, up the valley, were Jacob Bucke, Henry Alspach and Nicholas Liddick. These men took up their lands about 1773, and commenced improvements. Mr. Bucke lived in a log house where Jacob Bair now owns. Henry Alspach had a cabin in the meadow northwest of the house now owned by Henry Deckard's heirs. George Albright owned the Elias Albright property.

Adjoining George Albright on the southwest, John Rutherford took up three hundred and twenty acres and allowance on an order of survey dated the 20th of January, 1768, No. 5052, and surveyed the 9th day of November, 1768. On the south of this tract was land owned by John Purviance, and on the west the Andrew Berryhill tract of one hundred and sixty-five acres and allowance, warranted the 17th of May, 1774, and surveyed the 11th of October, of the same year. Adjoining the Berryhill tract were two hundred and ninety-six and a half acres taken up by Joseph Swift and warranted and surveyed at the same time with the Berryhill tract. Adjoining this on the east and next the Berry's Mountain was the Zachariah Spangler and M. Copp, tracts one hundred and seventy-four acres and seventy-five perches and allowance, which were adjoined on the east by George Fetterman, whose lands adjoined Geo. Albright's.

George Albright at the commencement of the Revolutionary War shouldered his musket and went to serve his country, while his wife, with a servant girl and several small boys, did the farming. Mrs. Albright and her servant girl took her grain to the banks of the Susquehanna on horseback, where they hitched their horses, and placing the grain in a canoe, pushed down the river to the nearest mill, which was at Dauphin. They waited at the mill until the grain was ground into flour, when it was put in the canoe and pushed by the two women back up the stream, landed and placed on the backs of the horses and taken home.

George Albright lies buried in the soil of the valley he helped to defend.



Samuel Rankin took up two hundred acres, warranted October 8, 1766, which stretched over a mile along the Susquehanna River and included the site of the present village and post-office of Montgomery's Ferry. Next above him Martin Waln had thirty acres extending to Berry's Mountain, or Mount Patrick. This tract was warranted on the 27th of May, 1772, and surveyed to Reuben Haines, in right of Waln, on the 2d of August, 1771.

Mount Patrick was named "The Garden Tract," and came by purchase into possession of Brubaker, and later was purchased by Peter Ritner, brother of Governor Ritner. It was afterwards sold at sheriff's sale to the Lykens Valley Coal Company; this sale took place prior to 1830. The coal company built the first railroad in the county, which extended from the river to the canal-basin.

In 1845 this property was sold to Judge George Blattenberger, who now owns it. This land extends along the river-front nearly a mile above the Martin Waln tract of 1772.

#### MONTGOMERY'S FERRY.

The Samuel Rankin tract passed to Joseph Clark on the 12th of December, 1776, whose daughter, Mary, married John Black, of Juniata township, who subsequently acquired title to the property, for he sold, on November 17, 1827, the Rankin tract of two hundred and eighty-two acres, for forty-eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, to William Montgomery, of Buffalo township, from whom Montgomery's Ferry took its name.

On the Dauphin side of the river this ferry was known as Morehead's Ferry, for the reason that the Moreheads owned the land on which a landing was made.

ASSESSMENT (1820).—Michael Horting, 28 acres; Samuel Horing, 77 acres; Jacob Huggins, 60 acres; Jacob Kuntler, 270 acres; John Kline, 78 acres and saw-mill; Michael Krouse, 250 acres and saw-mill and ferry; John Kitch, 454 acres; Peter Liddick, 200 acres; John Low (weaver), 100 acres; Peter Liddick (weaver), 50 acres; Henry Lowden (carpenter), 81 acres; William Linton, Esq., 106 acres; Samuel Leedy; Jacob Livingston, 100 acres; Daniel Liddick, 118 acres; Christian and Daniel Livingston, 135 acres; John Liddick, 118 acres; William Mont-

gomery, Esq., 282 acres, saw-mill and ferry; Jacob Liddick, 60 acres; Robert Moody, 153 acres; Daniel McKinzy, 163 acres; — McKee, 100 acres; John McGinnis, 100 acres and distillery; Joseph Morris, 50 acres; Susannah Moore, 40 acres; James Person, 100 acres; James Porter, 97 acres; James Reed, 150 acres; John Reamer, 200 acres; Jacob Reamer, 70 acres; Philip Reamer, 100 acres; Philip Rodenbaugh, 36 acres; Joseph Steele, 200 acres; Abraham Steele (blacksmith), 10 acres; Paul Still, 200 acres; Henry Stevens, 170 acres; John Stevens, 56 acres; Christian Siders, 124 acres; Margaret Steele, 338 acres; Andrew Trimmer, 112 acres; Robert Thompson, 210 acres; Samuel Thompson, 167 acres; Samuel Wright, 200 acres; Alexander Watts, 30 acres and grist-mill; Michael Wiland, 80 acres; Henry Yungst, 90 acres; heirs of Jacob Buck, Jr., 100 acres; heirs of Jacob Buck, Sr., 113 acres; John Brady, 300 acres; heirs of Thomas Huling, 445 acres and ferry; George Thomas, 300 acres; Samuel Albright, 156 acres; John Albright (weaver), 35 acres; Peter Arnold, 100 acres; George Arnold (carpenter), 35 acres; Peter Arnold, Jr., 3 lots and saw-mill; Christian Alsdorf, 160 acres; George Albright, 100 acres; Frederick Albright; Robert Baskins' heirs, 60 acres and fulling-mill; George Bauder, 85 acres; Jacob Bauder (blacksmith), John Bore, 40 acres; Jacob Bauder (weaver), 14 acres; Samuel Bore's heirs, 60 acres; David Brubaker, 187 acres and saw-mill; Robert Buchanan, 200 acres; Jacob Baughman, 77 acres, grist and saw-mill, distillery and ferry; Henry Bowman, 160 acres; John Bowman, 260 acres; Jacob Bixler, 20 acres; Richard Baird, 100 acres, saw-mill and distillery; John Boner (weaver), 80 acres; Thomas Boyd (weaver), 14 acres; Malcolm Campbell, 200 acres; George Charles, 130 acres; Christian Charles, 140 acres; Jacob Charles, 100 acres; Richard Cochran, 109 acres; Frederick Diehl, 133 acres; Philip Deckard, 100 acres.

EDUCATIONAL.—The oldest school in Buffalo township was kept in a log cabin, built for the purpose in 1808, at the base of Half Fall Hills, on Richard Beard's place. The teachers of this school were George Baird, Benjamin Elliot, Mary McMullen and James Denniston, who was the last, in 1824. The first Sunday-school in Bucke's Valley was organized in this house in 1824.

In 1821 a log school-house was built at Bucke's grave-yard, which was used as a church and a school. The teachers in this house were Joseph Foster, Ann McGinnis, Francis Laird, David Mitchell and Samuel Stephens.

In a short time after these schools, two other houses were erected,—one where Bucke's cabin





stood, on Bair's farm, and another at Montgomery's Ferry.

Centre school-house was situated on the road leading from Patterson's to Montgomery's Ferry, at the corner of the New Buffalo road. This house was subsequently moved about a mile east of this location, in the woods, on lands of Jacob Bucke. This house was used for school purposes about ten years, until 1857, when it was burned, and then the old house, called the Baird school-house, was used for five or six successive years, until the old Centre school-house was built. The new brick school-house was built at Centre in 1879, and, as fast as new houses replace the old ones, brick houses are built.

The oldest school-house in Hunter's Valley was erected on the land of Joseph Hunter (now Abram Crow). This was a roughly-built log house, covered with a slab roof, and in it was kept the school for ten or twelve families, who lived within a radius of two or three miles around it.

At a meeting of citizens, in a public school-house, held on Saturday, December 6, 1834, a vote was taken to accept or reject the school law and appropriations, with forty-six for rejecting the law and appropriations and one for it. The school directors did not vote. On the 5th of November, 1835, a meeting, to examine teachers, was held at the public-house of John Patterson, at Juniata Falls post-office. The directors present were Joseph Foster, George Baird, George Arnold and William Howe. In 1837 Buffalo township had seven male teachers, whose qualifications were reported good and sufficient to teach the branches required.

In 1840 the funds of Buffalo township were used in building school-houses, and in consequence the schools were not in operation this year.

From 1874 to 1878 the directors of Buffalo township visited the schools as a whole board a number of times during the term and carefully inspected the condition of the schools. This was the period of the most marked progress.

Twenty-six school-teachers have come out of the public schools of this township since the free schools began.

Professor S. E. McGinnes, principal of the

public schools of Steelton, Pa., is a native of this township.

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### SPRING TOWNSHIP.

On April 5, 1849, James Black, Esq., of Sayville, and Richard Adams, of Madison, two of the viewers appointed by an order of the court, at the November sessions of the preceding year, "to view and alter the township line between Spring and Centre townships, so as to include Abraham Kistler and David Stambaugh in Spring township," reported that such alteration of the township lines was "necessary and proper," and the report was confirmed by the court.

The above is all that can be found upon the Quarter Sessions Dockets bearing upon the erection of the township of Spring.

By other authorities it is stated that application was made at the January term of court in 1848, setting forth that a new township was about to be made out of Tyrone. The court appointed Richard Adams, James Black and Wm. B. Anderson to examine into the propriety of the division. The two first-named reported a new township, and named it "Lawrence." The next succeeding August court the report was confirmed, although one hundred and two citizens of Carroll remonstrated, and the new township was named "Spring."

The township contains thirty square miles of surface, and is drained by Sherman's Creek. The township elections are held at Milltown.

In 1850 Spring township had a population of 1281, and 215 houses, 218 families, 105 farms and 14 productive establishments. The population in 1880 was 1538.

One president judge and four associate judges have been citizens of the township, the aggregate length of whose terms has been forty-five years. Their names are Judge B. F. Junkin, Associate Judges John Junkin (father of the first mentioned), Jacob Sheibley, John Bear and Wm. Grier. Chief Justice Hiram John Ban-

<sup>1</sup> By Horace E. Sheibley.



ister Gibson, whose fame as a jurist is world-wide, was also born in the township.

EARLY LOCATIONS.—A tract containing eleven hundred acres, lying between Mahanoy Hill and Limestone Ridge, including Elliottsburg, was the subject of much controversy from 1755 until 1782, when it was finally settled by arbitration. Settlement, however, was made upon a part before 1750, for in May of that year, on complaint of the Indians to the Governor that the whites were trespassing on their lands, Richard Peters, of Philadelphia, and Conrad Weiser, as interpreter, were sent up to Cumberland County to consult with the magistrates and remove the trespassers. They went to the house of George Croghan, where they met in council five Indians, delegates from the Indian nation, and Andrew Montour, an interpreter, after which Richard Peters, Conrad Weiser, the five magistrates and the sheriff went up the Big Juniata, between Thompsonstown and Millintown, where there was a settlement, the account of which will be found in Walker township, Juniata County.

Mr. Richard Peters, in his letter of May, 1750, says of the magistrates who left his party on the 24th of May,—

"Mr. Benjamin Chambers and Mr. George Croghan had about an hour before separated from us; and on meeting them again in Cumberland County, they reported that they had been at Sheerman's Creek, or Little Juniata, situate about six miles over the Blue Mountain, and found there James Parker, Thomas Parker, Owen McKeib, John McClare, Richard Kirkpatrick, James Murray, John Scott, Henry Gass, John Cowan, Simon Girtce and John Kilough, who had settled lands and erected Cabins or log Houses thereon; and having convicted them of trespass on their view, they had bound them in recognizances of the penalty of one hundred Pounds to appear and answer for their trespasses, on the first day of the next county Court of Cumberland, to be held at Shippensburg, and that the said trespassers had likewise entered into Bonds to the Proprietaries in five hundred Pounds penalty, to remove off immediately with all their servants, Cattle and effects, and had delivered possession of their houses to Mr. George Stevenson for the Proprietaries' use; and that Mr. Stevenson had ordered some of the meanest of those cabins to be set on Fire, where the families were not large, nor the Improvements considerable."

Richard Kirkpatrick, it will be noticed, was

one of the trespassers and had located and made his improvement on a tract a little north and northeast of the present town of Elliottsburg, and upon this action of the magistrates went away peaceably, with the promise that upon the purchase of the lands he might return and take out warrant upon land including his improvement. The purchase was made in 1754, and warrants were first granted February 3, 1755. On the 4th of February, in that year, John Sanderson was granted a warrant for one hundred and fifty acres, including the site of the east part of Elliottsburg, the present road from the hotel north being the line between his land and Samuel Fisher's. Samuel Fisher, May 1, 1755, took up a tract adjoining Sanderson.

John Lukens, surveyor-general, in a note to the warrant of Sanderson, says: "I understand the land called Samuel Fisher's in this warrant to be the land first settled by Richard Kirkpatrick, and that there was a line marked between said Kirkpatrick and Sanderson by consent." It appears from this note that Kirkpatrick and Sanderson were both upon the ground before the applications were made to the Land-Office and had agreed upon a line between them, but by some means Samuel Fisher managed to obtain a warrant covering the improvement made by Kirkpatrick. It also appears from the hearing before the Governor, in 1768, that in 1753 Richard Kirkpatrick and George Sanderson, the father of John, had made improvements and was living there at the time.

The warrant of Richard Kirkpatrick, made November 10, 1762, recites that several years before Kirkpatrick applied for a warrant for two hundred acres covering his improvement and was disappointed in obtaining it.

The warrant of November 10, 1762, differs from other warrants, inasmuch as it was written and not printed. It recites his early settlement and is here given. It is signed by James Hamilton, and directed to John Lukens, surveyor-general.

"By the Proprietaries. *Whereas*, Richard Kirkpatrick, on or about the year 1750, settled on a tract of about two hundred acres of land in Sherman's Valley, now in the county of Cumberland, before the same was purchased of the Indians, who, taking





embrage at settlements being made there before they had agreed to sell those lands to the Government, on the Indians' complaint, sent proper persons to prevail on those settlers peaceably to give up and quit their possessions and improvements under a promise and assurance from our agents that as soon as the said purchase should be completed they should have warrants granted to them, and be permitted to return to their respective settlements. And, *Whereas*, the said Richard Kirkpatrick (being one of the persons who gave bond to us peaceably from his said settlement, on our agent's promise to permit him to return thereto, as aforesaid) did, several years ago, after the said purchase (the said purchase made of the Indians) apply for a warrant for the said two hundred acres, and hath now again renewed his application and agrees to pay to our use, for the said two hundred acres, within the term of six months from the date hereof, at the rate of fifteen pounds, ten shillings current money of the Province for every hundred acres, and also to pay the yearly quit-rent of one half-penny sterling for every acre thereof. These are, therefore, to authorize and require you to survey, or cause to be surveyed, unto the said Richard Kirkpatrick the said quantity of two hundred acres, including his improvement in Sherman Valley afd. and make return thereof unto the Secretaries Office, in order for confirmation, for which this shall be your Sufficient Warrant. Given under my hand and the seal of the land office, by Virtue of Certain Powers from the Said Proprietaries at Philadelphia, this 12th day of November, Anno Domini, 1762. JAMES HAMILTON.  
 "To JOHN LUKENS, *Surveyor-General*."

It appears from the affidavits here given of William Orr and John Crozzer in 1765, that Kirkpatrick was living at the house of Samuel Fisher, and upon the taking out of the warrant of 1762, Kirkpatrick filed a caveat, which was brought to the notice of the Governor and postponed, and again brought up in 1768. The following is a copy of the proceeding and depositions in the case, and have been obtained from Mr. Jas. P. Hackett, of New Bloomfield. They are given entire, and contain much information concerning the early settlement. The deposition of William Patterson refers to Henry Montour. The names Andrew and Henry Montour, it is now admitted, are used interchangeably, and refer to the same person. Andrew Montour was sent to the locality by the Governor to warn off all trespassers. A tract of land was granted him by the Indians before the purchase, on which he settled, and later, warranted, and was surveyed in his right to William Mit-

chell, and is now a part of Landisburg. Montour evidently gave Dason a right or permission to raise corn there, as early as 1753, as is shown by the affidavit of William Patterson. The depositions were used in the proceedings of November 30, 1768.

"CUMBERLAND SS.

"William Orr came before me, one of his majesty's Justices for Said county, and made oath that about the 5th of Aprile, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four, he went over with Samuel Fisher and part of his familie to his plantation in Shearman's Valley, and found Richard Kirkpatrick on said plantation, and further saith that he lived with said Fisher one month at that time, and that said Samuel Fisher did not in any manner abuse said Kirkpatrick, to this deponent's knowledge, and further saith not.

his  
 WILLIAM O. ORR,  
 mark.

"Signed and sworn this 12th day of March 1765, before me,

"JONATHAN HOGE."

"CUMBERLAND SS. John Crozzer came personally before me, one of his majesty's justices for said county, and made oath that about the 1st day of Aprile, 1754, he went over with Samuel Fisher and part of his familie to his plantation in Sherman's vally, and in company with James Watson, William Orr, James Purdy, William Brown and James Dickson, and found Richard Kirkpatrick on said plantation, and saith that he then lived with said Samuel Fisher about two weeks, and never knew that Samuel Fisher nor any of the above said men, did in any manner abuse said Kirkpatrick, and further saith that said Samuel Fisher and said Kirkpatrick went down to Andrew Munture's place in order to refer their dispute about the title of said plantation, as they said, to John Scott and Alexander Sanderson, who went with them, and further saith not.

"JOHN CROZZER.

"Signed and sworn this 12th day of March, 1765, before me,

"JONATHAN HOGE."

"CUMBERLAND COUNTY SS.—The Deposition of William Patterson, Farmer, Taken in Shearman's Valley Before me, The Subscriber, one of his Majesty's Justices for the said County, who, being duly examined and sworn according to law, Saith: That this deponent and a certain James Kennedy bought a crop of Indian Corn about 15 years ago from a certain William Dason, Reputed Brother-in-law To Henry Monture, which corn, he said, Dason had raised upon the place whereon Samuel Fisher now lives, in Sherman's Valley, and said Dason Told this Deponent his Brother-in-law, Montoure, had given him a place or plantation Thare. This, To the best





of this Deponent's Knowledge, is what past between him and Said Dason.

"WILLIAM PATTERSON.

"Sworn and Subscribed before me this 16th of November, 1768.

"GEORGE ROBINSON."

"At the Governor's, Wednesday, the 30th November, 1768.

"Present, The Governor, The Secretary, The Recr. General Hockley, Surveyor General.

"Richard Kirkpatrick agt. Samuel Fisher.	}	On Caveat Judgment of the late Sectery & Rehearing before the Governor, Secretary, Recr. General & Surveyor General.
"George Sanderson agt. Samuel Fisher.		On Caveat judgt. and Rehearing as above.

"Upon the Rehearing it appeared as it did before the late Secretary, that the said George Sanderson & Richard Kirkpatrick both settled on the large tract of land which the said parties now claim, 15 or 16 years ago, before the Said Samuel Fisher settled there and before it was purchased from the Indians and a division line was agreed on by the said Geo. Sanderson and Richard Kirkpatrick between their proposed settlements. But that their Settling with divers others on those lands before purchased, giving umbrage to the Indians, and they making complaint to the government, the said settlers, by order of the Governor, were prevailed upon to move away & leave their settlements on a promise of the then Sect'y, that they should have Warrants for & return to them after purchased of the Indians. That accordingly, the Said Geo. Sanderson afterwards obtained a warrant in the name of his son John, dated Feby. 4, 1755, for 150 acres, in order to include his said Settlement.

"That the Said Saml. Fisher soon after obtained a warrant for 200 acres, dated May 1, 1755.

"And that the Said Richard Kirkpatrick also then applied for a warrant for his said settlement of which he was then disappointed, but afterwards obtained one dated 10th of November, 1762, for 200 acres, including his Said improvement in Sherman's Valley.

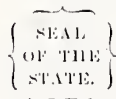
"That on or about the 15th of April, 1761 (before Kirkpatrick got his warrant), Samuel Finley, by the direction and as assistant to Col. Armstrong, Surveyed a large tract for the said George Sanderson & Samuel Fisher, amounting to about 1100 acres on their Said two warrants, as appears by a resurvey thereof Since made by Bartram Galbreath, Deputy-Surveyor, by order of the Secretary & Surveyor-General and now produced.

"And upon the matter thus circumstanced it appeared to the late Secretary and the Surveyor-General (then present at y<sup>e</sup> hearing), that the Said large tract was very sufficient to Satisfy not only the said two warrants of Sanderson & Fisher, but also the said Kirk-

patrik's warrant. And the Secretary was therefore of opinion that the said Kirkpatrick ought to have a part thereof laid out to him towards the middle, between the houses of Sanderson and Fisher, in such manner as the Surveyor-General should judge most just & equitable for Satisfying all the said three warrants and so as to include the head and part of a spring where the Said Richard Kirkpatrick cleared a Small piece, supposed to be at or near the place marked in the Said Galbreath's resurvey b. R. K., and the Said Secretary did adjudge and direct that the Surveyor-General Should lay out or cause the Said tract, or So much thereof as he should judge proper, to be laid out and divided amongst the said George or John Sanderson, Samuel Fisher & Richard Kirkpatrick, for satisfying their Said Warrants, and upon the rehearing it appeared further by the information of the Surveyor-General that he had lately been upon the ground & lands with Capt. Wm. Lyon and viewed the same in order to execute the Said Judgment, but found it impracticable to lay the Warrant of Kirkpatrick, as above directed by the late Secretary, without ruining the settlements both of Fisher & Sanderson; and it appeared also by the deposition of one John Scott, who is allowed to be a man of credit, that after the removal of Kirkpatrick and Sanderson from off their settlements as aforesaid, a certain Andrew Montour, by permission of the Indians, settled on or about or near the place, and some time after sold the place to Fisher whereon both Fisher's and Kirkpatrick's warrants are located, and that afterwards Fisher, Montour and Kirkpatrick, upon a dispute between them concerning the right of the land, referred the matter to the Said John Scott and Several others and that the said arbitrators did adjudge the land to Fisher and that Montour Should pay Kirkpatrick nine pounds, which they determined to be the value of the improvement he had made upon the land and that the said Kirkpatrick was contented with the judgment; And it appeared also on the Said rehearing that the Said Kirkpatrick has never Since made any improvement or settlement on the said land, not being allowed to do it by Fisher. And the Board now taking the whole matter into consideration, are of opinion that as the warrants of Fisher & Sanderson are both prior to Kirkpatrick's, and were Surveyed before he obtained his, and their improvements are of considerable value, that their possessions ought not now to be disturbed by Kirkpatrick's Subsequent Warrant, especially as he had once submitted his dispute to arbitrators who had determined the right of the land against him and ordered him a compensation for his improvement. And the Governor accordingly orders that the warrant of Kirkpatrick Shall not be executed according to its location and the judgment of the late Secretary, which left the matter in some measure to the discretion of the Surveyor-Genl., who, upon view of the place, finds it cannot be executed with-



out the inconvenience above mentioned. And that the division line between Fisher & Sanderson shall be drawn across the Survey made by Finley at the Lick described upon the plot of the resurvey by Galbreath, agreeable to the old consentable line between Kirkpatrick and Sanderson, and that Kirkpatrick be allowed (if he *chooses* it) to lay his warrant on the East end of the large survey by Finley, where Thomas Fisher, Son of Saml. Fisher, has built a *Cabbin* & made a trifling improvement without any kind of authority. And if he does not *choose* to lay his warrant there the Governor orders that he have a new Warrant for the same quantity of his old one in any other part of the county where he can discover any vacant, unappropriated land and that the money paid the propos. for his Warrant be applied to such new warrant upon his release of the other. And that the Surveyor may the better understand this Judgment the division lines between the parties are drawn upon the plot of resurvey above-mentioned in *Red*.



"In Testimony that the foregoing is a true copy of an entry in Minute of Property Book, pages 149, 150, 151 & 152, remaining in my office, I have hereunto Set my hand and seal of Office at Philadelphia the 3rd of Oct. 1795.

"DAVID KENNEDY,  
"Secty. Land office."

These proceedings did not settle the dispute, as it is again brought up in 1782, when the parties to the dispute made agreement to settle by arbitration. Moses Kirkpatrick appears for Richard Kirkpatrick, and Samuel and James Fisher for Samuel Fisher. These are probably sons of the original disputants. The following is a copy of the agreement and the award :

"JUNE 15, 1782.

"We, the subscribers, do Solemnly Swear that we will Stand to and abide by the finale Judgment and Determination of Jonathan Hoge, William Richardson, Robert Robb, Thomas Beals, David Mitchell and George Douglass, or a majority of their judgments, if they agree, and make one with regard to all manner of disputes with regard to land or any other difference now Subsisting between us.

"JAMES FISHER,  
"SAMUEL FISHER,  
"MOSES KIRKPATRICK."

"Sworn and Subscribed before me,

"DAVID MCCLURE."

"To all people to whom this present writing In-  
deuted of award Shalt come, Greeting. *Whereas*  
there has subsisted and doth now Subsist a contro-  
versy concerning the right and title of a certain  
tract and *percill* of land situate lying and

being in the State of Pennsylvania, County of Cumberland, and township of Tyrone, Whereon James Fisher and Samuel Fisher now liveth, between them, the said Samuel and James Fisher and a certain Moses Kirkpatrick; and *Whereas*, for setting the said controversy and putting an end to the said dispute with regard to the title of said land, they, the said Samuel and James Fisher and Moses Kirkpatrick, have, by their Solemn oaths and their said depositions, Signed under their hands, the 15th of this instant, become bound to stand to and abide by the award and final determination of us, Jonathan Hoge, William Richardson, Thomas Beales, George Douglas, David Mitchell and Robert Robb, or a majority of our judgments, if we could agree to make one; now Know Ye, that we, the said arbitrators, Whose names are hereunto subscribed and seals affixed, having voluntarily become bound on oath to judge and determine in the present dispute according to the best of our judgments and evidence, Taking the burden of the said award upon us, and having fully examined and duly compared the proofs and allegations of both the said parties as well as examined all their witnesses upon oath, do, for settling friendship and amity between them, make and publish this our award by and between the said parties, in manner following: That is to Say, Inprimis,—We do award and order that all actions, suits, quarrels and controversies, whatsoever had moved, arisen or depending between the said parties, in Law or Equity, for any manner or cause whatsoever touching the right and title of the said land unto the day of the date hereof Shall *Seuce* and be no further prosecuted, and that each of the Said parties pays his own Costs concerning the Said premises, and we do also award that the Said Moses Kirkpatrick hath no right, nor title to Said lands and premises, and, therefore, from this time forth, forever is to quit claim thereto. And finally we award that the whole right and property of the said lands and premises hath been and now is in the Said Samuel and James Fisher, as witness our hands and seals this 31st day of May 1782.

"JONATHAN HOGE, [Seal.]  
"WILLIAM RICHARDSON, [Seal.]  
"THOMAS BEALES, [Seal.]  
"GEORGE DOUGLASS, [Seal.]  
"DAVID MITCHELL." [Seal.]

It is not known whether Richard Kirkpatrick took up other land on his warrant, as he was permitted to do, but it is evident that his death occurred before the final settlement, and that Moses, who appeared in the case in 1772, was ousted from any rights in the land in dispute. It is probable that these brothers—Moses, Isaac and Joseph—were sons of Richard Kirkpatrick. Joseph and Isaac settled in what is now Carroll





township and Moses in Penn township, where an account of them will be found.

The arbitrators in the case were chosen from different parts of the county, as it was then: Jonathan Hoge resided near Hogetown; William Richardson lived near the Hickory Grove school-house, Penn township; Thomas Beale in Beale township, Juniata County; George Douglas, near Green Park; and David Mitchell on the Barnett farm, near New Bloomfield.

The east part of the Samuel Fisher tract passed to Thomas Fisher (a son), who also warranted other lands, and which are now owned by the heirs of David Stambaugh.

The John Sanderson warrants were dated, respectively, February 4, 1755, May 17, 1785, and August 28, 1789.

John Sanderson resided on the one hundred and fifty acres which he warranted February 4, 1755, adjoining the Samuel Fisher tract, and died there in 1790. He owned eleven hundred acres in one body, and by his will directed that his nephew (George Elliott) should have four hundred acres. John Sanderson, in 1782, was assessed with two stills and a grist-mill, which was run as late as 1873 by its last owner, John Snyder, who bought the mill property from George S. Hackett. In 1829 George Elliott sold his tract to George S. Hackett, father of James B. Hackett, of New Bloomfield; and for many years George S. Hackett lived and kept hotel in what was probably the first brick house in the county, being built prior to 1790 and stood until 1884. Thomas Gray is the present owner. Alex. Topley bought the Hackett property in 1848, and Mr. Hackett removed to New Bloomfield. The farm has since in turn belonged to John Reeder, John Gray (the father of James and Thomas Gray), who now owns it, the latter living on the old homestead. Portions of the original tract are also owned by William Swegers, William Sheibley, Mrs. Rachel Hench and others.

The eastern part of the Sanderson tract was bought by Philip and Jacob Stambaugh. Philip Stambaugh, in May 8, 1812, warranted two hundred acres, now the Captain Kistler farm. John Stambaugh, a grandson of the original warrantee, now lives on the tract.

East of Elliottsburg, near Limestone Ridge, is a tract of three hundred and thirty-seven acres taken by Thomas Fisher, son of Samuel Fisher, March 27, 1788. Jacob Stambaugh, brother of Philip, bought this tract, and lived and died there. His son David resided on the old place until the time of his death, in May, 1885. Two brothers of David, namely, Daniel and Martin, were sheriffs of Perry County, elected, respectively, in 1820 and 1835. The farm is now in possession of David Stambaugh, a son of David, and extends from Limestone Ridge to Mahanoy and adjoins Centre township. The Stambaugh farms in great part were included in the Sanderson-Fisher warrants.

Abraham Smith and Caspar Comp took out a warrant, June 20, 1793, for one hundred and fifty acres, now owned by George Beistline and others.

William Power warranted, May 28, 1788, eighty-six acres south of Elliottsburg and embracing part of it. This land was bought by Henry Shumaker, and sold by him to William Sheibley and Martin Stambaugh in equal share.

South of Elliottsburg Mathew Pierson warranted, January 28, 1788, two hundred and sixteen acres. This tract was three miles in length and of peculiar shape, forming what closely resembles a horseshoe, being ten rods at the east end and sixty-one rods at the west end, and, in the toe of the shoe is about eighty rods wide. The property was sold to Charles McCoy, and by him to Henry Rice, father of the late Henry Rice, deceased, of New Bloomfield. John Kistler's heirs, Jacob Dum and Daniel Reapsom now own the land.

Samuel Fisher, who died in 1775, left his property to his sons, James and Thomas. On August 4, 1785, James Fisher sold his half to John Fulwiler, of Cumberland County, for the sum of five hundred and seventy-five pounds.

On February 10th, 1807, Abraham Fulwiler, brother of John, took up one hundred and ninety-three acres, being a part of the earlier Sanderson-Fisher tracts. The John and Abraham Fulwiler lands were bought by Henry Shumaker, and from him passed to William Sheibley and William Kistler.

Abraham Fulwiler removed to Landisburg,



where he kept store from 1815 to 1818; was register and recorder in 1822, and died in Landisburg in 1830.

James Baxter was one of the earliest settlers, and warranted two hundred and seven acres, adjoining what is now the farm of William Sheibley, and has been owned by Dr. William Niblock, Michael Noll, John M. Smith, and now by Moses Seiler.

#### ELLIOTTSBURG.

The village of Elliottsburg, which is located on parts of the original lands warranted to William Power and Samuel Fisher, received its name from George Elliott, nephew of John Sanderson, and was called to Elliottsburg in 1828, when the post-office was established with Henry C. Hackett as postmaster. He was succeeded by Major Cadwallader Jones, James Kaey (in 1837), James B. Hackett (from 1847 to 1851), William Snyder, William Hassinger and Mrs. Rebecca Foose.

Peter Bernheisel kept the first store; it was bought by Cadwallader Jones, and moved across the road. Additions were afterward made by him to the old building, and the property is now occupied as a store and dwelling-house by F. S. Rice. A room in the present residence of William Shively has for many years been used as a store-room, and at present is rented by George A. Smith.

The old tavern was built as early as 1826. Mrs. Gilbert Moon, widow, came from Landisburg and kept hotel from 1838 to 1842, afterward removing to Loysville. She was succeeded by Jacob Grove, John Snyder (during whose occupancy, in January, 1856, the building burnt down, but was rebuilt in the following summer), John Hench, John Gray, then by his two sons, James and Thomas, and in the spring of 1884, George Barnhart, its present owner, came into possession. At the time of the location of the county-seat, what is now Elliottsburg was proposed as a suitable site.

The "Little Germany" tracts were taken up by John Fuas, "King of Germany," June 12, 1791. Fuas (Foose) accumulated extensive property, which was left to his heirs. In 1820, John Fuas (Foose now spelled), was assessed on three

hundred acres, one saw-mill and one distillery. A tavern was kept on the old mansion farm until 1827. Gallows Hill received its name from the fact that the sign of the tavern was a high post with a projecting arm, from which was suspended an iron ring, the whole suggesting the idea of a gallows. The property now belongs to the heirs of Daniel and Michael Foose and to Solomon Reeder.

Edward Irvine, December 26, 1766, took up a large tract, in part the present properties of Joseph Rice, Dr. Louis Ellerman, Gustav Boltz and William Loy.

The Rice farm was afterwards owned by Henry Gass, who died in 1838. The property was sold to Richard P. Diven, who later parted with it to Zachariah Rice, at whose decease it came to his heirs.

The Loy farm, at an early date, was the property of Thomas March, whose son, Joseph, succeeded to it, and he transferred it to Michael Loy, and he to his son, William Loy.

Henry Guss, on April 14, 1818, sold a part of his tract to Jacob Gamber, and he, on April 12, 1819, sold it to Conrad Holman.

Caspar Comp, June 17, 1795, took up sixty acres, including an improvement of Hermanus Aldricks, who, with his brothers, James and West Aldricks, had warranted adjoining lands July 1, 1784.

Conrad Holman, about 1800, came from Chester County and bought this tract and built a fulling-mill and saw-mill. "Slabtown" received its name from the fact that at that time the houses in the neighborhood were in great part built of slabs from Conrad Holman's mill. Daniel McAfee bought the property of Conrad Holman. In 1842 he sold the fulling-mill and saw-mill portion to Wilson McAfee, whose heirs still own it and reside there. About 1856 the remainder of the original tract was sold to John Rice, of Juniata County, from whom the present owner, William Hall, bought it.

East of what is now Landisburg, West and James Aldricks warranted, July 1, 1784, one hundred and seventy acres. George Stroop later owned it. Stroop owned two hundred and fifty acres adjoining John Wilson, Esq., before 1800, and on February 27, 1803, warranted two hun-





dred and fifty acres adjoining his earlier purchase. Abraham Shively, at an early date, bought a long, narrow strip of land reaching to the town limits, on which he built a brick house and kept a hotel, known as Blue Ball Tavern, from the sign of the blue balls. This property is now owned in part by David Long. George Stroop sold to the Dunkelbergers, in April, 1814, one hundred and sixty acres adjoining his other tract, patented to John Wingert August 7, 1806, who died, and Stroop bought the tract December 16, 1809. While Stroop was living on this tract he was sheriff of Cumberland County. The Stroop heirs were assessed on thirteen hundred and twelve acres in 1820.

The main tract of the Stroop property was sold in 1821 to Martin Swartz, who, on February 4, 1822, sold it to John Junkin, of Cumberland County, who settled on it in the spring of 1823.

Mr. Junkin was chosen associate judge of Perry County, June 7, 1832, in place of William Anderson, deceased, and served nineteen years. On the 9th of March, 1854, he sold the farm to John Brown, of Philadelphia, and moved to Muscatine, Iowa, with all his family, except Judge B. F. Junkin. A few years later the farm was sold to Samuel Spotts, the present owner, and in 1861 he surveyed twenty acres and the grist-mill and saw-mill to William Heckerdorn. A part of the Stroop tract is also owned by William Linn, of Landisburg.

David Beard, on April 2, 1763, warranted one hundred and fifty acres, and on August 26, 1791, sixty-five acres. These lands constituted in great part the farm known in later times as the farm of the Misses Mary, Jane and Isabella Foster, who conveyed the land to Samuel Spotts. Mr. Spotts sold the property to Peter Kling, and he to George Leonard, and from him it was bought by Dr. William Hays.

A part of David Beard's tract passed into the hands of John Welsh, and at his death remained for some time in the possession of his heirs, who, in 1836, sold it to Henry Cooper. Andrew Beitzel and Andrew Spahr, in 1838, bought it from Cooper. The two owners divided the property, and, in 1853, Andrew Spahr sold his part to Jonathan Dunkleberger. The farm of Andrew

Beitzel descended to his son, David, who sold it to Dr. Louis Ellerman about three years ago.

The Hermanns Aldrick tract, warranted July 1, 1781, comprises the Christian Kell farm of a later date, which is now owned by Frederick Sonder. Hermanns Aldrick, the warrantee, was a magistrate in Carlisle in 1760, and was one of the first members of Assembly from Cumberland County.

The Fry mill and the farm now owned by William Weibly became the property of Wilson McClure, who built the mill and sold it to Martin Swartz.

James Diven warranted one hundred and ninety-five acres March 1, 1755. He built a tannery. He died in 1818. Joseph and John were his sons and his executors. In 1830 the property was sold to Daniel Spotts, and is now owned by his son, Frank Spotts.

The old mansion farm, which passed out of the possession of the Divens, on the death of James Diven, was left to his wife, who died in 1832. It was then sold to Jonathan Dunkelberger and is now owned by Abraham Wertz.

Hugh Kilgore, on the 6th of February, 1755, warranted two hundred and seventeen acres, and in 1766 took up one hundred and twenty-three acres. William McClure married Jane Kilgore, and James Wilson another daughter. To the Wilson heirs descended the bulk of the Hugh Kilgore land, and they sold it to Benjamin Smith, from whom it was bought by John C. Sheibley, whose son, Simon Sheibley, now owns it. Hugh Kilgore also took out a warrant December 28, 1770, and David Kilgore March 1, 1797. These tracts in part became the property of Henry Sunday. He sold a part of it to Benjamin Dunkleberger on April 21, 1816.

By an article of agreement January 10, 1822, Henry Sunday, Sr., transferred to his son John two parcels of land containing respectively seventy-six and forty-six acres, the one adjoining James Wilson's heirs, James Diven's heirs, Benjamin Dunkleberger and Henry Sunday, Jr., the other tract adjoining Benjamin Dunkleberger and Thomas Kennedy's heirs. At the same date as above Henry, Jr., received one





hundred and twenty-two acres, adjoining Thomas Kennedy's heirs, John Sunday, John Keil and others. By this agreement the two sons were to take care of the father, who lived many years after. The John Sunday farm passed into the possession, successively, of Jacob Noftsinger, William Lightner, John Shumaker and now belongs to the Billman heirs. The Henry Sunday farm was sold by his heirs to Jeremiah Dunkleberger.

David Robb in 1781 warranted a tract of one hundred acres. This land at date of warrant included a "pine-mill," which in all probability was at or near the site of the present Wentzell's mill, and was one of the earliest in the county. The mill property in later years became the property of Robert Crozier, and was bought from him by Peter Hench. It is now owned by Adam Wentzell. An old distillery was also on this property, which was contemporary with the mill and was abandoned but a few years ago. A second tract of David Robb, containing seventy acres, adjoining the preceding one, was warranted April 5, 1785. The most of the land included in the two warrants some years ago was known as the Rinesmith farm, which later became the property of Alexander Adams, but is now owned by Foster Spotts. John G. Sheibley's farm is also of the old Rinesmith farm. It may be mentioned that the house in which Mr. Sheibley lives is built partly of material taken from the old West mansion, erected on Abraham Bower's property, about the time the Wests warranted their lands.

On both sides of Sherman's Creek, near what is now Bridgeport, lands were warranted by the Ross family—Jonathan, Thomas, John and Samuel. Thomas Ross, by warrant June 1, 1762, took up one hundred and sixty-two acres, and Samuel thirty acres in 1784. During this time six hundred and twenty-five acres were taken up by the brothers. Jonathan Ross, on February 2, 1763, warranted a tract of one hundred and fifty acres adjoining land of Thomas Ross, Hugh Kilgore and John Kennedy. This last tract is now owned by George Sheibley, Thomas Morrow, Jacob Bonsam and John Enlett.

Across the creek and along its banks, from Bridgeport toward Landisburg, and into Tyrone township, the Ross tract extended to what is now the cemetery. This portion is now included in the farms of Peter Lightner and the Colonel Graham farm, which lately was owned by William Staumbaugh, but passed into the hands of D. H. Sheibley and Dr. D. B. Milliken in October, 1885.

John Waggoner bought five hundred acres of the Ross tract on both sides of the creek at an early day. He settled in Kennedy's Valley. In 1805 the mill known as John Waggoner's Grist-Mill was erected. This mill in 1855 became the property of William W. Snyder and Joseph McClure, but William W. Snyder is now sole proprietor.

Waggoner's Gap received its name from this family. At the session of 1826-27 a State road was ordered, and by May 31, 1827, it had been surveyed and completed by way of the gap in the mountains now known as Waggoner's Gap.

On the Ross tracts, on north bank of Sherman's Creek, is built the village of Bridgeport, which first became a centre when, in 1832, James Ball erected a small smith-shop. In 1838 Wilson Welsh started a little store on the property now in possession of Mrs. David Sheaffer. At the present time the place contains, besides several dwelling-houses, a blacksmith-shop and the large store of John A. Bower.

Along Sherman's Creek in Spring township, and extending into Carroll, the Gibsons at an early date took up large tracts of land. Among the warrants were those taken by George Gibson, fifty acres, February 2, 1785; and fifty acres adjoining Francis West and Ross Mitchell, April 23, 1787; Anne West Gibson, one hundred acres, April 16, 1793, adjoining lands of Edward West, and including Falling Springs of to-day. The bulk of the Gibson land, however, descended from the West estate, one of whose heirs, Ann West, married George Gibson.

George Gibson, Sr., was a native of Ireland, and emigrated to this country early in the last century. In 1729 he kept a tavern in what is now Lancaster City, having erected the first public-house in that place. While there,



George Gibson, Jr., was born. The latter, when a young man, went to Silver Springs, Cumberland County, where he bought a mill; he later removed to what is Perry County of to-day, settling upon the land of his father-in-law, Francis West, whose daughter Ann he had married about the year 1772. Shortly after he moved to this county the Revolutionary War broke out, and, as colonel of a regiment of Western Pennsylvanians and Virginians, he entered the service and was engaged throughout the whole of that memorable struggle. He never returned home, but lived in Philadelphia, visiting his relatives in this county occasionally. Colonel Gibson remained in the military service and was with St. Clair at his defeat, November 4, 1791, and was killed in the battle. George Gibson was the father of four sons and one daughter. The daughter died in infancy. Francis was born at Silver Spring, Cumberland County, and in 1808 went to Carlisle, and was register and recorder for a term. At the expiration of his term of office he came to the homestead and died there in 1856. George Gibson, another son, was born at Westover, called in honor of the old West family estate in England, in this county. In his early life he traveled over a great part of the world, and at the commencement of the War of 1812 he was appointed lieutenant and served throughout it. He was an active officer in the Seminole Indian War, Florida, and in Jackson's Presidency was appointed commissary-general. His remains now lie in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington.

William Chesney Gibson, a third son, in early life learned the milling trade, but afterwards went to sea. He died comparatively a young man, and his remains are interred in the old Poplar Church grave-yard, Tyrone township.

Hiram John Banister Gibson was born at Westover, in Perry County. (For career, see Bench and Bar.)

The Gibson heirs were assessed in 1820 on four hundred and fifty acres of land, one saw-mill and one grist-mill.

Francis, eldest son of George Gibson, was the father of twelve children,—eight sons and four

daughters. At the death of Francis Gibson the land descended to his heirs, of whom Robert Gibson lives on part of the tract, at Falling Springs, and Francis Gibson on the old homestead. The famous old mill property has passed into the hands of Sponser & Junkin, and the farm of John Zimmerman, lately owned by D. M. Rinesmith, was part of the original tract.

The old Westover Mill was built by Anne West Gibson before 1782, and is one of the oldest in the county. It was used regularly until 1850. After a period of idleness for almost twenty years, it has since been converted into a spoke and felloe-factory, and later into a paint-mill. At present it is not in operation. On the west of what later became the Gibson property, and extending northward, the West family, whose ancestor, Francis West, came to this country from the family seat of Westover, England, with William Penn, on his second visit to this country, about 1700, took up large tracts of land along Sherman's Creek. William West, April 7, 1755, warranted three hundred and twenty-three acres of land surveyed May 7, 1755; Francis West, several tracts on February 3, 1755, and April 9, 1757; and Ann West Gibson a tract April 23, 1787; Edward West, one hundred acres, October 27, 1792, adjoining lands of James Diven on the north and other lands of said Edward West on the south and east, known as "Quaker Hill." He also patented a tract March 25, 1790, called "Trouble Ended."

Francis West, mentioned above, was the father, and was a squatter before he warranted his lands. His old hut was standing as late as 1834 on the farm now in possession of Judge Blair's heirs. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he lived in Carlisle and was judge of Cumberland County at that time, but during the struggle moved to his estate in Perry County, where he died about 1781. In his will, dated September 6, 1781, and in subsequent codicils, after distributing his slaves, of whom he had five, he divided his property as follows: To his son William West, a merchant of Baltimore, who had sold to his father his land soon after he had warranted it, property in Northumberland County and in Carlisle. To Edward the





Clover Hill estate, except sixty acres; also tract of land on Sherman's Creek called Upper Bottom; also tract adjoining Alexander Diven. To William West and Edward, and Alexander Lowry, his brother-in-law, "the tract on which he now lives;" also sixty acres off Clover Hill tract, to be held in trust for his daughter Ann, who received his stills. Edward received two hundred and fifty acres in Fernanagh township, Juniata County, in trust for Dorothy, his sister, wife of Thomas Kinsloe. Mary West Mitchell, a granddaughter, a tract adjoining William West's survey on the east.

Edward West, on the death of his father, settled on the old place, but afterwards removed to Landisburg, and died there about 1816. He left to his son, William West, the property now in possession of Abraham Bower, whose grandfather bought the property in 1835, and it has descended from father to son since. William West died at the residence of his son, Rev. William A. West, in Harrisburg, June, 1882, in his ninety-sixth year. Edward and Henry West received that portion of the estate of late years owned by Daniel Garber. George West fell heir to the farm now in possession of William Stambaugh. Nancy West, wife of Rev. David Elliott, D.D., of Allegheny Theological Seminary, a tract of land which Jacob Albert, of Landisburg, purchased, who dying in 1853 or 1854, the property was sold, and is now owned by Henry Evinger. A son Armstrong received no property. Ann West Gibson's land belongs in part to Gibson's heirs and others. The Mary West Mitchell land, about one hundred acres, was sold to Jacob Rice, and from him purchased by Henry Bear, and is now Henry Evinger's property. The tract "Trouble Ended" is now included in Dunkelberger's farm.

James McCord warranted, March 10, 1794, two hundred acres, including an improvement adjoining Edward West, Ann Gibson, William Rogers and John Gilmore. The present owners are William Henderson, James Robinson and Jacob Stutzman. This vicinity bears the name of "Irishtown."

North of the Iron Ridge was "Bachelors' Retreat," the title given to a tract of land in a

warrant to Hugh Ferguson, dated August 1, 1784; it is now comprised in the property of Hugh Adams, Michael Garlin and others.

The property now known as the Warm Springs tract was warranted to Solomon Dentler March 21, 1793. Its adjoiners at that time were Hugh Kilgore (land late of Robert Kelly, deceased), Edward West and William Gamber. Thomas Kennedy early came into possession of the tract and it passed to his two sons, John and James. On February 2, 1829, "John Kennedy releases to James in the tract of two hundred and twenty-five acres owned by Thomas Kennedy, their father, adjoining West's tract, whereon James now resides." In 1830 James Kennedy resided on the Warm Springs part of the tract, and had erected bath-houses. John Hipple, after his term of office as sheriff of the county, 1826-29, had expired, on May 1, 1830, leased the property from James Kennedy for ten years and erected a large building, forty by forty-five feet, and more bath-houses. The springs in 1831 were opened to the public, who in years previous had lodged around in the neighboring farm-houses. In July, 1838, Peter Updegraffe, who was by marriage one of the heirs to the property, took charge of the springs and kept them open during the summer for the entertainment of strangers, employing his leisure time in farming and working in the pottery which he had erected.

H. H. Etter, on August 8, 1849, bought the property from the Kennedy heirs, and on May 1, 1850, threw open the house to the public. While in the possession of Etter an addition was built to the main building seventy-five feet long. In 1860 the property passed into the hands of R. M. Henderson and John Hays, Esqs., of Carlisle. It was leased to various parties, and on April 4, 1865, the buildings were destroyed by fire. After the fire the springs ceased to be a place of resort. In 1867 Christian Thudium bought the property and soon afterwards sold it to Abraham Bower, its present owner.

It will be remembered from a preceding paragraph that Henry Gass was a trespasser in 1750, and, with others, was driven out of the



county and off the lands then owned by the Indians. He returned and took out warrants for land lying along Sherman's Creek. This tract included the farms known in early days as the Harmony, Gamber and Dunkleberger tracts.

On the death of Henry Gass, his son John came into possession of at least part, if not the whole, of the property. On the 20th of March, 1798, John Gass deeded to John Gamber a portion of his land, who on May 2, 1807, sold it to John Harmony. After the death of John Harmony the farm was sold by executors, December 28, 1827, to Jacob Sheibley, a son-in-law of John Harmony, and he remained in possession until his death, in June, 1882, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. Jacob Sheibley, who at one time was an associate judge of Perry County, was a son of Peter Sheibley, who settled in Tyrone.

The John Dunkleberger part of the Gass tract has descended from father to son, and is now in possession of Joseph Dunkleberger.

The Gamber property came into the hands of Jeremiah Dunkleberger at an early date, and his son David resides on it at the present time.

Robert Kelley warranted fifty acres, 25th of June, 1773, on the north side of Quaker Hill, adjoining his other land, Henry Gass and Hugh Kilgore. This land is now included in the land of Samuel Waggoner. His earlier land referred to in the warrant was later known as the Miller property, which, on its owner's death, passed to his heirs, and from them to Solomon Dunkleberger. It next passed into the hands of Al. Boger, and is now the farm of D. M. Rinesmith.

In the southern portion of the township, on the 22d August, 1793, Christian Heckerdorn and Thomas McKee warranted four hundred acres, but on October 30, 1794, McKee released to Heckerdorn his portion. Christian Heckerdorn, in 1820, was one of the largest land owners in Tyrone, being assessed on seven hundred and sixty-two acres, held by warrant and patent, three hundred acres of which were in Pisgah. July 24, 1826, twenty-six acres adjoining Harmony, Heckerdorn, Miller and Moses were sold to Christian Kell. Joseph Heckerdorn bought

from Christian Heckerdorn, July 24, 1826, twenty-two acres, adjoining the lands of Abraham and Henry Long, Jr., and Adam and John Hays bought thirty-five acres in February, 1827, on which to build Oak Grove Furnace. Most of the Heckerdorn property is now included in the lands of the McCormick heirs.

On this tract was the Cold Magnesia Spring, whose waters were tested in 1821, and in 1822 David Heckerdorn erected bath-houses and made other improvements, and kept the place as a resort several years. In an old paper of October, 1825, Christian Heckerdorn advertised three hundred acres for sale, describing it as an excellent location for a furnace, having ore within one-half a mile. The Heckerdorn Tavern, on the Waggoner's Gap road, is standing, a well-preserved brick structure. Among the last hotel proprietors was Daniel B. Sheaffer.

**OAK GROVE FURNACE.**—In February, 1827, Adam and John Hays purchased of Christian Heckerdorn thirty-five acres, on which to build a furnace. They made an agreement with John Miller, February 20, 1827, for "the right for twenty-one years to dig and haul iron-ore from any part of land on which Miller lives and has his run-yard, at twenty dollars per year for every year they dig ore." March 16, same year, they made an agreement with Thos. March and Jacob Souder to pay each fifteen dollars per year. Adam and John Hays, in 1827, built here "Charlotte Furnace." It was put in blast December 1, 1827, under the management of Colonel George Patterson, and was in operation until December, 1828. The average during the year was twenty-five tons of metal per week. The furnace was refitted in 1828-29, and blown in during the latter year. The name was changed to "Oak Grove." It passed from A. & J. Hays to Hays & McClure, John Hays remaining in the firm. In February, 1831, a post office was established at the works, with John Hays postmaster.

After a time McClure retired, and John Hays continued until January 6, 1834, when he sold the furnace property, ore-rights and two thousand five hundred acres of land to Jacob F. Plies, for twenty-two thousand dollars. At this time Joseph L. Hollingshead was manager, but



on January 1, 1835, he was succeeded by Henry Snyder. The firm continued the business for some time as Plies, Hess & Co., but later as Plies, Fearing & Thudium. The last firm operating the furnace was Jacob F. Plies & Co., the company being Christian Thudium and Frederick Boger. The furnace was finally blown out about 1843, and the property passed into the hands of Christian Thudium. The furnace tract now belongs to the James McCormick heirs, who have erected upon it stave and saw-mills, and divided the tract into farms. When the furnace was blown out, in 1843, the post-office ceased to exist, but since the advent of the mills a post-office has been established, called "Lebo." H. L. Croll, first postmaster, was commissioned July 22, 1882, but, resigning in January, 1883, was succeeded by Jennie Losh in March following, who, in turn resigning, Mrs. Charles Losh, the present incumbent, was appointed in the latter part of 1884.

Near the Oak Grove Furnace lands William Nelson warranted, from 1787 to 1793, five hundred and fifty acres, and John McBride two hundred and twenty-four acres November 19, 1767. These tracts, in time, were owned by Christian Thudium, and are now part of the McCormick estate.

William Long, 3d of February, 1794, warranted four hundred acres of land, "adjoining lands on the west this day granted to John Long, and on north by land now in possession of John Caven, and to join the great road leading from Carlisle to Sunbury." This tract adjoins on the east what is now the McCormick property, and at present is owned in part by Samuel Adams. The gap through which the "great road" passed was called Long's Gap, and still retains the name. The road across the mountain was originally a pack-horse route, from south across the country to the Susquehanna River, thence along to Sunbury. This road was used long before Sterrett's Gap was made for wagons.

On order of survey, September 18, 1766, Hance Ferguson took up three hundred and four acres "on a run emptying into Sherman's creek." This also includes a patent to Hance Ferguson, dated May 21, 1801, containing two

hundred and nine acres. The tract lies near what is known as Lebo, and is owned by John Hager, whose property also covers a patent to Frederick Sour (or Sower), taken May 21, 1806. This farm was sold by Frederick Sower to William Sour, and by his heirs to its present owner.

John Johnston took out two warrants, dated respectively 13th November, 1766, and November 7, 1771, and are located as "adjoining lands of James Polock (now John Carl), Sherman's Creek, and lands of Hance Ferguson and others," containing two hundred and thirty-seven acres. Benjamin and Adam Junkin bought this land May 8, 1773. Adam Junkin later warranted thirty-eight acres. Adam Junkin, in August, 1799, devised his real estate to his sisters, Jean Parkison and Mary Davis. The tract was divided, 22d March, 1806, and Benjamin Junkin, April 8, 1806, sold his half to John Carl.

The Parkison and Davis part passed into the hands of Christian Hoffman, of Dauphin County, who sold it to Thomas Lebo, its present owner. The Benjamin Junkin tract is doubtless the old Peter Hench farm, adjoining the Lebo farm. S. P. Cree also owns a part of the Junkin lands.

Near the Ferguson and Johnston warrants, on the road from Landisburg to Oak Grove, Peter Moses possessed a property early in the present century and built thereon a large stone blacksmith-shop, noted in those days as the place of manufacture of the screw-auger. At his death his son Peter succeeded him, and he died prior to 1824, for in November of that year the noted blacksmith-shop, with tilt-hammer and grindstones of Peter Moses, Jr., deceased, were advertised for rent. The tilt-hammer was operated by water-power, and was the first in that section of the country. John Miller, a relative, about 1837, converted it into a foundry and called it "Elizabeth Foundry," in which he carried on the manufacture of stoves and hollow-ware. John Waggoner rented the foundry somewhat later and carried on an extensive business until 1842, when he moved to Sheaffer's Valley and lived on part of the Patterson property, where the Lightner mill is now built. The old cupola of the foundry is still standing.





ST. PETER'S CHURCH is located about two miles east of Landisburg, in Spring township, and in its first days was a Union Church.

The early history of St. Peter's Church is involved in much obscurity, but when the Loysville Church was organized, this and other congregations were preaching stations, the ministers stopping on their way from Carlisle to Loysville to administer to the spiritual welfare of the widely-scattered members. It is probable that the congregations were first organized somewhere about 1809. Prior to the year 1815 the Lutheran and Reformed congregations had worshipped in a school-house located on the site afterwards occupied by St. Peter's Union Church.

On December 23, 1815, a constitution was drawn up between the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, in which it was stated that, owing to the increasing number of Germans in that vicinity and the rapid growth of the congregations, the school-house in which they had hitherto worshipped had grown too small, and it was concluded to build a new church edifice. It was also stated that the church should be erected on land given as a donation to the joint congregations by John Gamber. The corner-stone of this church was laid on the 15th of April, 1816. In the spring of 1817 the church was dedicated, Revs. Jonathan and Albert Helfenstein, of the Reformed Church, and Revs. J. W. Heim and Benjamin Keller, of the Lutheran Church, being present.

The church was a log structure about thirty-five by forty feet in size. Inside there was a gallery on three sides; the pulpit was cup-shaped and mounted on a high post; the seats were high and unpainted. The edifice stood until 1857, when it was torn down and the present brick church structure was erected in its stead, which was dedicated September 20, 1857. From this time the title of St. Peter's applies distinctively to the Reformed congregation, and the succeeding account belongs to it.

For the purpose of erecting a parsonage for the "German Reformed Presbyterian Church," on "April 8, 1824, Samuel Ickes sold to Philip Stambaugh, trustee of Zion Church, Toboyné township; Henry Kell, trustee of Lebanon

Church, Tyrone township; Philip Kell, trustee of St. Peter's Church, Tyrone township; William Hipple, trustee of Fishing Creek Church, Rye township; Caspar Lupfer, trustee of Christ Church, Juniata township; trustees of the German Reformed Presbyterian Church, fourteen acres of land for eight hundred dollars."

The parsonage was built in what is now Spring township, and for many years was the residence of the pastor. The old parsonage property is now in possession of William Dunkelberger. Jacob Sheibley, now deceased, on November 26, 1861, transferred to the congregation eighty-three perches for church uses. The first pastor who administered to the spiritual welfare of the members was Rev. Alfred Helfenstein, then pastor at Carlisle. But on October 13, 1819, Rev. Jacob Scholl assumed the pastorate. A short sketch of Rev. Scholl, the first stated pastor, is given. He was born in Bucks County, Pa., November 16, 1797. July 1, 1816, he was admitted into the church by rite of confirmation administered by Rev. Samuel Helfenstein with whom he afterwards studied theology in Philadelphia. On September 10, 1818, he was licensed to preach, and in the following October was ordained to the holy ministry. He preached his introductory sermon October 3, 1819, in St. Peter's Church, as pastor of the "Sherman Valley Charge," of which New Bloomfield was an integral part. In 1838 the pastoral charge had become so extended, and the congregation so increased under his ministry, that it became necessary to divide the charge. He remained in the Landisburg end of the charge until 1840. In 1841 he accepted a call to the New Bloomfield charge (the lower end), and so continued until the close of his life, September 4, 1847. His death occurred in the house now owned by Singer Whitmer, on the road leading from New Bloomfield to Newport. Rev. C. H. Leimbach succeeded to the charge in 1842, and served faithfully for sixteen and a half years. The successors, with dates, are as follows: Rev. Henry Mosser from 1860 to October, 1864; James A. Shultz from August, 1859, to May, 1867; T. F. Hoffmeier from July, 1868, to February, 1872; D. L. Steckel from July, 1872, to October, 1873; Rev. W.



H. Herbert from May, 1874, to May, 1880; Rev. H. T. Spangler from October, 1880, to April, 1884; Rev. M. H. Groh from April, 1884 to the present time.

**MOUNT ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH.**—The corner-stone of this church building was laid on 19th September, 1857, and the church was consecrated on the 30th of May, 1858, Rev. Philip Willard, pastor, and Rev. Joshua Evans officiating at these services. Mr. Stephen Losh was the contractor. The entire cost of the church was over two thousand three hundred dollars.

The following is a list of the pastors at St. Peter's and Mount Zion Churches :

John F. Osterloh, from 1809 to 1816; John W. Heim from 1809 to December, 1849; Frederick Ruthman from October, 1850, to November, 1852; Reuben Weiser from April, 1853, to September, 1855; Philip Willard from May, 1856, to November, 1858; G. M. Setlemoyer from April, 1859, to April, 1861; Peter Sahn from September, 1861, to February, 1869; Daniel Sell from November, 1869, to December, 1871; John B. Stroup from January, 1873, to December, 1874; Isaiah B. Crist from 1875 to October, 1877; John F. Dietrich from October, 1877, to March, 1880; F. Aurand from May, 1880, to September, 1883; W. D. E. Scott, from December, 1883.

**LUDOLPH CHURCH IN LITTLE GERMANY.**—As early as 1837 Rev. Jacob Scholl, of the Reformed, and Rev. John W. Heim, of the Lutheran denomination, preached in Carl's school-house, near Elliottsburg. The church building was consecrated in November, 1842, by Rev. Leimbach and Rev. Heim. This church was built on the tract of Ludolph Sparks, and in his honor was called the "Ludolph Church." It is still standing. Services were held in this building by both congregations until 1869, when the Lutheran congregation built a church in Elliottsburg. The Reformed congregation worshipped in it until 1872, the year of the erection of their church edifice in Elliottsburg.

**ST. JOHN'S REFORMED CHURCH AT ELLIOTTSBURG.**—In 1872 three-quarters of an acre was bought from Jacob Dum, now used as a burial-ground. Another lot was bought from William Sheibley, on which the church was built. The corner-stone was laid May 19, 1872. Rev. Dr. T. G. Apple, of Lancaster, and Rev. J. C. Crawford, of the New Bloomfield

charge, officiated. On the 13th of October, 1872, the church was dedicated, Rev. Dr. E. V. Gerhardt, the pastor, Rev. Henry Mosser and neighboring ministers assisting in the services.<sup>1</sup>

John Bonsam, of Ickesburg, was the contractor, receiving two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars for his work.

**EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.**—Like the St. John's Reformed Church, this congregation springs from the old Ludolph Church in Little Germany.

The Ludolph Evangelical Lutheran congregation was incorporated and a charter obtained in 1867. The contract for a church in Elliottsburg was awarded to A. W. Kistler for three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars, in 1868. On the 21st of June following, the corner-stone was laid. Rev. Peter Anstadt and Rev. P. Sahn, the pastor, officiated on the occasion. The building was dedicated February, 14, 1869, by Revs. P. Willard and L. K. Secrist.<sup>2</sup>

**BETHEL CHURCHES.**—The Bethel, or Church of God, was organized at Oak Grove Furnace, by Archibald Young, in 1833. The church in Little Germany was organized somewhat later. Until 1858 the congregations worshipped in the school-houses, but in that year a stone church was built by Stephen Losh, contractor, about half a mile north of the present hamlet of Lebo. In this edifice the members in that section of the township have since held their services. The ministers since 1851 have been Elders W. G. Coulter and William Clay, 1851 to 1855, and from that time the following have served as pastors :

Samuel Crawford, from 1855 to 1856; William Johnston, from 1856 to 1857; Simon Fleegal, from 1857 to 1859; J. C. Seabrooks, from 1859 to 1861; B. F. Beck, from 1861 to 1863; J. F. Weishample, from 1863 to 1864; A. J. Fenton and Sol. Bigham, from 1864 to 1866; D. Rockafellow, from 1866 to 1867; H. E. Reeves and S. S. Richmond, from 1867 to 1869; S. S. Richmond and J. M. Speece, from 1869 to 1870; G. W. Seilhamer, from 1870 to 1874; W. L. Jones, from 1874 to 1875; W. P. Winbigler, from 1875 to 1877; F. L. Nicodemus,

<sup>1</sup> For pastors of congregation, see St. Peter's.

<sup>2</sup> For pastors, see Mount Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church.





from 1877 to 1879; J. A. McDannald and W. Sanborn, from 1879 to 1880; J. F. Meixel, from 1880 to 1883; J. F. F. Fleegal, from 1883 to 1885; W. J. Grissinger, 1885.

A congregation of the Evangelical Association was organized at Elliottsburg and a church built in 1859. Its present pastor is Rev. Geo. M. Josephs.

SCHOOLS.—As early as 1780 a school-house was built on land of Henry Ludolph Spark, and was taught by him. After Mr. Spark's decease Israel Carl succeeded for twenty years. Jacob Staumbaugh, August 8, 1814, was appointed trustee of the Spark property, in behalf of the subscribers, for a school-house in Little Germany. The original school-house was a log building, including the dwelling-house of the teacher, and stood on the opposite side of the road from the present school building. In 1851 another was built for school purposes, and William Grier, Esq., of New Bloomfield, was schoolmaster for two years. The present brick house was built in 1881, and is called Germany, No. 2.

A log school-house was built in Pisgah Valley in 1798. In 1859 a brick house was built near it, known as Pisgah School-House, No. 8. By St. Peter's School-House No. 6, as early as 1800, a log school-house was built. The Reformed and Lutheran congregations held services in this school-house until 1817. In 1849 the old house was replaced by a new one.

West's School-House was situated one half mile west of Gibson's Rock, and Judge Banister Gibson first went to school in the building, which stood until about 1830, when it was replaced by another. In 1853 the present school-house, called Union, No. 5, was built.

Wilson's School-House, was built on the east end of the George Stroop tract. In 1828 this school-house, which was then old, was attended by Judge B. F. Junkin, of New Bloomfield, the school building at that time being on his father's farm. The teachers about the same time were James B. Cooper, William Power and John Ferguson.

The last school was held in the old school-house in 1835, where Henry Thatcher was

teacher. The present school-house is known as Springdale, No. 4.

The first school-house in Lebo was built by McClure & Hays about 1830. In 1851 a brick school-house was built. The present brick building was built in 1882. John Ryuer and Samuel P. Cree were early teachers.

In 1838 a house was built on land given by the Misses Foster. Samuel Mateer, Henry Rice, Judge John Bear, James L. Diven, William Seager, Judge William Grier, Robert Morrow, Benjamin Wilson and Samuel Richey were teachers here. In 1873 a brick building was erected, now known as Milltown, No. 3.

Previous to the above-mentioned schools, scholars were taught in a building belonging to the late Daniel McAfee, now owned by the heirs of Wilson McAfee. The late Hugh K. Wilson was the last teacher there.

On May 28, 1815, William Sheibley, of Elliottsburg, sold land on which a stone school-house was built, and school held in it until 1867. Among the teachers were Daniel Motzer, Judge Martin Motzer, George Bernheisel, Henry Rice and Judge Grier. In 1867 a brick school-house was built on the land of Thomas Gray, and was damaged by a storm in 1876, when the present building was erected. Kansas School, No. 9, built in 1857, is the first one erected in that part of the township. Quaker Point school-house, No. 10, is situated in the southeastern part of the township. Adams Glen school-house was built in 1879. The length of school term in Spring township is five months, and in 1884 there were four hundred and thirty-nine pupils in attendance.

## BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

GEORGE A. WAGNER.

GEORGE A. WAGNER is the great-grandson of Jacob Wagner, born in 1733, who emigrated from Switzerland with his parents in 1740, when but seven years of age. The latter having died on the passage, the lad was left an orphan on landing in Philadelphia, and was bound



out to a farmer, with whom he remained until nineteen years of age, when he removed to Bucks County, Pa., and learned the trade of a blacksmith. There he met and married Miss Catherine Bower, which event resulted in his settlement in that county. The children of this marriage were Jacob, John, George, Philip, Abram and three daughters,—Catherine, Mary and Rebecca.

Mr. Wagner subsequently, with his family, re-

are Samuel, George (deceased), Nancy (Mrs. Jacob Yohn, deceased), Elizabeth, Sarah (Mrs. John Sloop, deceased), Sophia (Mrs. John Swarner), John, David, Frances (Mrs. John Hager, deceased), Julia (Mrs. John Stewart), Mary (Mrs. Thomas Stewart) and Susan.

Samuel was born on the 9th of March, 1801, in Tyrone township, Cumberland (now Perry) County, in the immediate vicinity of which his whole life has been passed in farming pursuits.



*Geo. A. Wagner*

moved to Cumberland County, where he followed his trade, in connection with farming, continuously for a period of forty-five years.

The death of Jacob Wagner occurred in 1808, aged seventy-five years, and that of his wife, Catherine, in 1809. Both are buried at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

Their son George was born in 1771, in Bucks County, and, on making Cumberland County his residence, engaged in farming pursuits. He married Catherine Heckerdorn, whose children

He was, in 1830, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Tresler, of Loysville, Perry County. Their children are Mary C. (Mrs. John Hager), born in 1831; Sarah Ann (Mrs. Jeremiah Sunday), born in 1832, who died in 1877; Leah, born in 1834, who died in infancy; Eliza Jane (Mrs. L. B. Kerr), born in 1836; Rebecca (Mrs. Daniel W. Billman), born in 1838; George Andrew, born October 6, 1840; David, born in 1842, who was wounded at Fredericksburg and died at Point



Lookont, Md., December 25, 1862; Susan S., born in 1814; Samuel, born in 1846, a clergyman of the Reformed Church, settled in Armstrong County, Pa.; Jemima, born in 1818; and Alice T. (Mrs. Charles S. Losh), born in 1851.

The birth of George Andrew, the subject of this biographical sketch, occurred in Spring township, Perry County, which has been the scene of his active career. After the usual period of youth spent at the common schools, he became a pupil of the Mount Dempsey Academy, at Landisburg, and at the age of nineteen began teaching, which pursuit was continued for eight terms, with intervals of labor on the farm during the summer months. In 1867 he rented a farm and continued to cultivate it, as a renter, for seven years, when a portion of the land was purchased. In 1873 he embarked in the nursery business, and has since been very successful in the raising of choice fruit and the propagating of fruit-trees and shrubs. He makes a specialty of apples, peaches and grapes, raises his own standard pear-trees and finds a ready market in the county for the products of his nursery. Mr. Wagner is a Democrat in his political associations, and, though not an office-seeker, has served as school director and assessor of his township. His father has served as elder and deacon, and he as deacon of the Reformed Church of Spring township, of which organization he is now the secretary.

Mr. Wagner was, on the 29th of December, 1863, married to Miss Mary E., daughter of John R. Sheibley, of the same township. Their children are Silas Edwin, born in 1864; Albert Clement, born in 1866, who died at the age of eleven years; Clara Lucretia (Mrs. D. M. Thornton), born in 1867; John Nevin, born in 1869; Mary Bernice, born in 1871, who died in infancy; Cora Eveline, born in 1872; Sarah Ann, born in 1875, who died at the age of two years; Samuel Calvin, born in 1877; Lizzie Alice, born in 1880; David Fresler, born in 1882; and Mabel Sylvia, born in 1884.

## CHAPTER XXX.

### HOWE TOWNSHIP.

HOWE TOWNSHIP is bounded on the north by Greenwood, on the east by Buffalo, on the south by Watts and the Juniata River, with Miller and Oliver, from the middle of the river, on the west. It is one of the small townships of the county, containing less than ten square miles of surface.

The township now Howe was originally part of Greenwood, later Buffalo, and upon the erection of Oliver township, in 1836, became a part of it. Petitions were circulated in 1860, which were presented to Perry County Court, asking for the territory of Oliver lying east of the Juniata River to be erected into a new township, and at the April term, 1861, the following decree was ordered:

"No. 26, Decree of Court, in the matter of dividing Oliver township, and now, 6th of April, 1861, the court order and decree that the township of Oliver be divided into two parts agreeably to the report of the viewers. That part west of the river to retain the name of Oliver and the part east of the river to be called Howe township. By the Court."

ORIGINAL LAND-OWNERS.—The first mention of Greenwood township is in a warrant dated June 2, 1762, for two hundred acres of land to Robert Brison. This tract was surveyed in 1766 on Juniata River nearly opposite Newport, and in 1857 was owned by Christian and Abram Horting.

Next below, William McElroy took up a tract of two hundred and seventy-seven acres, for which warrant issued June 3, 1762, and the survey was made April 28, 1765; this is now the tract owned by the heirs of John Hopple and John Freeland.

Thomas Elliott's three hundred and six acre tract, for which the order was issued on the 20th of June, 1768, joined McElroy's below, along the river, and below this William Howe, after whom the township is named, had three hundred acres, which was warranted June 1, 1813, and patented January 29, 1839. On this tract John Sweezy made an improvement in 1791. Below this, along the river, Frederick Stoner took up a narrow strip nearly two miles in length, for





which a warrant was issued to him on the 30th of April, 1800. This was owned later by John Patterson, who kept a hotel, where at one time had been the Fahter's Falls post-office. This tract is now owned by Henry Craft and Lewis Stechley, the latter living in a new house he erected on the site of the old tavern. In the rear of this tract Samuel Martin took up three hundred and forty-one acres on order of November 18, 1768. Back of this tract were John Whitmore's three hundred and fifty-five acres, and Abram Whitmore's three hundred and nineteen acres, for which warrant issued September 12, 1774, and back of these were the mountain lands on Berry and Buffalo Mountains, for which warrants were issued in 1794 to Awl, Welch, Wert, Dawson, Ritter, Gibson, Smith and Clay. These lands extended from river to river.

On the north line of the township on Juniata River, Jacob Awl and John Welch had a warrant issued to them, on the 3d of February, 1794, for four hundred acres. The survey of this tract was made on the 28th of March of the same year. This tract extended to the Jones tract in Greenwood township, and part of it is owned by Alfred Wright.

Adjoining this tract, and below on the Juniata River was a tract, of three hundred and twenty-one acres, for which the order was issued, on the 16th of January, 1767, and the survey made on the 7th of April of the same year to John Sturgeon. This tract was No. 2444. Below this and joining Robert Brison's land aforementioned was one hundred and twenty-four acres, for which an order was issued February 23, 1767, and a survey was made August 4, 1768, for Andrew Lee.

**TURNPIKE.**—The turnpike following very nearly the bridle-path from "James Gallagher's on the Juniata River, thence to William Patterson's, Esq., and from thence to James Baskin's ferry, confirmed in 1771," was constructed in 1822, and abandoned by the company in 1857. On this road through the township were the "Fahter's Falls Tavern," where Lewis Stechley lives; "Fetterman's Ferry Tavern," where William Wright, Jr., lives. The "Red Hill Tavern," a famous old Conestoga wagon

stopping-place, was kept in the old house which stood on the site of the one Alfred Wright now lives in. The toll-gate was below Fetterman's, at what is now Potter Miller's place.

**SCHOOLS.**—At a meeting of Oliver township school board on the 7th of September, 1839, it was agreed "that there shall be six schools in the district, provided a school-room can be got at A. Ziegler's, to commence about the 1st of December and to continue three months, and that the salaries shall be eighteen dollars per month for each, except at Newport, which shall be twenty-two dollars." The whole board met on December 21, 1839, and agreed that the district be divided into seven sub-districts, bounded and limited as follows: "That part of the district formerly belonging to Buffalo township to be divided into two sub-districts by a line running from Beelen's ferry (below Fetterman's ferry) to Buffalo Mountain, leaving Jacob Harman to the lower or eastern sub-district." In the lower sub-district there was no school this year "on account of raising a house, which absorbed all their funds." On the 5th of May, 1840, the school directors met, and voted by ballot for and against schools. It was decided in favor of schools by three votes. The amount of school tax, which was two-thirds of the county tax, for this year was three hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ten cents, of which there was nine dollars and ninety-five cents deficiency, and the collector, Jacob Smith's, commission was fifteen dollars and ninety-one cents, which deducted from the total amount, left three hundred and two dollars and twenty-four cents to be applied to the schools. The officers of the board for this year were William Howe, president; Abraham Ziegler, secretary; and William Kumbler, treasurer. The school tax in 1841 was one-half of the county tax, two hundred and forty-four dollars and eighty-seven cents, and the State appropriation of one hundred and seventy-eight dollars, making a total of four hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-seven cents. In 1842 the school tax was two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-four cents and the State appropriation for the same year one hundred and eighty-three dollars, making a total of four hundred and twenty-one dollars



and thirty-four cents. In this year George Taylor taught in Kumbler's school-house three months, at sixteen dollars per month, and John C. Lindsay, afterward elected, in 1863, a prothonotary of the county, taught a three months' term in Howe's school-house.

On May 2, 1813, the board held an election and voted the school system down by four votes. On March 15, 1844, a general election was held for the purpose of accepting the common-school system; the result was as follows: For schools, sixty-three votes; against schools, seven votes. The board organized on the 13th of April of this year by electing John Allison, president; Henry Troup, secretary; William Kumbler, treasurer; William Howe, collector.

A tax of one and a half mills was levied, which amounted to \$234.09. The teacher's wages were fixed at sixteen dollars per month, and the following teachers were selected for the three months' term in the districts. John Wright, for Howe's school-house; Solomon Bingham for Kumbler's school-house. In 1846 the board met on the 9th of June, and "agreed to divide that part of Oliver township on the east side of the Juniata River into three schools, and appointed Robert Mitchell, Jacob Loy and George Kimes a committee to view and fix upon the sites for said school-houses and report their proceedings to a meeting of the directors at Newport on Saturday, the 18th inst., at nine o'clock."

At this meeting it was moved and carried "that each district lay out of school one year, or until the houses were completed." At the August meeting of this year the log frame school-house built on the lands of John Patterson was let to Philip Peter for one hundred and eight dollars.

At the October meeting it was decided that two school-houses shall be built, one on lands of Jesse Oren and the other on land of Abraham Howe, and that both shall be frame houses.

The wages for the year 1846 were sixteen dollars per month. In 1851 the monthly wages were sixteen dollars and the term four months. In 1884 there were three schools; salary, \$25.60 per month.

CHURCHES.—The Bethel Church, with small

inclosed grave-yard adjoining, is situated one and a quarter miles from Newport, on the Millerstown road. It was built in 1856, and is a frame building, size about twenty-four by twenty-six feet. In it a band of devout worshippers, who style themselves the "Church of God," assemble.

MILLER'S POTTERY, about twenty rods below the Fetterman's Ferry Tavern, was built by Jacob Miller, and offered at public sale on the 3d of June, 1857, with the following description:

"A two-story potter-shop, with an excellent kiln and kiln-house, situated one and one-half miles from Newport."

## CHAPTER XXXI.

### WATTS TOWNSHIP.<sup>1</sup>

THIS township occupies the point of land between the rivers Juniata and Susquehanna, from Half Falls Mountain and Duncan's and Haldeman's Islands. Its northern line is mountainous, but southward it slopes gently towards the point, where it is but little raised above the level of the river.

The Pennsylvania Canal runs along the river-side for about seven miles, and crosses into Haldeman's Island at the southern point, the old channel between them being filled for that purpose at the west end. A third island formerly existed, but, since the construction of the canal, the intervening channel has silted up, so that it is now six feet above the usual level of the river. Consequently this (Hulings' Island) is permanently united physically to Perry County, though by the original deeds, and still legally, it is a part of Dauphin County.<sup>2</sup>

FIRST SETTLERS AND LOCATIONS.—First on the south line, and back from the river, was John Eshelman, to whom a warrant was issued, March 21, 1792, for one hundred and sixty acres.

Near the river was John Finton's sixty-six acres, for which a warrant was issued in December, 1839. This tract, although well tim-

<sup>1</sup> By Silas Wright.

<sup>2</sup> Claypole.





tered, lay vacant a long time. Below, along the river, was Robert Ferguson, who had one hundred and sixty-four acres, for which the warrant was issued June 22, 1774. Below Ferguson was William Thompson's tract of two hundred and sixteen acres, which was warranted on the 9th of March, 1775, and surveyed on the 2d of July, 1817. The following from the records is of interest concerning Thompson:

"CUMBERLAND COUNTY SS.

"I do hereby certify that William Thompson hath voluntarily taken and subscribed the oath of Allegiance and fealty as directed by an Act of General Assembly, passed the 13th day of June, A.D. 1776. Witness my hand and seal, the 10th day of June, 1777.

"CHURCH COX [seal]."

Along the river, and reaching back to Half Fall Mountain, are two tracts containing over four hundred acres, for which warrants were issued March 25, 1791, and August 15, 1794. Below these, along the river, Frederick Watts had one hundred and ten acres, which was warranted to him on the 3d of December, 1794. Below this, along the river and of an earlier date, Frederick Watts had one hundred and two acres, for which he received the order October 27, 1766. This tract is now owned by S. W. Norris. Back of this, and not on the river, Benjamin Walker had two hundred and one acres, for which the order was issued January 29, 1767, and the survey was made July 5th of the same year. This tract is now owned by Levi Seiders, Robert F. Thompson and others. On the southeast of this tract Marcus Hulings had one hundred and ninety-nine acres, order of 25th of November, 1766. This tract is now owned by Kirk Jacobs and Leedy's heirs.

Marcus Hulings had another tract of two hundred acres, which was located at the junction of the Juniata and Susquehanna Rivers, which was warranted on the 4th of August, 1766, and surveyed July, 1767. This tract is now the property of Dr. George N. Renter. Above Hulings, and extending over two miles along the river, and near to New Buffalo, Samuel Neaves held two tracts containing five hundred and twelve acres, in pursuance of warrants issued March 5th and June 20th, 1755. Survey was made 29th of August, 1761.

Francis Ellis was next above Neaves on the river. For the Ellis tract the order was issued September 12, 1767. Jacob Steele took this tract in right of Ellis.

Next above, and along the river, was the site of New Buffalo. This tract, No. 4561, of one hundred and eighty-three acres, was taken on order of November 11, 1767, and survey of May 18, 1768, by Christopher Mann. Above Mann's tract is Andrew Long's one hundred and ten acres, which was warranted July 5, 1762, and surveyed May 8, 1766, and above this tract Stophel Munce held one hundred and twenty-four acres on warrant of May 6, 1763, and survey of May 8, 1766. Stophel Munce was the first collector of Greenwood township in 1768. In 1767 this tract was assessed in Fermanagh township, which then embraced all of the territory between the rivers in what is now Perry County. This contradicts the long-entertained opinion that Greenwood township was originally formed out of Rye township, in Cumberland County. Above Munce's tract of land George Etzmiller held one hundred and sixty-two acres by order of November 7, 1767, and had survey made May 8, 1768.

John Miller had one hundred and thirty-one acres back from the river, and back of Etzmiller, Munce, Long and Maun, for which he held a warrant dated December 29, 1773. Everhard Liddick took up tract No. 5004, adjoining church lands, in 1868, and the survey was made in 1800. April 8, 1775, Joseph Nagle, warranted one hundred and fifty acres, including his improvements, adjoining Dunbar Walker, Abram Jones, Hawkins Boone, Everhard Liddick and Joseph Thornton, on the head of Greenwood Run, in Greenwood township, in the county of Cumberland. The following from the records is of interest concerning Nagle,—

"Affidavit of Mary Barbara Nagle on her oath which she made on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth say that her husband, in the year about of our Lord, 1770, told her that he cut logs on the above land and that in the month of March, 1772, this deponent, when with her said husband, and ever since, dwelled and improved on the aforesaid lands.

her  
"MARY BARBARA X NAGLE.  
mark

"Sworn and signed at Philadelphia, before me,  
"PETER MILLER."



On the 15th of March, 1803, a warrant was issued to Robert Buchanan for seventy-six acres. This land was taken by James Wilson for him. From the foregoing the reader has learned that Marcus Hulings was one of the early settlers of Perry County, and the original owner of the farm now owned by Dr. George N. Reuter.

The following letter, reproduced by Dr. W. H. Egle, in his sketch of "Marcus Hulings and His Family," will be better understood from the foregoing land locations and names of original owners:

"FORT PITT, May ye 7. 1762.

*To William Peters, Esq., Secretary to the Proprietary's land office in Philadelphia, etc.*

"The petition hereof humbly sheweth his grievance in a piece of uncultivated land, laying in Cumberland County on the Northeast side of Juneadgy, laying in the very Forks and point between the two rivers, Susquehanna and the Juneadgy, a place that I emproved and lived on one year and half on the said place till the enemeyes in the beginning of the last Warrs drove me away from it, and I have had no opportunity yet to take out a Warrant for it; my next neighbor wass one Joseph Greenwood, who sold his emprovement to Mr. Neaves (Samuel), a merchant in Philadelphia, who took out a warrant for the s'd place, and gave it into the hands of Colonel John Armstrong, who is surveyor for Cumberland County; and while I wass absent from them parts last summer, Mr. Armstrong runned out that place, joyning me for Mr. Neaves, and as my place lays in the very point, have eneroached too much on me, and Taken away Part of my Improvements; the line Desided between me and Joseph Greenwood was up to the first small short brook that empyed into Susquehanna above the point, and if I should have a strait line run'd from the one river to the other with equal front on each River from that brook, I shall not have 300 acres in that surway; the land above my house upon Juneadgy is much broken and stoney. I have made a rough draft of the place and lines, and if Your Honour will be pleased to see me righted, the petitioner hereof is in Duty bound ever for you to pray; from very humble serv't.

"MARCUS HULINGS."

Accompanying was the following note of later date to Mr. Peters:

"May ye 7th, 1762.

"SIR: I have left orders for Mr. Mathias Holston, liveing in Uper Merion, of Philadelphia County, to take out two warrants for me, one for the Point between the two Rivers, and one for the Improvement I have in the place called the Onion bottom, on the south side of Juneadgy, right opposite to the other,

where I lived six months before I moved to the other place; from your humble servant.

"MARCUS HULINGS."

Dr. Egle's description of the draft referred to in this letter is as follows:

"Three islands are noted. One now known as Duncan's Island is marked 'Island' and house as 'Widdow Baskin's.' The large island in the Susquehanna known as Haldeman's Island, containing three houses, the one to the southern point, 'Francis Baskin's,' one-third farther up, on the Susquehanna side, 'George Clark,' while about the centre that of 'Francis Ellis.' On the north point is the word 'Island.' Almost opposite, on the east bank of the Susquehanna, is 'James Reed's house,' while between the centre of the island and the western shore is a triangular 'Island,' so marked. On 'the point' between the 'Susquehanna River' and the 'Juneadey River,' near the bank of the latter stream, is Huling's house. Some distance from 'the point' is a straight line running from river to river, on which is written, 'this is the way I want my line;' while beyond, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, nearly opposite 'James Reed's' house is 'Mr. Neave's' house. A circuitous line denominated 'Mr. Neave's lines,' crosses the straight line referred to, which included 'Part of Huling's Improvement.' On the south side of the Juniata, below the mouth thereof, is 'William Kerl's' house; opposite the point of Duncan's Island, 'James Baskin's' house, while 'Huling's house,' another improvement, is farther up, in what is named the 'Onion bottom.' Beyond this, on the same side of the Juniata, is a house marked 'Cornelius Acheson, who has eneroached upon Huling's improvement in the Onion bottom—settled there last spring.' Opposite the islands on the east bank of the Susquehanna are 'Peter's Mountain' and 'Narrougs.'"

Thomas Hulings, youngest son of Marcus Hulings, who succeeded to the paternal estate, was born March 3, 1775; died March, 1808, in Buffalo township, Perry County.

PERSONS OF RENOWN.—Watson says: "Marcus Hulings came from Marcus Hook, on the Delaware, and settled at the mouth of the Juniata in 1753. The name is spelled Uhling, Hewlings and Hulings, and is Swedish. Three years after locating on the Juniata, in the spring, the Indians reached the Susquehanna on their mission of exterminating the whites, and Hulings was obliged to leave, which he did by placing his wife and child and a few valuables, hurriedly collected, on a black horse, and with them hastening to the point of the island, ready to





cross over whenever he should hear of the near approach of the savages. In his haste forgetting something, he returned alone to his house where he found an Indian up-stairs 'coolly picking his flint,' from whom to make his escape without being shot caused him to so long delay, that his wife thinking him murdered, 'whipped up her horse and swam the Susquehanna' and reached the opposite shore in safety, despite the high water.

"Hulings finding his wife and child and the horse missing when he did return, it was now his turn to be alarmed, but soon a signal from the opposite shore relieved his anxiety, when, procuring a canoe he, too, was soon beyond the reach of pursuit. The fugitives went to Fort Hunter, where Baskins and others of their neighbors took refuge."

Marcus Hulings died in September, 1788, and is buried in a grave-yard at Old Dick's Gap Church. Mrs. Hulings, whose maiden name is unknown, was a brave and intrepid woman. She died prior to the Revolution, and is buried in the same grave-yard with her husband, but their graves are unmarked.

General Frederick Watt, of the Revolution, was a land-owner within the present limits of Watts township, prior to the Revolutionary War. His daughter, Elizabeth, was the first wife of Thomas Hulings. Joseph Greenwood was a settler in the township of Fermanagh (later Greenwood, now Watts) before 1762. He is mentioned in Hulings' letter, and is assessed on five hundred acres in 1763, and when Greenwood township was erected, in 1767, it was named in his honor.

THE NAME.—The name Watts was given for David Watts, of Carlisle, as suggested by Judge Black, who presided over the court in absence of Judge Frederick Watts, when the town was formed, in 1849.

Alexander McAlister, of Powell's Valley, Dauphin County, bought of David W. Hulings, April 17, 1839, one hundred and sixteen acres, part of warrant of William Stewart and George Lemuff, dated November 11, 1772, which came to General Frederick Watts, whose heirs sold it to Thomas Hulings, Esq., November 28, 1796, and from him, by will, to David

Watts; hence the propriety of naming the township after him. This property adjoined Dr. George N. Reuter's farm on the south and west.

A FERRY.—An act passed March 8, 1799, for a ferry:

"Whereas Mathias Flamm owns lands on the east side of the Susquehanna, opposite the mouth of Juniata, and David Watts on the west side, where the State road crosses the Susquehanna, and that they have established and maintained a ferry at the place for a number of years,—they are empowered by law, at this date, to establish and keep same in repair, and build landings, etc."

CHURCHES.—In the survey to Everhard Liddick, made in 1800, for tract No. 5001, adjoining "vacant land for church and school purposes," about three acres of land lay vacant for this purpose. There was a school-house on this ground, which is said to have sunk into the ground until the teacher could not stand straight in it. This probably was used for the double purpose of church and school. "No legal right was secured for this land till 1840, when we find the following: 'Warrant to Samuel Albright in trust for the Presbyterian and Lutheran Congregations, dated September 28, 1840.'" On the basis of warrant, some years ago, Mr. Albright made a deed to the congregations therein named. Tradition says that in Half Falls Mountain Gap a small church was erected by the early settlers, some eighty years ago (1780), near a beautiful spring, on land vacant only a few years ago. This church was burnt down about 1800. The foundation stones may still be seen and the spot recognized. There was no grave-yard here. Where the present church is located there is an old and very large grave-yard.

The first church on this ground was built from 1804 to 1809. It was a log structure, without galleries, about thirty-six by forty feet, and was probably used for school purposes. The old church was removed in the fall of 1860 and a new one built on the same site by the Lutherans and Presbyterians. Lutheran ministers who preached in the Gap Church: Mathias Güntzel, 1789-96; John Herbst, 1796-1801; Conrad Walter, 1801-9; John William Heim, 1814-30.

In 1833 the Liverpool pastorate was formed,





and the successive pastors since have been C. G. Erlenmeyer until 1836 or 1837; Andrew Berg, 1842-43; Levi T. Williams, 1843-45; Lloyd Knight, 1845-49; Jacob Martin, 1850-51; John P. Heister, 1852-53; George Nixdorf, 1854-58; William H. Diven, 1858.

Schools.—The first school-house in Watts township was on the "Church Lands." It was a log house without a floor and was rebuilt on the same foundation when it had become so low that the teacher could not stand erect in it. In the early times of building school-houses, trees growing in the morning furnished the logs or clapboards for a school-house before night. The school-houses of Watts are now known as "McAlister's," "Centre" and "Livingston's." They are all frame buildings and were erected at an average cost of three hundred dollars. In the old school-house in Alexander McAlister's meadow Professor S. B. Heiges, now principal of the Cumberland Valley State Normal School, taught a term during the winter of 1852-53.

## CHAPTER XXXII.

### NEW BUFFALO BOROUGH.<sup>1</sup>

THE town now known as New Buffalo was laid out by Jacob Baughman, who issued a circular, as follows,—

"A NEW TOWN.—The subscriber has laid out a town called New Buffalo, consisting of eighty-one lots, at Baughman's Ferry, in Buffalo township Cumberland County, at the junction of the roads leading from Sunbury and Lewistown. The site is elegant, being situate in a healthy part of the county, and in a neighborhood that, for the rapidity of its improvement for some years past, is not excelled by many in Pennsylvania. And as the Boat and Ratt channel lies near the west side of the river, this place affords the only safe and convenient landing for many miles above Fahter's Falls. It lies about fourteen miles above Harrisburg, and affords many inducements for the industrious mechanic and enterprising dealer. On the south margin of the town is a grist and saw-mill. A lot, No. 61, the largest in the town, is reserved by the proprietor for the purpose of a place of worship and a school-house for the use of the town."

<sup>1</sup> By Silas Wright.

These lots were to be sold by lottery tickets at sixty dollars each, entitling the purchaser to the lot drawn as per number, for which he was to pay twenty dollars down and the balance in five years.

"An open space of ground, lying between the east side of Front Street, and within twenty feet of the brink of the river, is allotted by the proprietor as a right in common for the proprietor, his heirs and assigns, and the inhabitants of the town, to pile lumber, plaster, &c., on, but not to build on, nor to obstruct the free passage of the streets and alleys to the river. The proprietor reserves to himself, his heirs and assigns, the exclusive right to the ferry and fisheries on the river opposite the town."

The above was entered on the 4th of April, 1825, by Jacob Baughman, Jr. The town was laid out before 1820, and called "Baughman's Town" before it was decided to call it New Buffalo. Adam Liddick, of Watts township, helped to stake off the town, for which he received one lot as his wages. In laying out the town, Mrs. McAlister, Baughman's daughter, assisted in carrying the chain. Jacob Baughman, Sr., sold lot No. 49 on the 19th of June, 1820, and, at the same time, lot No. 52, fifty by one hundred and fifty feet. This lot extended from Market Street to Blackberry Alley in width, and in depth to Locust Street. At the same time he sold to Jacob Baughman, Jr., lot No. 46 on Market Square. On the 14th of June, 1820, Jacob B. Maus bought lot No. 73 for forty dollars, and Susan Steele lot, No. 18, on Front Street, for sixty dollars. On the 8th of May, 1823, Jacob Baughman's executor advertised in the *Perry Forester* as follows:

#### "TOWN OF NEW BUFFALOE.

"Agreeably to the last will and testament of Jacob Baughman (deceased), late of Buffalo township, Perry County, will be sold by way of Public vendue, at the house of John Baughman, Inn-keeper in the town of New Buffalo, on Monday, the 2d day of June next (1823), upwards of sixty lots of ground in said town. This town is laid out on the bank of the Susquehanna River, about five miles above Clark's Ferry, and eight miles below Liverpool on a beautiful and pleasant situation. There are already a number of buildings erected in the town; from the recent period of its commencement and its rapid growth, it is likely to become a town of considerable note in the county in a very short time."



In the article of agreement of the heirs of Jacob Baughman (deceased), made March 14, 1822, Henry had first choice of the estate, and received seventy-one acres of land, with the mansion house, four lots in New Buffalo and all the ferry and fishery rights. Jacob had second choice, and received fifteen acres of land, with the grist and saw-mill and distillery. John had third choice, and received ninety-four acres of land, and a tract of land in Dauphin County. Christian had fourth choice, but what he received is not stated.

New Buffalo was incorporated as a borough on the 8th of April, 1848. The streets and alleys running east and west, commencing at the south, are Front Street, River Alley, Mill Street, Locust Street and Long Alley. Running north and south, commencing at the west, are Shad Alley, Strawberry Alley, Rockfish Alley, Market Street, Cherry Alley, Peach Alley, Walnut Street and Division Alley.

The following is a list of burgesses and their time of serving :

John Shaffer, 1819; Joseph Whitney, 1850; Peter Arnold, 1851; John Beigh, 1852; James Linton, 1853; Abraham Varnes, 1854; Edward Wells, 1855; Valentine Varnes, 1856; John Gamber, 1857-58; Jacob Tressler, 1859; John Bowman, 1860; Adam McElvy, 1861; George Leshner, 1862; Andrew McElvy, 1863; John Jones, 1864; Joseph Waite, 1865; Jeremiah Drummmonds, 1866; J. L. Arnold, 1867; Jacob Liddick, 1868; J. D. Steele, 1869; William Jackson, 1870; E. D. Walls and Alexander McAlister, 1871; John H. Bishop, 1872; John W. Burd, 1873; W. F. Miller, 1874; John Bowman, 1875; H. N. Wells, 1876; Jacob Steele, 1877-78; George W. Burd, 1879; Joseph Waite, 1880; George W. Cook, 1881; N. C. Heyd, 1882; — Valentine, 1883; N. C. Heyd, 1884; E. D. Wells 1885.

**MANUFACTORIES.**—Urban's tannery was built in 1835, but it is not operated now. The property is owned by Joseph Waite. The New Buffalo Boat-Yard is situated in the southwestern part of the town. It was rebuilt by G. W. & Robert Leshner in 1854, and was operated by them six years. It then employed thirteen hands. It is now owned by the Garnet heirs and managed by Andrew Garnet, who employs from ten to twelve hands.

Baughman's grist-mill was rebuilt in 1861-62 by Hillobish & Bowman. It has both water

and steam-power. Jefferson Wade is the present owner. Baughman's distillery was on the same street, opposite the grist-mill.

**CHURCHES.**—The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first and is the only one in the town. It was erected in 1811-12 by Rev. Joseph Parker. The lot on which the church was built was given by Miss Frances A. Urban. It is located at the corner of Locust Street and Shad Alley. Previous to the erection of the church, services were held, first in a private house, on the corner of Front Street and Blackberry Alley, owned by Robert Boas, of Dauphin County. Benjamin Kepner afterwards kept the first store in New Buffalo in this building. After the school-house was built, about 1834, and until the church was erected, the services were held in it. Rev. Allan Brittain was the first preacher, and Rev. Daniel Hartman was his successor. At the date of the dedication of the first church there were but few members. After the church was dedicated a revival meeting was held, and, as the fruits of it, about forty persons were added to its membership. The church was rebuilt in 1875-76. The Sunday-school was organized in the school-house, with Owen Bruner as superintendent, and Sarah F. Thompson, Mary S. Urban and Benjamin McElvy as teachers. There were about thirty scholars. The Sunday-school is now in charge of Samuel M. Weltmer as superintendent, and has one hundred and twenty-four pupils, teachers and officers.

**SCHOOLS.**—The first school-house was built about 1834, and located on Locust Street, on an uninclosed lot adjoining the church lot, and used until 1874, when the two-story brick building now in use was erected on the same lot. The present house has two rooms, furnished with patent furniture, and, with all the conveniences, is well adapted for primary and grammar-school departments.

Previous to the erection of the old school-house in the town, the pupils attended school at the Hill Church in Watts township.

**FERRY FORDING AND FISHERY.**—Baughman's ferry-landing in New Buffalo was at the end of Peach Alley, across and at the foot of the canal bridge, and had a landing on the Dauphin





County side, at the "Stone Tavern." The fording was near the ferry, and the fishery was across from the boat-yard.

STORES AND TAVERNS.—Before Kepner's store was started the people of New Buffalo and vicinity went to Halifax or Harrisburg to market in their canoes. At this time there are stores kept by Mrs. J. L. Arnold, Jackson Bros., who keep the post-office, William Hemperly and Mrs. John Shaffer.

The first tavern was Jacob Baughman's, and stood on the corner of Front Street and Black-

berry Alley. Baughman afterward built a hotel on an adjoining lot on the same street, which he kept until he died. This is the oldest building in town, and is now owned by David Burd, of Newport, Pa. The building in which Mrs. John Shaffer has her store was the next hotel building, and in it her husband, John Shaffer, kept hotel at the same time that Baughman's was in operation. Both did a good business during the rafting season. Emory Miller keeps a temperance house for the accommodation of travelers in the old Baughman tavern-stand.



# HISTORY OF UNION COUNTY.

## CHAPTER I.

Erection of Northumberland and Union Counties—The Officers' Land Association—County-Seat and County Division Contests—Civil List of Union—Population.

On the 21st of March, 1772, Northumberland County was erected out of parts of Berks, Bedford, Lancaster, Cumberland and Northampton. It extended as far west as Lake Erie; as far north as the State of New York; east to the head-waters of the Lehigh or Pike County, and south to the mouth of the Mahantango. It was within the lands purchased by Thomas and Richard Penn, of the Six Nations at Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.), on the 5th of November, 1768.

When the officers of the First and Second Battalions, who served under Colonel Bouquet, were returning by way of Bedford in 1764, at that place they formed an association, and agreed that they would apply to the proprietaries for a large body of land where they could build a fortified town, and have each for themselves a commodious plantation. This they proposed to do at some distance from the already inhabited parts of the province, and thus they would become a powerful barrier against the continual inroads and incursions of the Indians. For the great Pontiac had just before conceived his scheme of uniting the whole Indian race against the white race, for its extermination, and these officers had just fought their way through many a bloody and deadly struggle to the relief of Forts Mifflin and Mifflin.

The land then owned by the proprietaries afforded no such convenient site, but in the Shamokin country, where the great branches of the Susquehanna met, there lay a great breadth of land, unoccupied and unpurchased from the Indians, which afforded—or would

afford, when the title was secured—just such a place of settlement as these officers desired.

The officers put their agreement into formal writing and it was signed by Lieutenant-Colonels Turbutt Francis and Asher Clayton, Major John P. de Haas, Captains Jacob Kern, John Procter, James Hendricks, John Brady, William Piper, Timothy Green, Samuel Hunter; Henry Watson, adjutant First Battalion; Conrad Bucher, adjutant Second Battalion; William Plunkett and James Irvine, captains; Lieutenant Daniel Hunsicker, Ensigns KeMeen and Piper, *et al.* They appointed Colonel Francis, Captain Irvine, etc., commissioners to act for all the officers. These commissioners made an application to the proprietaries on the 30th of April, 1765, in which they proposed to embody themselves in a compact settlement, on some good land, at some distance from the inhabited part of the province, where, by their industry, they might procure a comfortable subsistence for themselves, and by their arms, union and increase, become a powerful barrier to the province. They further represented that the land already purchased did not afford any situation convenient for their purpose; but the confluence of the two branches of the Susquehanna at Shamokin did, and they, therefore, prayed the proprietaries to make the purchase, and make them a grant of forty thousand acres of arable land on the West Branch of the Susquehanna. Lieutenant Thomas Wiggins and Ensign J. Foster, who were absent from Bedford when the agreement was signed, were subsequently admitted into the association.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The minutes of the association are published in full in the first volume of the Collections of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.



It was partly upon the suggestion of these officers that the purchase was made. On the 3d of February, 1769, the commissioners of the officers obtained a grant or order allowing them to take up twenty-four thousand acres on the waters of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, to be divided among them in distinct surveys, each three hundred acres to be seated with a family within two years from the time of the survey.

In the latter part of February, 1769, many of the officers of the First and Second Battalions met at Fort Augusta (Sunbury) and agreed to take the land on the terms proposed by the proprietaries, one tract to be surveyed on the West Branch, adjoining Montour's place (Chillisquaque), and the other in Buffalo Valley.

Captains Plunket, Brady, Piper and Lieutenant Askey were to go along with Mr. Maclay into Buffalo Valley to direct the surveys there. His field notes are yet preserved among the records of the deputy surveyor's office of Union County. He began at a black oak on the river, afterwards the southwest corner of the Richard Manning tract, and ran to the black or Spanish oak, on the river, on the line of the purchase, or land of George Gabriel, who had built a house at the site of Selusgrove. The northeast corner of the purchase of 1754-58 was made to include Gabriel's settlement. The river line of the latter, from the mouth of Penn's Creek to the Indian line, was two hundred and ninety-two perches; to the Richard Willing, next above, from the black or Spanish oak, marked by Gabriel and the Indians, to a white oak, which stood on the river-bank, near Hettrick's store, was two hundred and ninety-five and one-half perches. The next is the Andrew Alle, six hundred and seventy-one perches, to a black oak, which stood below the Sunbury Ferry, nearly opposite the old tavern. The Richard Manning, extending one hundred and fifty perches to a maple, and the John Galloway, three hundred and forty-eight perches more, carry the surveys to the meeting of the waters of the North and West Branches and the borders of Union County.

The officers in whose favor the order of survey of the twenty-four thousand acres issued

were Colonel Francis, Major De Haas, Captains Irvine, Plunket, Hunter, Kern, Green, Houssegger, Sems, Hendricks, Brady, Piper, Bucher, Lieutenants Stewart, Wiggins, Hays, Nee, Hunsicker, Askey, McAlister, Ensigns Piper, McMeen, Morrow, Steine and Foster. The Land Office was to open to receive applications on the 3d of April, and in the meanwhile the surveys were made on special orders for the proprietaries or their friends.

The first survey in the valley was made for the Rev. John Ewing. From the mouth of the Buffalo Creek it ran up along the river six hundred and seventy-five perches to a walnut that stood on Dr. Dougal's (now James Moore's heirs). The starting-point of this survey is sixty or seventy rods above the iron bridge and it contained eleven hundred acres.

On the 24th of February the same surveyor, Maclay, ran the Bremmer tract for John Penn. It gathered in its fold fourteen hundred and thirty-four acres all the fine farms of Andrew Wolfe, Cameron and stretched down to Ellis Brown's, at Smoketown, and across to the back-road, at Francis Wilson's. It was called the "fiddler's tract." James Bremmer was a music dealer in the Strand, London, and it is said that he obtained this grant from the Quaker's jolly son for one night's performance on the violin.

On the 28th of February the site of Lewisburgh was surveyed for the proprietaries. It was a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, beginning at a white oak, at Strohecker's Landing, a mile up the river to the mouth of the Buffalo Creek; thence out along the creek to a hickory, at the iron bridge; thence south to a pine (whose stump the Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad uprooted, near the nail-mill); thence southeast along by the cemetery to the place of beginning.

On the 1st, 2d and 3d days of March, 1769, Samuel Maclay, for William Maclay, ran out the officers' surveys so far as they were located in Buffalo Valley. He commenced at the east end of Limestone Ridge at a white oak, now on Robert Glover's land, and ran west and southwest to the east line of what is now William Young's farm, in Lewis township; the western line north, three hundred and eighteen perches,





to the Buffalo Creek; then eastward, crossing the turnpike a little east of Vicksburg, to a white oak, yet standing, one hundred and twenty-five rods east of the Salem Church; then to an elm on Turtle Creek; then south and southwest to the place of beginning. It contained eight thousand acres in the heart of Buffalo Valley. On the 16th of May the officers met at Harris' Ferry (Harrisburg), and lots were cast for the choice of the lands. Captain Hendricks, having won the first choice, took the eastern, now Zeller's, Aurand's and others; Captain William Plunkett chose the Driesbach; Brady, the Maclay, now Green, Cameron and others; Captain Kern the site of Vicksburg; Lieutenant Dr. Thomas Wiggins the Simonton places; Rev. Captain Conrad Bucher the Pontions; Captain Timothy Green the site of Rocky Mill; Askey the site of Millinburg; Captain Irvine the Kleckner's; Lieutenant Stewart the old Foster place; Lieutenant McAlister the old John Hayes place. On the 3d of March the John Ewing, extending from the east end of the officers' warrants, down along Turtle Creek to the Gundy farm.

On the 3d of April the office was open for general applications. So numerous were they, and many of them for the same locations, that they were all put into a trunk, stirred around, some disinterested person drew them out one by one, they were numbered as drawn, and if any were descriptive of the same tract all but the first were laid aside.

In August of the same year the greater part of the surveys were made from Colonel Slifer's up to Farmersville, together with most of the surveys in Buffalo and the Lowden surveys in West Buffalo; those along Turtle Creek in August, and down to the county line and from Dr. Dougal to the mouth of White Deer Creek in October.

The settlers in the year 1769 were, as far as known, John Lee, at Winfield; John Beatty, at the spring near New Berlin; Jacob Grozean, near Hoffa's Mill; Barney Parsons, at the old Iddings place; John Wilson, at Jenkins' Mill; Adam Haines, on the McCorley place; William Blythe's cabin is marked on a survey of the 24th of October, standing twenty-five rods

from the river, on a little run above the Ard place; Joseph McLaughlin had an improvement on White Deer Creek west of Blythe's, and Bennett had a cabin on the same creek about one mile above the factory; John Fisher had settled at Datesman's, West Milton; Michael Weyland, at George F. Miller's; William Armstrong lived at the place where the road comes out to the old ferry below New Columbia, and James Parr had commenced an improvement just above it.

A great many surveys were made in 1770 as also in 1771, in which latter year other tracts were assigned to officers out of lands surveyed to the proprietaries.

Captain Kern received two hundred and eighty-seven acres, the Chamberlain Mill tract, now Hoffa's; Lieutenant McAlister, two hundred and ninety acres, late the Howard farm; Colonel Francis, for Captain Sems, five hundred and twenty-seven and a half adjoining, now owned by Stall and others. The balance of the officers' surveys were about eight hundred, on the Chillisquaque and on the Bald Eagle, and although the exact dream of their brave hearts may not have been realized (a Roman colony perhaps was their ideal), yet they became practically just what they had planned—the bulwark and shield of the frontier settlements.

The country rapidly filled with sturdy, and, in many instances, well-to-do emigrants. The assessments of 1773, 1774 and 1776 are lost, but the assessment of 1775 shows that there were in this valley 4383 acres of land under cultivation, 340 horses, 414 cows, 141 sheep and 6 grist and saw-mills.

At the first sitting of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Northumberland County, which was held at Fort Augusta, the courts being held there until the court-house could be built, the county was divided into seven townships,—Penn's, Augusta, Turbut, Buffalo, Bald Eagle, Muney and Wyoming.

The township of Buffalo commenced at the mouth of Penn's Creek, at the head of the Isle of Que; thence the boundary extended up the creek to its forks at Coburn; thence by a line to the West Branch, at the mouth of the Bald



Eagle Creek, a mile below Lock Haven; then down along the river to the place of beginning. Buffalo contained all of Union County, all of Snyder north of Penn's Creek, and parts of the present counties of Centre, Clinton and Lycoming.

At February sessions, 1776, White Deer township was set off from Buffalo, by a line beginning at the upper side of Buffalo Creek, at its mouth; thence up the same to the mouth of Spruce Run; up Spruce Run to its forks; thence up the northeast branch to its head; thence by a straight line to the four-mile tree on Reuben Haines, on the line of Potter township, —the well-known four-mile-tree in the Penn's Valley Narrows.

At May sessions, 1774, Potter township was erected out of Penn's, Buffalo and Bald Eagle, bounded eastward by a north-northwest line from the top of Jack's Mountain, by the four-mile tree on Reuben Haines' road, in the Narrows, to the top of Nittany Mountain, and therefore including part of Hartley township.

At August sessions, 1785, Washington township was erected out of the northern portion of White Deer, by a line along the southern shore of White Deer Creek, from its mouth to where Spruce Run commences.

At January sessions, 1792, East and West Buffalo townships were erected, by dividing Buffalo. The line commenced at two gum saplings, at the line of White Deer and Buffalo, a little west of Daniel Rengler's old saw-mill (now Applegate's); thence south to the head of the spring at Andrew Poutions'; down Sweitzer's run to its mouth, at Penn's Creek (Philip Seebold's). These townships were called East and West Buffalo; but East Buffalo always went by the name of Buffalo in deeds and elsewhere, except assessment books, until the erection of the present Buffalo.

From where the Millin County line touched the top of Nittany Mountain, eastward along its highest ridge, to where White Deer Hole Creek runs through its break, and then direct, crossing the West Branch of the Susquehanna at the mouth of Black Hole Creek, to the end of the Muncy Hill, a line was drawn by authority of an act of the Legislature, passed the 13th of

April, 1795, by which Northumberland was again shorn, to make the county of Lycoming.

Then Centre County was erected on the 13th of February, 1800. Its eastward line cut off Nittany Valley from Northumberland. Washington township was subsequently attached to Lycoming. At the April sessions, 1811, the township of Hartley was erected by the following boundaries: Beginning on the line between West Buffalo and Washington townships; thence to the four-mile tree on Reuben Haines' road, on the line of Centre County; thence along that line south, across Penn's Creek, to the top of Jack's Mountain; thence along the summit to a point south of where Adam Laughlin formerly lived; thence north across Penn's Creek, and by a line of marked trees to the place of beginning.

UNION COUNTY ERECTED.—The first public suggestion for the division of Northumberland County was in an article which appeared in the *Argus*, of date January 16, 1811, setting forth the distance people had to travel to reach the county-seat, cost of ferryage and "the expense of ornamenting the town of Sunbury." At that time the erection of fire-proof buildings for the county offices at Sunbury was being strongly urged. In the next issue, January 23d, an article appeared in favor of a new county, and set forth the increase of value of property in the region which it was proposed to set off, the better facilities of reaching the county-seat, better and nearer markets and general saving of expense in court attendance.

These articles brought results in the circulation of petitions through that part of Northumberland County that lay west of the Susquehanna, and to which eight hundred signatures were obtained. These were sent to the Legislature, but were not acted upon at that session. During the summer of 1812 additional petitions were circulated, largely signed and presented at the next session.

Flavel Roan carried one of these petitions, and he writes that Giddy Smith's objection to signing was "that there are too many Federalists on the petition." This question became the absorbing one at the October election.





By combining with the Derry people, and with others in favor of erecting the county of Columbia, the division party carried their ticket, electing Samuel Bond, Leonard Rupert, Thomas Murray, Jr., and George Kremer as members of the Assembly.

Of course the location of the county-seat entered largely into the inducement. Swineford and Seebold, of the southern part, were interested when the people of Buffalo agreed that the seat of justice should be fixed not more than three miles from the centre of the inhabitable part.

A bill was framed, passed the Senate and House and was approved by the Governor March 22, 1813, erecting Union County out of Northumberland. Section 1, enacts that "all that part of Northumberland lying on the west side of the river Susquehanna and the West Branch of the same be and is hereby erected into a separate county, henceforth to be known and called by the name of Union."

An election was held in accordance with the provisions of the act, and the following persons were commissioned October 14, 1813: John Ray, sheriff; Simon Snyder, Jr., prothonotary, clerk of the several courts, register and recorder. On November 11th John Lashelles was commissioned deputy; and William Irwin, Esq., district attorney; Daniel Caldwell, Frederick Gutelins and Philip Moore, county commissioners; John Driesbach, coroner. The commissioners met at Millinburg, the place appointed, on the 12th of November, and appointed Flavel Roan clerk, fixed upon a standard of valuation of land in the several townships and rented a room of George Roush for the use of the prothonotary.

Section 2d of the act of erection provided "that from and after the third Monday of December next the Courts of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions in and for the said county of Union shall be opened and held at such house as may be designated by the commissioners of said county, to be elected at the next general election, in the town of Millinburg, in the County of Union, until a court-house shall be erected in and for said county, as hereinafter directed, and shall be then held at said county court house."

Section 9th enacts "that the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized and required, on or before the first day of May next ensuing, to appoint three discreet and disinterested persons, not resident in the County of Northumberland or Union, whose duty it shall be to fix upon a proper and convenient site for a court-house, prison and county offices within the aforesaid County of Union, as near the centre thereof as circumstances will admit, having regard to territory, population and the accommodation of the people of said county generally, etc."

The first court was held at Millinburg, February 14, 1814, and continued there until September, 1815, when it was removed to New Berlin.

LOCATION OF COUNTY-SEAT.—On the 23d of March, 1813, George Snyder, under authority of Section 9 of the act of erection, appointed James Bauks, of Millin County, Henry Haines, of Lancaster County, and Edward Darlington, of Chester County, commissioners for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for the county-seat.

The two first-mentioned met at Selinsgrove and viewed the different places which had been suggested, and, after considering the advantages of each, reported, June 28, 1814, the village of New Berlin as the most suitable location for the county-seat and fixed the site for the court-house and public offices on a lot belonging to Christopher Seebold, Esq., and the site for a prison on the lot of John Solomon.

Much opposition was made to this selection, and petitions were circulated and sent to the Legislature of 1814-15, and referred to a committee of which Mr. Willetts was chairman. These petitions complained of the establishment of the seat of justice at Longstown (New Berlin), and prayed that a law may be passed, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to review the several places originally in contemplation for the seat of justice. Mr. Willett, one of the committee to whom the petitions were referred on the 5th and 13th of January, 1815, made the following report:

"That on due investigation by them it appears Longstown is fixed on as a site for the public buildings by two of the commissioners appointed under the



original act, though it may be as near the centre of territory as any of the other situations contemplated, has none of those natural advantages which they have and from which flow the prosperity of towns situated within a few miles of the immense Jack's Mountain and surrounded by sterile lands. Longstown, alias, New Berlin has not now nor is there a prospect that at any period hence it will have any commerce or manufactures. To perform those duties which the citizens owe the community, a great majority have to travel against the current of business to a place which combines not the opportunity at the same time to transact his private business. In it he finds no market for his produce, nor can he make purchases to advantage of those heavy articles which are of the first importance to the agriculturist. Though the town has existed for upward of twenty years, yet, from these local disadvantages, the buildings are but few.

"These considerations, though obviously important, and which have universally had influence on similar occasions, seem not to have had any weight in the honest but unguarded minds of the two commissions. Under these impressions and from the consideration that a large majority over the remonstrants on your table of the people who have asked a review etc. etc., and finally because the committee think the request reasonable and just, they submit the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill conformably to the prayer of the memorialists."

The bill passed the House, but after a long contest the Senate refused to concur, and the seat of justice remained fixed at New Berlin.

On the 15th of March, 1815, an act was passed which provided,—

"That from and after the first Monday of May next the several courts in and for the County of Union shall be opened and held in the court-house in the town of New Berlin, in the said county; and it shall be the duty of the several officers in the said County of Union, who now by law are required to hold their offices in the county town, to remove their respective offices to the said town of New Berlin on or before the first Monday of May aforesaid, any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided that a full and sufficient deed in fee simple for the court-house and lot whereon the same shall be erected, shall, on or before the first Monday of April next, be tendered to the commissioners of said county on the payment of sixty-seven cents by them."

The money was paid, and the receipt therefor may be seen at the office of the commissioners at Lewisburgh, and the deed required by

the act was tendered and received March 28, 1815.

Courts were held at first in the house of John Driesbach. On August 6, 1811, the commissioners agreed with the trustees of the German congregation for the use of the school-house as a place of holding court, and it was where courts were held until removed to New Berlin.

The grand jury held their sessions in the house of Henry Yearick. The office of the commissioners was moved from Millinburg to the house of ——— Balm, in New Berlin, where it remained until December 11th in that year, when it was moved to the office in the court-house. The first court in New Berlin was held May 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1815.

The court-house was not finished until December of that year, from which time it was used for the holding of courts until December, 1855, when they were removed to Lewistown which has been the county-seat from that time.

The jail lot that was first selected by the commission was exchanged with Christopher Seebold, and the jail built upon it.

The prisoners of Union County were kept in the jail at Sunbury until the completion of the jail at New Berlin in 1817.

Early in the spring of 1816 the commissioners of the county, Frederick Gutelius, James Dale and John Bower, published proposals for building a jail. The contract was let March 30th to Peter Swartz for three thousand three hundred and ninety-five dollars. On April 5th following he declined to fulfill his contract, and it was let the same day to Frederick Hipple for four thousand dollars. The building was erected of stone, forty by forty-four feet. A jail-yard was inclosed in 1818, which, with the jail building, was sixty-six by ninety feet. The specifications for the wall were as follows: "Foundation to be three feet deep and three feet thick; the wall from the ground to the height of the square of the jail was to be two feet thick. The whole was to be roofed with white pine joint shingles."

For many years the old buildings at New Berlin had been an annoyance to all who had business there. In 1852 the people of New Berlin petitioned the grand jury to take meas-





ures toward the erection of new county buildings. This action on their part was soon known throughout the county, and a storm of opposition was at once aroused, which, with the feeling that had grown up by reason of the agitation of the railroad question, eventually led to a division of the county.

**CONTEST OVER COUNTY DIVISION.**—The first public demonstration in behalf of the proposed division was held at Freeburg on the 28th of February, 1853. Petitions, however, were in circulation in all parts of the county to that end. The meeting was held for the purpose of giving expression of opinion on the subject of building a new court-house in New Berlin. One of the resolutions passed says,—

"In regard to the moves that have been made in the northeastern part of our county in favor of a division we will now heartily subscribe to and we now do declare that we are in favor of an immediate division of Union County, and Penn's Creek to be the dividing line.

"That we are ready and with unanimous consent co-operate with the citizens of the northern, western and eastern parts of the county in an effort to secure legislative action by petitioning to that body immediately for the desired division of Union County, and sincerely hope that they will attend to their and our interests without delay."

In an editorial dated March 4, 1853, it is stated that,—

"Petitioners are now in active circulation in nearly all parts of the county, praying the speedy passage of an act to divide the county by a line commencing at the west end of the Northumberland Bridge; thence by the New Berlin road to Penn's Creek, near Mower's Mill; thence up Penn's Creek to the east end of Jack's Mountain, and thence along the summit of said mountain to the western boundary of the county. No names have been fixed upon, but it has been suggested that the northern division be called Buffalo, and the south retain the old name, Union."

A meeting was held in Perry township March 12th, in Penn township the 14th, in Washington township the 15th. Meetings were held also in the northern part of the county.

A bill was prepared with the following title: "An act for the erection of a new county out of a part of Union County, to be called Snyder, and relating to the seat of justice in Union County," and was read by Senator Slifer on the 11th of March, 1853. Petitions had been pre-

sented to the House asking that a part of Union County be attached to Juniata County. Petitions in remonstrance were also received. On March 29th Mr. Slifer presented ten petitions to the Senate for a division of Union County. A report from Legislature, April 6th, says there have been presented two thousand one hundred and thirty names for a division of Union County, about two thirds of them within the limits of Snyder County, and eighteen hundred and forty-six names opposed to the division.

The effort made to pass a bill to divide the county was brought too late in the session, and it did not come to a test by both branches of the Legislature.

At the election in October, 1853, the question of a division of the county was voted upon.

In part of the county the question of railroad bonds was put upon the same ticket with the question of division of the county. This occasioned confusion in the minds of many, and the tickets were not returned in the regular way. The vote, later, was added, and made the majority against division one hundred and eighty-one.

Petitions were again circulated and over three thousand names in favor of a division were procured, and a memorial drawn, which was presented to the Legislature in March, 1854, in which it was stated that "the county is naturally divided by the Blue Hills, Penn's Creek and Jack's Mountain into two equal parts, the north part being composed of Buffalo and Dry Valleys and the south part of Middle Creek, Klopferdale and Musser's Valleys. The natural vents of those valleys for commerce and all kinds of business is the Susquehanna River, on the eastern border of the county. New Berlin is situated on the base of Shamokin Hill, entirely out of the way of commerce, to which there is nothing to attract the citizen or business man, except the process of the court to attend as witness or juror. The county is thirty-two miles north and south, and twenty-seven miles east and west, and if divided by the proposed line would make two very conveniently situated counties. The present movement for division originated a year ago, after an attempt to get new public buildings at New Berlin. The people believing





the time had arrived, petitioned, to a number of two thousand, for a division, while one thousand remonstrated. It was late in the season and was not urged.

The memorial closes with the remark, "We hope that in your wisdom you will see fit to grant the division, and thereby put to rest an agitation that can be silenced in no other way." The bill came before the Senate and was passed unanimously March 21, 1854. Major J. W. Simonton, the member of the House from Union, was in opposition to the division.

The *Lewisburg Chronicle* of Friday, April 14th, says: "The Division Bill came up on the Private Calendar on Tuesday, when it was rejected off, under the rule, by the 'I object' of a single member, Major Simonton. It remains now to be called up like any other contested bill."

It was not brought up again and was passed over for the next session.

The agitation was continued during the summer of 1854; meetings were held by both Divisionists and Anti-divisionists. Nominations were made in October of that year upon the question, and the Divisionists were triumphant in nomination and election. In December petitions for division were again in circulation.

The legislative session began in January, 1855, and Dr. Crawford, of Juniata County, soon after introduced a bill for the division of Union County. At this time over three thousand signatures were upon the petitions presented. The bill passed the committee of the whole February 21st. It was reported with amendments and passed the Senate the same day. The amendments threw the bill back to the House, and, on the 2d of March, 1855, it was passed by the House and was approved by Governor Pollock.

Section thirty-four of the bill provided that the question should be laid before the people and be decided by popular vote. In accordance therewith, an election was held on the 16th of March, with the following result: Two thousand five hundred and fifty-three for; two thousand five hundred and eight against—making a majority of forty-five in favor of the erection of Snyder County.

Section 3 provided,—

"That suitable ground and buildings and a jail for county purposes for said county of Snyder, and also suitable grounds, buildings and a jail for said county of Union, to be approved by a majority of the Court and grand jurors of the respective counties when prepared, shall be secured to the said counties without any cost or tax whatever being imposed upon the taxables of said counties for such expenditure."

Section 4 provided,—

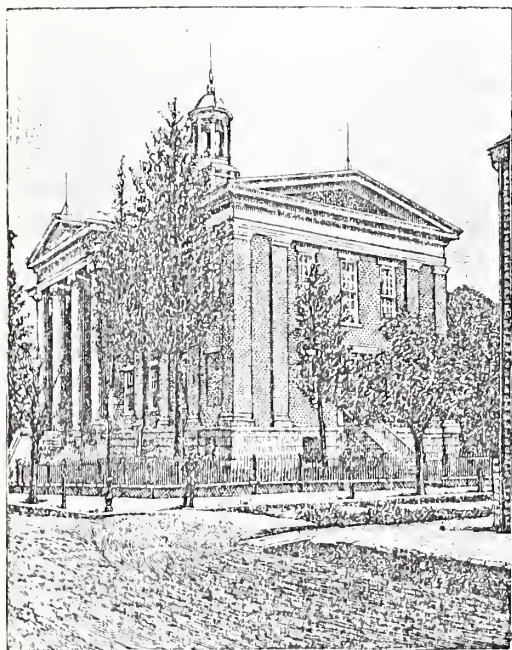
"That to secure the conditions expressed in the third section of this act, there be pledged in trust to the judges of the courts of Union County, on or before May next, one or more responsible *bona fide* subscriptions of not less than ten thousand dollars from within the limits of each county respectively, for the purchase of grounds and the erection of buildings as aforesaid for the counties of Union and Snyder, said buildings to be of stone or brick, with fire-proof roofs and fire-proof rooms for records. . . . The subscription aforesaid shall be transferred to the building committee provided for such subscriptions respectively, and the ground necessary with the proper county buildings, shall be finished and conveyed in fee simple to the proper authorities of the respective counties on or before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven."

LEWISBURGH MADE THE SEAT OF JUSTICE.  
—The towns that made propositions for the location of the county-seat of Union were Lewisburgh and Mifflinburg, each of which gave bonds to the judge of the courts,—Lewisburgh for fifty thousand dollars and Mifflinburg for twenty-five thousand dollars. An election was ordered for October 9, 1855, to decide upon the location, which resulted in fourteen hundred and thirty-one in favor of Lewisburgh and twelve hundred and ten in favor of Mifflinburg, making a majority of two hundred and twenty-one in favor of the former. Upon this result, several locations were suggested in the town of Lewisburgh, and a vote of the subscribers to the fund was taken, upon the basis of one vote for every ten dollars subscribed. The site selected was on the corner of Second Street, and was two lots in rear of the Lutheran Church property and belonging to Jonathan Spyker and George F. Miller. They were purchased for seven hundred dollars. Plans were obtained and approved, which were similar to those of the court-houses of Bradford County, Pa., and Camden, N. J. A contract was made on December 15th,



with Lewis Palmer, of Tyrone, for the construction of the court-house and jail, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars, to be completed and ready for use December 15, 1856. In September of that year, when the building was approaching completion, the Hon. Simon Cameron visited the town and made arrangements to furnish the bell for the court-house, which now hangs in the steeple.

The grand jury was called upon at the February term of court, 1857, by the committee—William Cameron, John Walls and Thomas Hayes—to examine the court-house and offices, with a view to their acceptance. The examination was made and the report approved by the court February 18, 1857.



UNION COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

The court-house is built of brick, three stories in height and fifty by one hundred feet. The front, on Second Street, is finished with an Ionic portico. The first, or basement, story contains seven cells for prisoners, and rooms for the sheriff. The second floor contains the sheriff's dwelling-rooms, and offices of the prothonotary, register and recorder, commissioners, treasurer and sheriff. The third story is finished as jury and court-room. The latter is fifty by sixty feet, and twenty-one feet in height.

The first court was held in Lewisburgh in December, 1855, in the basement of the Methodist Church, which building was used until the occupancy of the new court-house, in February, 1857.

#### CIVIL LIST OF UNION COUNTY.

##### GOVERNOR.

Simon Snyder, 1808-17.

##### AUDITOR-GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Isaac Slenker, 1862-65.

##### SECRETARY OF STATE.

Eli Slifer, January 16, 1861-67.

##### STATE TREASURER.

Eli Slifer, 1855-'59.

##### MEMBERS OF THE STATE SENATE.

*District composed of the Counties of Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Susquehanna and Luzerne.*

1814-15. T. Murray, Jr.	1818-19. Simon Snyder.
1816-17. Charles Fraser.	1820-21. R. Conyngham.

*Northumberland and Union.*

1822. Andrew Albright.	1830-34. S. J. Packer.
1823-26. Lewis Dewart.	1833-38. Isaac Slenker.
1826-30. John Ray.	

*Perry, Mifflin, Juniata, Union and Huntingdon.*

1837-38. Isaac Slenker.	1841-42. R. P. Maclay.
1838-39. R. P. Maclay.	1843. Henry C. Eyer.

*Mifflin, Union and Juniata.*

1844. Henry C. Eyer.	1849-51. J. J. Cunningham.
1845-48. Jacob Wagenseller. <sup>1</sup>	1853-54. Eli Slifer.
1848. N. Middleswarth. <sup>2</sup>	1855-57. J. M. Sellers. <sup>3</sup>

*Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union.*

1858. Andrew Gregg.	1862-64. H. Johnson.
1859-61. Andrew Gregg.	

*Lycoming, Union and Snyder.*

1865-67. John Walls.	1871-73. A. H. Dill.
1868-70. John B. Beck.	

*Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union.*

1872-73. A. H. Dill.	1873-76. A. H. Dill.
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*Union, Snyder and Northumberland.*

1875-76. A. H. Dill.	1876 to the present, Simon P. Wolverton.
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##### MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

William Maclay, from 1815 to 1819.

George Kremer, from 1823 to 1827.

George F. Miller, from 1865 to 1868.

<sup>1</sup> Died 1847.

<sup>2</sup> Vice Wagenseller.

<sup>3</sup> Died in Philadelphia, June 21, 1877.





## MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

*District composed of the Counties of Northumberland, Union and Columbia.*

1844-45.—D. E. Owen, Robert Willett, J. Hutchinson and Henry Shaffer.

*Union County.*

1845-46.—Ner Middleswarth and Jacob Brobst.  
 1846-47.—Ner Middleswarth and Jacob Brobst.  
 1847-48.—Frederick Stees and Joseph Stillwell.  
 1848-49.—John Ray and Ner Middleswarth.  
 1849-50.—John Ray and Ner Middleswarth.  
 1850-51.—Frederick Wise and Dan Caldwell.  
 1851-52.—Ner Middleswarth and James Dale.  
 1852-53.—Simon Snyder and James Dale.  
 1853-54.—James Dale and Simon Snyder.  
 1854-55.—Ner Middleswarth and William Forster.  
 1855-56.—Ner Middleswarth and James Madden.  
 1856-57.—James Madden and William Forster, Jr.  
 1857-58.—Ner Middleswarth and John Driesbach.  
 1858-59.—John Driesbach and Ner Middleswarth.  
 1859-60.—Ner Middleswarth and Philip Ruhl.  
 1860-61.—Ner Middleswarth and Philip Ruhl.  
 1861-62.—Henry Roush and Philip Ruhl.  
 1862-63.—William L. Harris and George Weirick.  
 1863-64.—Robert P. Maclay and Simon Shaffer.  
 1864-65.—Ner Middleswarth and Jacob Hummel.  
 1865-66.—Ner Middleswarth and John Montelius.

*Union, Juniata and Mifflin.*

1866-67.—Henry Yearick, Enoch Beale and James Hughes.  
 1867-68.—Abraham S. Wilson, James Hughes and Henry Yearick.  
 1868-69.—John Funk, William Ramsey and John Montelius.  
 1869.—Abraham S. Wilson, Isaac Hottenstein and William Cox, Sr.  
 1871.—Ner Middleswarth, John Funk and Joseph Bell.  
 1872.—John H. McCrum, William Ross and John A. Vanvalzah.  
 1873.—Thomas J. Postlethwaite, David Glenn and Samuel Reber.

*Union and Juniata.*

1874.—John Hall and John Adams.  
 1875.—John Hall and John Adams.  
 1876.—John McCrum and Jacob McCorley.  
 1877.—Jacob McCorley.  
 1878.—John McMin.  
 1879.—John McMin and Samuel Weirick.  
 1880.—Samuel Weirick and John McLaughlin.  
 1881.—Eli Slifer and John McLaughlin.  
 1882.—Eli Slifer.  
 1883.—William Sharon.  
 1884.—John Beale.  
 1885.—John W. Simonton.  
 1886.—J. W. Crawford.

*Union, Juniata and Snyder.*

1856.—George W. Strouse.  
 1857.—Thomas Bower.  
 1858.—Thomas Hayes and Daniel Witmer.  
 1859.—John J. Patterson and Wm. F. Wagenseller.  
 1860.—Thomas Hayes and Wm. F. Wagenseller.  
 1861.—Thomas Hayes and John J. Patterson.  
 1862.—H. K. Ritter and J. Beaver.  
 1863.—H. K. Ritter and George W. Strouse.  
 1864.—John Balsbach and Samuel H. Orwig.

*Lycoming, Union and Snyder.*

1865.—S. H. Orwig, S. Alleman and Chas. Wilson.  
 1866.—S. C. Wingard, D. A. Irwin and I. Rothrock.  
 1867.—S. C. Wingard, Charles D. Roush and J. H. Wright.  
 1868.—R. H. Lawshe, C. D. Roush and G. G. Glass.  
 1869.—W. P. I. Painter, Thomas Church and Wm. G. Herrold.  
 1870.—Theodore Hill, Thomas Church and Andrew H. Dill.  
 1871.—Samuel Wilson, John Cummings and William Young.

*Snyder and Union.*

1872.—William G. Herrold.  
 1873.—Charles S. Wolfe.  
 1874.—Charles S. Wolfe.

*Union.*

1875-76.—Charles S. Wolfe.  
 1877-78.—Alfred Hayes.  
 1878-82.—Charles S. Wolfe.  
 1882-84.—S. H. Himmelreich.  
 1884-86.—Albert Schooley.

## PRESIDENT JUDGES.

Seth Chapman,<sup>1</sup> July 11, 1811.  
 Ellis Lewis, October 14, 1843.  
 Abraham S. Wilson, March 30, 1842.  
 S. S. Woods, November 20, 1861.  
 Joseph C. Bucher, November 7, 1871.

## ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Hugh Wilson, October 11, 1813.  
 John Bolender,<sup>2</sup> August 26, 1815.  
 Adam Light, December 11, 1820.  
 George Schnable, March 26, 1840.  
 John Baskin, March 15, 1841.  
 Joseph Stillwell, January 21, 1843.  
 John Montelius, February 27, 1845.  
 Jacob Wittenmyer, February 28, 1848.  
 James Harrison, March 7, 1850.  
 James Marshall, November 10, 1851.  
 Jacob Wittenmyer,<sup>3</sup> November 10, 1851.  
 Philip Ruhl, November 17, 1855.  
 John W. Simonton, November 12, 1856.

<sup>1</sup> Resigned, October 10, 1833.

<sup>2</sup> Resigned December 11, 1820.

<sup>3</sup> Legislated out.



John Walls, November 20, 1860.  
 John W. Simonton, November 23, 1861.  
 Martin Dreisbach, February 3, 1865.  
 Martin Dreisbach, November 6, 1865.  
 John W. Simonton, November 9, 1866.  
 Jacob Hummel, November 9, 1870.  
 Cyrus Hoffa, November 17, 1871.  
 Jacob Hummel, December 3, 1875.  
 William F. Wilson, December 8, 1876.  
 George W. Royer, November 7, 1880.  
 James Lepley, November 7, 1881.  
 Morris Wesley Creamer, November 3, 1885.

## DEPUTY ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

William Irwin, 1814.  
 John Lashells, 1815.  
 M. McKinney, Jr., 1818.  
 James Merrill, 1821.  
 John Mumma, 1824.  
 C. A. Bradford, 1826.  
 John A. Sterrett, February, 1828.  
 John Wyeth, September, 1828.  
 Isaac Slenker, 1830.  
 Samuel Weirick, 1836.  
 Robert B. Barber, 1839.  
 John Porter, 1842.  
 George W. Graham, 1843.  
 Robert B. Barber, 1846.  
 William Van Gezer, 1848.

## DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

George Hill, December, 1850.  
 William Van Gezer, December, 1853.  
 James B. Hamlin, December, 1856.  
 Joseph C. Bucher, December, 1859.  
 Alfred Hayes, December, 1862.  
 Andrew A. Leiser, September, 1876.  
 G. H. Getz, September, 1879.  
 J. F. Duncan, September, 1882.

## PROTHONOTARIES.

Simon Snyder, Jr.,<sup>1</sup> October 14, 1813.  
 Joseph Stillwell, February 7, 1821.  
 George A. Snyder, January 22, 1824.  
 Joseph Stillwell, January 28, 1830.  
 Robert P. Maclay, January 6, 1836.  
 Samuel Roush, January 31, 1839.  
 Jacob H. Horning, November 14, 1839.  
 John P. Gutelius, October 13, 1840.  
 William Roshong, November 12, 1841.  
 Jacob Haus, November 11, 1847.  
 Joseph Eyster, November 25, 1850.  
 Samuel Roush, November 22, 1853.  
 James W. Sands, November —, 1862.  
 C. H. Hassenplug, November 18, 1865.  
 W. O. Shaffer, November, 1883.

## REGISTERS AND RECORDERS.

Simon Snyder, Jr., October 14, 1813.  
 Peter Hackenberg, February 7, 1821.

<sup>1</sup> Simon Snyder, Jr., Esq., was born at Lancaster, November 9, 1763, and died at Harrisburg, May 10, 1838.

John Maclay, January 22, 1824.  
 Samuel Roush, January 28, 1830.  
 George Aurand, January 6, 1836.  
 Robert Forster, January 31, 1839.  
 John Glover, November 14, 1839.  
 Samuel Aurand, November 12, 1842.  
 Henry Aurand, Jr., August 25, 1845.  
 Daniel Bellman, November 17, 1845.  
 Christian Breyman, November 22, 1851.  
 J. W. Pennington, November 29, 1854.  
 George Merrill, November 27, 1857.  
 Elisha H. Weikel, November 28, 1863.  
 Reuben Kline, November 22, 1869.  
 H. E. Gutelius, November, 1885.

## SHERIFFS.

John Ray, December 13, 1813.  
 Frederick Wise, October 30, 1816.  
 Isaac Mertz, October 30, 1819.  
 Jacob Rhoads, October 21, 1822.  
 Philip Seebold, October 20, 1825.  
 John Haas, October 24, 1828.  
 John Cummings, October 18, 1831.  
 John Cummings, Jr., November 3, 1834.  
 William Glover, October 17, 1837.  
 Israel Gutelius, October 24, 1840.  
 John M. Benfer, October 17, 1843.  
 Henry S. Boyer, October 24, 1846.  
 Archibald Thomas, October 24, 1849.  
 John Kessler, October 27, 1852.  
 Daniel D. Guldin, October 24, 1855.  
 Lafayette Albright, December 16, 1861.  
 Thomas Church, December 16, 1864.  
 Lafayette Albright, December 17, 1867.  
 Michael Kleckner, December 10, 1870.  
 Lafayette Albright, November 31, 1873.  
 Thomas P. Wagner, December 26, 1876.  
 S. H. Himmelreich, December, 1879.  
 C. A. Eaton, December, 1882.  
 Peter W. Brown, January, 1886.

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

1813. Daniel Caldwell,	1827. Thomas Youngman
Frederick Gut-	1828. John Ziegler.
elius, and Philip	1829. William Betz.
Moore.	1830. Peter Hackenberg.
1814. James Dale.	1831. Philip Franck.
1815. John Bower.	1832. J. F. Wilson.
1816. Henry Roush.	1833. John Keller.
1817. Michael Lincoln.	1834. James Harrison.
1818. Jacob German.	1835. Samuel B. Barber.
1819. William Kessler.	1836. John K. Snyder.
1820. Sebastian Witmer.	1837. Archibald Thomas.
1821. Joseph Fuehrer.	1838. Jacob Hummel.
1822. Christian Miller.	1839. Henry Hilbisch.
1823. Uriah Silby.	1840. Samuel Bopp.
1824. George Weirick.	1841. Jacob McCorley.
1825. Samuel Aurand.	1842. Solomon Engle,
1826. John Montelius.	1843. Michael Clemens.



1844. H. Saunders, Jr.	1863. Samuel Marshall.
1845. Jacob Martin.	1864. Michael Kleckner.
1846. R. H. Laird.	1865. Michael Brown.
1847. Joseph Winters.	1866. T. V. Harbeson.
1848. James Barbin.	1867. S. B. Hoffman.
1849. John Wilt.	1868. E. S. Gutekunst.
1850. George Heimbach.	1869. T. V. Harbeson.
1851. S. K. Herrold.	1870. S. B. Hoffman.
1852. Adam Sheckler.	1871. William Steams.
1853. Sam Leitzel.	1872. J. W. Kauffman.
1854. John D. Romig.	1873. Joseph Bopp.
1855. R. V. B. Lincoln,	1874. George Schoch.
Jacob Hummel,	1875. Joseph Bopp, Geo.
George Schoch.	Schoch and John
1856. William Rule.	Yarger.
1857. R. V. B. Lincoln.	1881. Joseph Musser,
1858. James Pross.	Samuel Marshal,
1859. D. H. Kelly.	and J. Machemer.
1860. F. Bolender.	1884. Jacob Spigslinger,
1861. J. M. Walters.	Robert Brown, and
1862. Robert Reed.	Thomas Reber.

## COMMISSIONERS' CLERKS.

1813. Flavel Roan.	1851. C. Breyman.
1817. Frederick Gutelius.	1851, (November), David
1821. John Mauch.	Schwenck.
1831. J. H. Horning.	1853. A. J. Peters.
1834. S. Weirick.	1855. Andrew Kennedy.
1836. M. H. Weaver.	1869. Peter Hursh.
1841. J. J. Maclay.	1878. E. S. Gutekunst.
1843. J. S. Dubois.	1879. J. B. Miller.

## COUNTY TREASURERS.

1814. Michael Schoch.	1855. R. H. Laird.
1817. Joseph Stilwell.	1857. H. P. Sheller.
1818. Thomas Shipton.	1859. R. H. Laird.
1820. Chris'r Seebold.	1861. John A. Mertz.
1823. William Kessler.	1863. William Jones.
1826. Samuel Wilson.	1865. John Hayes.
1829. Samuel Aurand.	1867. William Jones.
1831. Jacob Mauck.	1869. William Hauck.
1835. Isaac Peters.	1871. John Hertz, de-
1838. John P. Seebold.	ceased. William
1841. Michael Kleckner.	Jones appointed
1843. Philip Gross.	to fill vacancy.
1845. Archibald Thomas.	1873. James Pross.
1847. Charles Seebold.	1875. B. F. Eaton.
1849. Daniel Horlacher.	1878. Thomas Church.
1851. Jacob Mauck.	1881. Weidler Roland.
1853. Henry Solomon.	1884. J. P. Brooks.

## DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

1813. Simon Snyder, Jr.	1850. Robert G. H. Hayes.
1818. Adam Wilt.	1854. J. Henry Motz.
1821. John Hayes.	1858. Wilson I. Linn.
1833. Robert G. H. Hayes.	1859. Conrad Sheckler.
1836. Solomon Engle.	1863. Reuben F. Brown.
1836. Michael H. Weaver.	1874. Conrad Sheckler.
1839. Robert G. H. Hayes.	1876. C. M. Hayes.
1846. James Madden.	1883. John R. Tollmer.
1846. Philip Hilbish.	

## CORONERS.

1816. Isaac Mertz.	1834. Jacob Aurand.
1819. Daniel Winter.	1837. Joseph Long.
1822. Jacob Swineford.	1841. Matthew Brewer.
1825. Christian Shroyer.	1842. Jacob Reichley.
1828. R. Vanvalzah, Jr.	1845. John D. Smith.
1831. John Bower.	1858. William L. Harris

The office of Coroner has not been filled since 1878.

## NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Christian Miller, January 6, 1820.
Henry C. Hickok, April 12, 1853.
George A. Frick, December 28, 1854.
O. Norton Worden, May 14, 1855.
John B. Miller, August 12, 1856.
Samuel Slifer, December 9, 1857.
William Jones, January 12, 1858.
Andrew Kennedy, January 15, 1858.
George A. Frick, January 2, 1861.
Samuel Slifer, January 12, 1861.
Andrew Kennedy, June 24, 1861.
Joseph J. R. Orwig, January 14, 1864.
Samuel Slifer, January 14, 1864.
Andrew Kennedy, June 29, 1864.
S. P. Myers, April 7, 1865.
Samuel Slifer, January 11, 1867.
Andrew Kennedy, October 30, 1867.
Simon P. Myers, April 7, 1868.
Paul Geddes, July 15, 1869.
John Stitzer, November 12, 1869.
Samuel Slifer, January 6, 1870.
Melville Reese Dill, May 5, 1870.
John S. Stitzer, November 15, 1872.
Samuel Slifer, January 9, 1873.
William Rule, April 30, 1873.
D. B. Miller, May 6, 1873.
Samuel Slifer, January 12, 1876.
John Stitzer, January 22, 1876.
William Rule, March 20, 1876.
D. B. Miller, May 3, 1876.
G. N. Le Fevre, March 29, 1877.

## JUSTICES OF THE PEACE BY APPOINTMENT.

John Bolender, March 26, 1813.
George Weirick, March 26, 1813.
Thomas Shipton, August 27, 1813.
Thomas Youngman, November 10, 1813.
John Cummings, December 10, 1813.
Christopher Seebold, March 26, 1813.
Henry Spyker, March 30, 1813.
Adam Wilt, March 26, 1813.
Henry Yearick, March 26, 1813.
John Wilson, November 1, 1813.
Philip Burchart, March 26, 1813.
Joseph Fuehrer, March 26, 1813.
Peter Hackenberg, Jr., March 26, 1813.
Dan Caldwell, March 26, 1813.
Christian Miller, January 25, 1814.
Frederick Gutelius, November 11, 1814.
Abraham Aurand, June 23, 1814.





William Kessler,<sup>1</sup> June 24, 1816.  
 John Schnee, May 13, 1816.  
 George Schnable, July 14, 1817.  
 Jacob German,<sup>2</sup> May 9, 1817.  
 Robert Willett, October 20, 1817.  
 Andrew McClenahan, May 30, 1817.  
 Samuel Wilson, June 3, 1819.  
 Michael Rathfon, March 16, 1819.  
 John Reifsnyder, June 3, 1819.  
 John Bassler, May 17, 1819.  
 George Aurand, January 4, 1820.  
 John Nesbit, March 26, 1821.  
 James McClellan, June 4, 1821.  
 Samuel Haupt, October 4, 1821.  
 John Glover, Jr., March 21, 1822.  
 Jacob German, March 29, 1822.  
 Valentine Haas, September 23, 1822.  
 Samuel Ludwig, March 29, 1822.  
 Charles Weirman, December 11, 1823.  
 Joseph Stiliwell, November 18, 1823.  
 Joseph Musser, December 8, 1823.  
 Mathew Brewer,<sup>3</sup> December 10, 1823.  
 John Mauck, June 22, 1825.  
 Solomon Engle, April 17, 1827.  
 William Cameron, February 19, 1827.  
 Thomas R. Lewis, November 23, 1827.  
 Henry Strubel, April 14, 1828.  
 Henry Herold, April 14, 1828.  
 Dr. Isaac Hottenstine, March 12, 1828.  
 Michael Wittenmoyer, April 20, 1829.  
 Isaac Smith, April 20, 1829.  
 James Fleming Linn, January 2, 1829.  
 John Maclay, December 7, 1829.  
 Robert G. H. Hayes, March 12, 1829.  
 Simon Snyder, February 3, 1829.  
 John Rank, February 3, 1829.  
 Jacob McCorley, February 3, 1829.  
 George Clingan, December 15, 1829.  
 Amos Stroh, May 5, 1830.  
 James Madden, February 24, 1831.  
 Samuel Geddes, August 2, 1831.  
 John Reifsnyder, April 25, 1831.  
 Jacob J. Marr, May 31, 1831.  
 Jacob Musser, May 17, 1832.  
 William Kessler, January 11, 1833.  
 William Roshong, September 3, 1834.  
 Jonathan Farnsworth, February 2, 1835.  
 John Highly, November 18, 1835.  
 Isaac Jones, March 27, 1835.  
 Samuel Roush, December 1, 1835.  
 Henry Noll, December 9, 1835.  
 Peter H. Hawk, November 4, 1835.  
 John Lenig, April 20, 1835.  
 John Emmitt, March 14, 1835.

David Schweneck, June 7, 1836.  
 James Harrison, February 3, 1836.  
 Samuel B. Barber, June 7, 1836.  
 Peter Hackenberg, Sr., June 8, 1836.  
 Philip Ruhl, March 27, 1837.  
 Joseph McCool, November 6, 1837.  
 Daniel Bellman, March 3, 1837.  
 Andrew Glover, March 27, 1837.  
 John Courtuey, October 21, 1838.  
 Lewis Bertram, December 25, 1838.  
 Levi B. Chris, January 3, 1838.  
 Jacob F. Hummel, November 14, 1838.  
 Jacob Riblet, December 26, 1838.  
 Conrad Stock, January 11, 1839.  
 George N. Youngman, April 16, 1839.

## COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

Jacob S. Whitmer, May, 1854.  
 David Hackendorn, May, 1855.  
 V. C. Gundy, May, 1863.  
 A. S. Burrows, May, 1872.  
 B. R. Johnson, October, 1882.

## POPULATION OF UNION COUNTY.

TOWNS.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Buffalo . . . . .				2376	924	1348	1346	1564	1521	1714
East Buffalo . . . . .						812	970	968	1011	1010
Gre g . . . . .									821	904
Hartleton Bor . . . . .				75					292	300
Hartley . . . . .				1239	1730	1866	2142	1530	1143	1561
Kelly . . . . .					739	788	834	779	942	1041
Lewis . . . . .								658	1067	815
Lewisburgh Bor . . . . .				579	1094	1220	2012	2666	3121	3080
Limestone . . . . .							807	913	890	880
Millburg Bor . . . . .				620	663	704	783	865	911	1168
New Berlin Bor . . . . .				515		679	741	672	646	605
Union . . . . .				1369	2085	1630	1452	820	840	724
West Buffalo . . . . .				1181	1404	1460	1067	1075	1048	1208
White Deer . . . . .				1677	1295	1252	1539	1639	1676	1865
				9633	9854	11759	13634	14145	15857	16905

## CHAPTER II.

BENCH AND BAR.<sup>1</sup>

## THE BENCH.

CHARLES II., along with his grant of land to William Penn, gave him the government over it, and in that was the power of establishing courts of judicature and the appointment of the judges.

With an Orphans' Court modeled after the Orphans' Court of the city of London, a Court of Chancery being utterly prohibited, the system of County Courts was established.

The simplicity of them has been preserved, there being a Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Oyer

<sup>1</sup> Resigned April 30, 1819.<sup>2</sup> Resigned December 14, 1821.<sup>3</sup> Resigned September 27, 1828.<sup>1</sup> By J. Merrill Linn.



and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, all held simultaneously, by one judge or set of judges, from which there is appeal to one Supreme Court.

The act of Assembly of the year 1722 gathered up the scattered trails of prior acts into one uniform law, and this was followed by reorganizations of the system of the judiciary under the Constitution of 1776, of the Constitution of 1790, of 1836 and again of 1873.

There were attempts at Circuit Courts and, in cities, of Nisi Prius and District Courts, but they have all faded into the severe simplicity of the County Courts, except that, under the Constitution of 1873, in cities and large counties there are separate Orphans' Courts. And now where one county, as it may, when there are forty thousand inhabitants, constitutes a separate judicial district, there are no associate judges not learned in the law; and if the business of the county requires it, there may be additional law judges. But where there is more than one county in a district,—that is, where the president judge holds the County Court in more than one county,—the counties so under him are what is called a judicial district, and associate judges, (two), not learned in the law, remain.

The act of Assembly of the year 1791 divided the State into five districts for the purpose of holding courts. The act of 1806 divided the State into ten districts, Northumberland, Luzerne and Lycoming constituting the Eighth District. Luzerne went off with the Eleventh District into Wayne, Pike and Monroe, leaving Lycoming and Northumberland in the Eighth, and when Union County was erected out of the county of Northumberland, by the act of the 22d March, 1813, it was declared to belong to the Eighth District, consisting further of the counties of Lycoming, Northumberland and Columbia, which latter was erected out of Northumberland the same year.

The act of the 21st March, 1842, created the Twentieth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Mifflin, Union and Huntingdon, and the act of the 5th of April, 1849, took away Huntingdon, leaving Mifflin and Union in it. When Snyder County was erected, in

1855, out of Union, the Twentieth District consisted of Union, Snyder and Mifflin, and so remained under the act of 9th of April, 1874, and the act of 7th of August, 1883.

The act erecting Union County out of Northumberland was passed the 22d of March, 1813. Under the act the courts were to be held at Mifflinburg until commissioners, appointed by the Governor, should determine the location of the county-seat.

Governor Simon Snyder appointed James Banks, of Mifflin County, Henry Haines, of Lancaster County, and Edward Darlington, of Chester County, the commissioners.

Two of them, Banks and Haines, Darlington not acting, met at Selinsgrove on the 28th of June, and made their report in favor of Longstown, as it was then called, fixed the site of the court-house and offices on a lot belonging to Christopher Seebold, and the site of the prison on a lot belonging to John Solomon.

The act of the 8th of March, 1815, provided that after the first Monday in May of that year the courts should be held at New Berlin, which name the act gave to Longstown, though it did not lose its patronymic for many a long year—forty at least—thereafter.

Meanwhile the first court was held in Mifflinburg on the 14th day of February, 1814. In the old one-story log building that had been used for a church, probably a union of denominations, but called the old German Church, on the north side of Green Street, between Fourth and Fifth, second lot from Fourth Street, the court convened.

John Ray, the sheriff, had provided a crier in the person of Christian Brown, who, when Seth Chapman, president judge of the Eighth District, with Hugh Wilson as his associate, took their seats, opened the court.

The commission as president of the Eighth District, consisting of the counties of Columbia, Northumberland, Lycoming and Union, was read, and then the commission of Hugh Wilson, Esq., as associate judge of Union County, bearing date the 14th of October, 1813; then the commission of Simon Snyder, Jr., Esq., as prothonotary, clerk of the Quarter Sessions, clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, clerk of the Or-





plans' Court, register of wills and recorder of deeds for the county of Union, was also read,—all the offices were compact in his one person. Then followed the commission of John Ray, sheriff, and John Driesbach, Esq., coroner. Then Enoch Smith, an old lawyer from Sunbury, stood in his place, and moved for himself and for E. G. Bradford, Samuel Hepburn, Ebenezer Greenough, Charles Maus, William Irvin and John Lashells to be sworn in as attorneys, and then Mr. Lashells moved that John Johnston and Ethan Baldwin be sworn in as attorneys, and, on motion of Mr. Bradford, George Hall, George Frick, Allen Marr and Hugh Bellas were also sworn, and William Irvin as deputy attorney-general of the county. This constituted the bar of Union County on that day. Lashells and Maus lived in Millinburg at the time. Irvin came from Harrisburg and the rest from Northumberland County. The last survivor of the party was George A. Frick, Esq., who died at Danville on the 10th of June, 1872, at the age of eighty-five.

The quaint record of the day goes on: John Ray, Esq., high sheriff of the county, comes into court and returned to the court the *venire facias juratores* to him directed, with a certain panel thereunto annexed, containing the names of the persons by the sheriff summoned as the grand inquest, and they were John Boal, Adam Reager, Arthur Thomas, Jacob Musser, John Fisher, James Madden, Robert Chambers, Valentine Haas, Jacob Housewerth, John Nagel, James McClure, John Williams, Aaron Chamberlin, Levi Zimmerman, Philip Gemberling, Frederick Wurtz, James Caldwell, Andrew Grove, David Simmons, Abraham Tenbrook, Henry Rarnstone, John Aurand, John Seidle and John German, and they all attended except John Nagel,—all cognizable names in the local history, and they are men notable at the time, for in those days the sheriff chose the foremost men of the county for its grand inquest. Indeed, in those days—it is yet remembered by some—there was a solemn announcement of the entrance of the grand inquest, and a premonitory thump on the floor by the tipstaff, and a hush of silence in the court-room, all

business at once stopped, and led by the solemn old tipstaff—the people turned in awe, and as this body, of imposing appearance, filed into their box, stood a moment before they seated themselves, their foreman remaining standing, the clerk of the court asked them for their bills. All other business was suspended, and in solemn silence they took their departure—until then the court not resuming their business.

The sheriff, John Ray, in his bill of charges for February sessions, 1815, against the commissioners, charges "To Court Crier, \$6.00," but does not say who he was. George Shoch, now in his 82d year (A. D. 1886), remembers that it was Christian Brown. Upon the removal of the courts to New Berlin, at May term, 1815, Daniel Winters is the court crier until September, 1819, and at December term, 1819, Philip Miller appears as such. Court criers appear to have been appointed by the sheriff until the act of March 23, 1829; thereafter they were to be appointed by the sheriff, by and with the approbation of the court, to be paid a sum for each day's attendance, to be allowed by the court. The act of the 14th of April, 1834, gave wholly to the court the power to appoint crier and tipstaves, to be paid as the judges allow.

Philip Miller held the office until 1853, a period of thirty-four years, when he became so deaf that even the conservatism of Judge Wilson had to retire him. Benjamin Schell then became crier, much to the disappointment of Jimmy Cornelius, a noted tipstaff, until February, 1862, when Judge Woods appointed David Slifer, Schell becoming a tipstaff, until, at the death of Slifer, Schell was reinstated, and remained until February 16, 1874. Frank Donchower was appointed, and bids fair to remain until he quits fishing.

Philip Miller's profile struck you as you entered from the western door—his bald head looked like a polished hickory-nut, his pointed shirt-collar stood high up on his face; he wore a dark purple pin-tail coat, and if he was opening the court his jaws were shaking, his cheeks wabbling and his lips, not well sustained by teeth, flopped in and out, and the sound that came was utterly unintelligible. His principal duty,



outside of proclamation, was to keep a large snuff-box, about the size of a modern spittoon, tacked up against a post inside of the bar, filled with snuff. Lawyers and judges were fond of snuff. Beside the titillation, it was often a neat assistant in opening a case, or gave time to balance when taken aback.

Their wages appear to have been a dollar a day; their perquisites—recognized perquisites—one dollar paid by an attorney when sworn in, and candle-ends, which gas has taken away. They all grow very old and very deaf, and the funny mistakes of the court crier relieve the severity of the court.

Tipstafis were officers appointed by the marshal of the King's Bench, to attend upon the judges with a kind of rod or staff tipped with silver, who take into their custody all prisoners, either committed or turned over by the judges at their chambers. The King's Bench was the criminal court of the kingdom. The judges are sovereign justices of the Oyer and Terminer, General Gaol Delivery—conservators of the peace and sovereign governors of the land. It is the peculiarity of courts that their retainers become a queer lot. They are often stranded chips. Among others, we remember James Cornelius, Robert Lyon, John Nesbit, Benjamin Schell, George Schoch, L. B. Christ, John Norton, George Roland, Edward Buoy, Jacob Nyhart, Peter Meixell, James Blair, E. A. Stark, Joseph Walker, David Ginter, Daniel Reber. Of late—within two years—a selection of the constables of the different townships has been made for attendance on the court.

In these old proceedings we find the Traverse jurors and the panel of petit jurors, the distinction preserved, the former for the Common Pleas and the latter for the criminal courts.

The commonwealth business appears to have been at the first courts of Union County just about what it is in the year of our Lord 1886—the same kind of cases, and about the same character. As the Quarter Sessions docket now shows the complaint of the *nullius in loco*, just so the docket of the first court of February sessions showed.

The petitions for license to keep houses of entertainment were among the first—two were

presented at February term and forty-two at May term, 1811; they were presented to His Excellency, the Governor, for his license.

But there was no lack of business. If the territorial part of this history will be consulted, it will be observed that the territory of the new county of Union was all the land of the county of Northumberland on the west side of the river,—a large block of land in which many and varied interests had gathered from its early settlement.<sup>1</sup>

Under the act creating the county, all processes to issue from the courts of Union County, returnable to the courts of that county, were to bear *teste* as of the first Monday of November, 1813,—that is, the suit would begin as if issued on that day; all *certioraris* directed to, and appeals from the judgment of, any justice of the peace within the territory of Union County, and all criminal prosecutions which might originate there before the first Monday of November would be tried at Sunbury. Their prisoners were to be kept in the Sunbury jail, and the sheriff was allowed ten cents mileage for the transportation, and this was to be continued until the proper buildings were erected in the county.

By an act of Assembly of that year, March 28, 1814, all suits pending in the Common Pleas of Northumberland County on the 1st day of October, 1814, where the defendants resided in the territory of Union County, were transferred to the docket of that county, and so of the proceedings in the estates of decedents. In fact, the county of Columbia having been erected out of Northumberland at the same time, there had to be a mutual transfer of this kind between all the counties.

Thus it happened that over three hundred

<sup>1</sup>Snyder, speaking of the early settlement, says: "This region, then called by the general name of Shamokin, was in those days the frontier, and looked upon by the dwellers on the sea-board as we upon Iowa and Kansas at the present time. It served as a place of refuge for all runaway and desperate characters from the southeastern counties. The sheriff and constable seldom ventured into the wilds on this side of the river, which accounted the significant title of *Rascal's creek*." This has special reference to Penns.





cases were transferred to our docket during the year, some of them very early—one, for instance, that had been sued in "the fifteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the III., by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith," etc., before William Plunkett, Esq., A.D. 1774,—and they brought with them the names of hosts of old lawyers,—Vane, Hartley, Steadman, Burd, Duncan, Ewing, Eckert and a hundred others, and a generation of lawyers died out before these cases went off the list. Some cases were tried; many of them stayed on the list by continuance for fifty years, and it seems that in 1823, by leave of court, they were dropped from the list. Hugh Bellas, then prothonotary at Sunbury, received seventy-five cents for the docket transfer of each case.

The first court, as has been said, was held in February, 1814, in the old German Church, now owned by William H. Smith, who had it by descent from his grandfather, Thomas Lehman. The commissioners then contracted with John Driesbach and others, who procured a building, still standing (then a one-story building, now has an addition of another story) on the southwest corner of Fifth and Green Streets: a building with two rooms, used for school purposes,—one side for the school-room and on the other the teacher lived. The contractors took out the partition and adapted it for the use of the court, and as rental the county paid them ten dollars for six months. The property now belongs to the heirs of Isabella Henry, used partly as a dwelling and partly as a trimming-shop. To George Roush they paid six dollars for six months for the room used for the prothonotary, and for September and December terms, 1814, and February term, 1815, Henry Yearick charged them four dollars for the three sessions for the room used by the grand jury. This comprised the necessities of the court at Mifflinburg.

At the last session held there, February 13, A. D. 1815, the court adopted their first set of rules. They are printed, the date of their adoption being filled in with ink, and they are signed at the end with the written names of Seth Chapman and Hugh Wilson. A receipt

is on file in the commissioner's office in the beautiful, almost copper-plate, handwriting of Flavel Roan, dated February 16, 1815, signed by Seth Chapman, for \$8.75 due to Andrew Kenedy, for thirteen copies of the rules, ordered to be filed in the office and sold by commissioners to attorneys.

The next set of rules were prepared by Judge Ellis Lewis and adopted at New Berlin, December 18, 1837. These remained, with some emendations made by Judge Wilson, until 1862, when Judge Woods adopted another set, and they have remained until the present, with some additions and emendations.

Judge Bucher appointed a committee, consisting of William Van Gezer, J. Merrill Linn and Alfred Hayes, Esqs., to revise the rules, and the revision has been just completed.

The act of Assembly creating the county gave jurisdiction to the judges of the Supreme Court, and attached the county to the Middle District, and afterwards to the Northern District, so long as the Supreme Court sat at Sunbury. Gradually the Northern District has been broken up, as the counties are permitted to apply to the Supreme Court to be attached to any district it may please. In 1860 the causes were heard in Philadelphia, being attached to the Eastern District; then for awhile at Harrisburg, the Middle District; but now it is again at Philadelphia, the causes being heard about the first week in May of each year, that week being assigned to it, along, with Snyder and Clearfield.

THOMAS COOPER succeeded Benjamin Rush as president judge in this district in August term, 1806. In 1811 Cooper was impeached before the Legislature, and the Senate drew up an address to the Governor for his removal, and Governor Snyder did remove him July 10, 1811. He was a brilliant and able man, went to South Carolina, became president of a college and the father of secession. John C. Calhoun was his pupil. His speeches are full of the intensest hatred of the North; point was given to them, no doubt, by this removal.

Following close on, the 11th day of July, 1811, SETH CHAPMAN received his commission as judge of the Eighth Judicial District. He





resided at Northumberland, and presided over the district twenty-two years, and in Union County just twenty years.

He was an able man, of social habits, and it was urged against him that he was indolent and dilatory, and that there was a want of confidence in his legal qualifications.<sup>1</sup> He was impeached before the Legislature in 1825-26,—the main charge, partiality; but acquitted, twenty-six Senators voting in favor of acquittal and five voting guilty.

The articles of impeachment against Judge Chapman were for instances gathered from the three counties over which he presided. The first was that he arrested and imprisoned Jacob Farrow without complaint supported by oath or affirmation, and without lawful cause, in Northumberland County. The second was from Union: that, contrary, to the act of Assembly, he reversed a judgment of a justice, Christian Miller (Stephen Hughes for the use of Daniel Cline *vs.* John Ramer), although twenty days had elapsed before the *certiorari* issued. The third was, that in case of Wistar *vs.* Clark, in Northumberland County, when requested to reduce his charge to writing and file it, he filed one that was not the same he had delivered to the jury. The fourth was in Columbia: that he had put a construction on an article of agreement that it was a deed of conveyance, because it contained the words "and do by these presents sell, convey, &c.," which was reversed by the Supreme Court, who said that the rest of the agreement showed it was not intended to be a conveyance. The case was an ejectment under the old form, —John Doe on demise Richard Roe. The demise was laid for the term of ten years. The case was sued in 1800, but owing to mental derangement of the party, the case was not tried until after the ten years had

expired. The plaintiff moved to amend by extending the demise to thirty years,—a matter of form allowed at the time,—but Judge Chapman struck the amendment off. This would non-suit the plaintiff, and was reversed. On the second trial the case turned on the instruction of the agreement above stated; but the plaintiffs, after the evidence was in on both sides, demurred to the evidence. The defendant refused to join in the demurrer, and Judge Chapman refused to compel him. A lawyer can readily understand the tactics. The demurrer would have taken it away from the jury. C. T. Tilghman's opinion in the Supreme Court (11 S. & R., 381) is one of those clean-cut legal arguments for which he was able, and sustained Judge Chapman. The parties who are disclosed as the managers of the impeachment indicate very strongly the motive of it. And it is remarkable that just as the case came up for trial in the Senate, in 1827, were counted the votes of the people of Pennsylvania refusing to call a convention for the amendment of the Constitution, and not for ten years did they consent to it, and then reluctantly, and really against the full sentiment of the people.

An examination of the court minutes shows that he did as much as the courts ordinarily do in a term. The great legacy of three hundred cases from the old list evidently clogged the business, and the bitterness of partisan politics had much to do with it. Governor Snyder served three terms, from 1808 to 1817, and Chapman was his appointee after the removal of Cooper. Perhaps the long-contested case of John Snyder's heirs against Simon Snyder, the Governor, had much to do with the estimation of him. That case was from the Circuit Court docket, No. 97, November term, 1807. It appears to have been first tried in 1810, when the jury disagreed. June 18, 1812, it was again tried, and the jury found for defendant. In August, 1814, it was reversed by the Supreme Court, and tried again in December, 1814, when it first came on the Union County list. The jury found for the plaintiff, and the court granted a new trial. In 1819 it was again tried, and the jury found for the plaintiff

<sup>1</sup> Under the act erecting Circuit Courts, Judge Molton C. Rogers held the first Circuit Court in New Berlin on the 9th of April, 1827. On the 10th, Peter Gearhart was put on trial for murder; Bellas and Bradford for the commonwealth, Lashells and Mans for the defendant. (May 16, George A. Snyder remarks: "Took Judge Chapman two and one half days to try Henry Frock for stealing walnuts, while Judge Rogers, in April, tried a murder case, two fornication and adultery cases, in three days.")



and a rule for a new trial was discharged. It was reversed in the Supreme Court, and came on to trial in May, 1822, when the jury was dismissed because there was found to be a relative of the plaintiff on the jury after it was sworn. It was tried at a special term in October, 1822, found for the plaintiff, and again reversed in the Supreme Court; and in 1824 was referred to Dan Caldwell, Michael Rathfon, Valentine Haas, John Reifsnyder and Joseph Spotts, who found for the defendant, and it died away for want of an appeal. It thus mingled with the gubernatorial contest of Snyder, for, being the nominal defendant, he was accused of conspiring with Selin to cheat his brother's orphan children, and it ran on up to the year Chapman was impeached. The merits of the case, at least so far as a bitter partisan like Simon Snyder, Jr., could give it, are in Linn's "Annals of Buffalo Valley," page 465. Only the particulars of the legal history are here given, and, so far, they illustrate his character.

It was not left to rest there. In the fierce battle that raged over the Judicial Tenure question in the Constitutional Convention of 1836, it was again lugged in to bear upon the question of the independence of the judiciary. When Mr. Dunlap alluded to the case in the debate, Mr. Merrill explained that Governor Snyder had no interest in the case, but was in possession of the land as guardian of the owners, who were minors. "The judges," he said, "had been of his appointment" (and this related not only to Chapman but the judges of the Supreme Court), "and the jury had become so suspicious that he (Judge Chapman) was so influenced by some improper motives, that they entirely disregarded his charge." "The cause had been tried several times; afterwards, seven very respectable men, as arbitrators, decided according to the judge's charge, and the same title was afterward tried in the Circuit Court of the United States, and the decision was the same way."<sup>1</sup>

It may aid in forming a just estimate of the character of Judge Chapman, that he was

blamed by the defendant's party for cowardice, indolence, shrinking from the clamor of the people; on the other side, he was accused of improper motives. The Supreme Court sustained him twice, and one jury and seven arbitrators, who were able men, on the facts.

Judge Chapman and Judge Wilson constituted the court until August 26, 1815. John Bolender was commissioned and he took his seat at September sessions, 1815. The latter resigned on the 11th of December, 1820, when, on the same date General Adam Light was commissioned.

Judge Chapman held his place for seven years after his impeachment, resigning on the 10th of October, 1833. His enemies followed him with unrelenting virulence. A committee of the Senate was appointed in 1833 to investigate his official conduct, and on the 7th of March commenced to examine witnesses, when, on the 11th, a stop was put to the proceedings by the receipt of a note from the judge, saying that he had deposited his resignation with the Governor, to take effect on the 10th of October next. He adds, "This course might have been taken sooner, but it could not be thought of while it was believed any charge of want of integrity could be bro't against me."

What would seem a rather singular move in our day took place at September term, 1833. That imposing body, the grand inquest, with William Forster as their foreman, thought it within their province to petition the Governor to appoint William W. Potter, Esq., president judge of the Eighth Judicial District, *vice* Seth Chapman, resigned. Why not? But on the 16th of December, 1833, the commission of Ellis Lewis was read and he took his seat.

ELLIS LEWIS was born on the 16th of May, 1798, in Lewisberry, York County, Pa, a place about ten miles south of Harrisburg—in the "Red Lands"—on a small branch of the Conawago. Somewhere in 1740 some "Friends" of Chester County, under the influence of William Penn, settled in those pleasant parts. It was near Donegal, and the "Scotch-Irish" were squatting on his lands. Among those "Friends" were Ellis Lewis, the progenitor of the judge, who laid out and gave the name to the town.

<sup>1</sup> Deb. Pa. Con. vol. 13, p. 11.





The judge's father died when he was but four years of age. A long minority and the faithlessness of trustees dissipated the patrimonial acres; but the judge inherited the brains, the refinement and literary taste of his ancestor. He was apprenticed to Wyeth, the publisher of the *Dauphin Oracle*, a paper published in Harrisburg, to learn the printing trade. An apprenticeship in those days had a very menial place, and Ellis Lewis was compelled by his master to eat his meals in the kitchen with the colored slaves. This created such an utter disgust that he ran away, and Wyeth published him as a runaway, in the usual style, with a wood-cut of a man running, having a bundle on a stick slung over his shoulder, offering one cent reward.

Nevertheless, he became a printer and an editor, read law and was admitted at the Dauphin County bar in 1822, at the age of twenty-four; in 1824, appointed deputy attorney general for Dauphin County; in 1832, a member of the Legislature. It is said that in 1828 he heaped coals of fire on the head of Wyeth by having his son, John Wyeth, appointed deputy attorney-general of Union County. Governor Wolf made him his attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania in 1832, and in 1833 appointed him to the Eighth District. Ten years later (1843) he was appointed president judge of the Second District, Lancaster County, and in 1851 elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court. Drawing the second lot, he became the chief justice in 1854, and declining a renomination, at the expiration of his term, in 1858, retired. Before the constitutional change of 1851, all judges were appointed. After that they are elected by the people. All the Supreme judges were elected for fifteen years, and, all going in at once, they drew lots—the one drawing the first lot would be chief justice for three years, and his term would expire, and another judge would be elected. Jeremiah S. Black drew the first lot, and his term expired the first Monday of December, when Ellis Lewis became chief justice, his term expiring the first Monday of December, 1857. Black was re-elected in 1854, for fifteen years.

In 1858 he was one of the three commissioners to revise the criminal code of Pennsyl-

vania, whose report was adopted, and became the act of March 31, 1860, which is the present Criminal Code of Pennsylvania. He published an authoritative work, "An Abridgement of the Criminal Law of the United States." His decisions in the County Court were noted, and in view of his extended knowledge of medico-jurisprudence he had an honorary title of M. D. from a medical college, and twice from different colleges received the title of LL.D.

ABRAHAM SCOTT WILSON was appointed to the Twentieth Judicial District March 30, 1842, when Judge Lewis was transferred to Lancaster. Upon the change in the constitution making the judiciary elective, he was elected in the district, notwithstanding that it was largely Whig, and he had for his opponent Joseph Casey, who was an able man and an active politician. Judge Wilson presided with dignity; his integrity was unquestioned, and his impartiality such as made every suitor satisfied, though defeated. He was very careful in his decisions; his temper never ruffled, and his gentle manners made him very acceptable in his place. His biography belongs to his home at Lewistown, but it may be here recorded what Judge Burnside said of him: "He was as good a lawyer as there was in the district, and he was an honest man." Near the end of his term he had a stroke of paralysis, which partially disabled him. His devoted wife traveled with him and did the drudgery of his office, and it was a pleasant thing for the younger members of the bar to sit by him on the bench and take notes for him. When his term was ended he was too helpless to think of asking for the place again, and he retired to private life. It was not long—December 20, 1864—when James F. Linn announced his death, in this court, at his residence in Lewistown, on the 18th day of December, 1864, at the age of sixty-four years. He was born just across the river, at Chillisquaque Creek.

HON. SAMUEL S. WOODS was elected to fill the bench in October, 1861. His opponent was the Hon. Isaac Slenker, of New Berlin, and the vote was so close that it required the vote of the soldiers in the field to decide the





*J.C. Bucher*





contest. He was a large, portly man, of quick temper, but easily appeased, of ready apprehension, loud and clear in his expression, and without hesitation in the expression of what he thought was right; he would even strain a point in his charge to the jury for that which he deemed the correct decision of the facts. He was strong in his Republican convictions, and it was deemed a matter of moment at that time that men of firm purpose sat upon the bench, when it needed not only men and money, but also the strong background of loyalty at home. His death was announced in court on the 19th of February, 1873, and the resolutions of the bar gave a very nice appreciation of his character as a judge, in saying that "he was remarkable for his force of character, keen perception, ready comprehension and strong grasp of the facts in litigation, and in this more than ordinarily gifted." He died at his home in Lewistown on the 5th day of February, 1873, at the age of fifty-three. His life belongs to Mifflin County. Just as fierce a contest for the seat on the bench came, when Judge Woods' term expired, in 1871.

The ermine fell upon the shoulders of a young man who had just entered his thirty-sixth year, and had been at the bar thirteen years.

JOSEPH CASPER BUCHER was born in Middletown, Frederick County, Md., January 28, 1836. His father, Rev. J. C. Bucher, D.D., was then a resident minister of the German Reformed Church at that place. When the son was six years of age the father accepted the pastorate of the German Reformed Church at Reading, Pa., where he remained a number of years. Whilst at Reading the son was a pupil of Father Kelly, a Catholic priest of some celebrity as a teacher. Upon the removal of the father to Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pa., the son entered the preparatory department of Marshall College, located there. In 1853, during his collegiate course, the institution was removed to Lancaster, Pa., and united with Franklin College under the name of Franklin and Marshall. There the subject of this sketch completed his collegiate course and graduated in 1855, with one of the highest

honors of his class. The valedictory oration was assigned to him, and his address, delivered on commencement day, bore ample testimony that he was worthy of the honor, it being delivered with a power and eloquence that raised the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest pitch. After graduation he spent a year as principal of an academy in Maryland, and then commenced the study of the law in the office of Hon. Isaac Slenker, of New Berlin, Union County, Pa. He was admitted to the Union County bar in 1858, and went into partnership with his preceptor. In 1859 he was nominated for district attorney of Union County on the Democratic ticket, and was elected in the fall of that year by the handsome majority of 257 votes, although the Republican majority in the county on the State ticket was 523. He discharged the duties of the office with fidelity and ability.

On the 20th of November, 1861, he was married to Mary Ellen, daughter of Hon. John Walls. He was fortunate in this alliance. His wife was a woman of culture and refinement, and her tastes were congenial to his own. She presides over his hospitable home with dignity and grace, and has contributed largely by the force of her character to the advancement of the interests of her husband.

In 1862, Hon. Isaac Slenker, his preceptor, was elected auditor-general of Pennsylvania. The partnership was then dissolved and Mr. Bucher removed to Lewisburgh, where he opened a law-office. His practice was extensive and varied, but was confined principally to the counties of Union and Snyder, although he frequently tried causes elsewhere. In his profession he was singularly successful, having very many of the best traits of an advocate. He obtained a superficial knowledge of the German language whilst at college, and during his residence at New Berlin acquired the habit of speaking it with fluency, and that was the *patois* of Snyder County, especially of the west end. His manner was hearty and cordial. He was easy of access. Had a quick, bright apprehension, and a very retentive memory. Had the faculty of gathering facts and spreading them in narration, grouped with graphic power.





His voice was loud and clear; his expression without hesitation, and of such confidence that it would carry conviction. Then, besides, he mingled freely with the people. He knew almost every one in the counties, their history, character, foibles and idiosyncrasies, so that his selection of jurors and his knowledge of how to touch them was rarely amiss.

In 1871 he was made the Democratic candidate for president judge of the Twentieth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Union, Snyder and Mifflin, against Hon. Samuel S. Woods, of Mifflin County, the incumbent of the office. In politics he had always been an active Democrat; his voice had been heard with no uncertain sound in support of the principles of his party in almost every school-house in the counties of Union and Snyder. The political passions engendered by the war had not yet had time to cool. He was on terms of social intercourse with many of the Republican leaders, who, whilst friendly to him personally, differed widely from him in his political opinions. The contest was waged with unexampled bitterness; it assumed the fierce heat of a Presidential struggle. The political organization to which he was attached stood around him in one unbroken, compact mass. On the other hand, the Republican organization could not be held together. His intimate acquaintance with the people, his admitted ability and integrity, together with the active and open support of a majority of the Republican lawyers of the district, was more than his opponent could withstand, and he was elected in the face of a large adverse political majority. The vote was exceedingly close in so small a poll. In Union the majority for his competitor was 278; in Mifflin the majority for him was 278, and Snyder gave him a majority. Thus the counties in which the candidates resided were a tie, and Snyder County decided the result by the slender majority of nine votes. He entered upon the duties of his office in December, 1871, and carried with him to the bench the same energy, quick and ready apprehension, incisive, yet full way of expression, that had characterized him as a lawyer. After a few years he got rid of the ways of the advocate and became an able

judge. Jurors would hear and understand every word he said. He had great administrative powers, and conducted the business of the courts with dispatch. He grappled every question of law as it presented itself, and it was clearly put on the notes of trial, and every bill of exception cheerfully signed and sealed, so that if a case went to the Supreme Court, the record plainly disclosed what had been decided. His decisions were well sustained by the Supreme Court.

At the close of his term he had the confidence of the bar as well as of the people. He was a candidate for re-election in 1881, and defeated his competitor by a decisive vote in every county of the district, having received 1189 majority in Mifflin County, 867 in Snyder and 183 in Union—aggregating 2239. The adverse majority in the Presidential contest of the previous year was upward of 1400. He is now in the midst of his second term. His fifteen years' experience have well seated him on the bench,—an able, capable and upright judge, with a clear sense of right and of an abundant legal knowledge.

He has shown himself to be a public-spirited citizen, always ready and willing to assist the needy and deserving. He has given the weight of his influence and contributed largely to the advancement of the material interests of the town and county in which he resides.

Up to the year 1851 judges were appointed for life, or during good behavior; by that amendment and under the Constitution of 1874, the terms of the president judges are ten years; of the associates, five years.

#### ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

##### *Appointed.*

HON. HUGH WILSON was a grandson of Hugh Wilson, one of the founders of the Irish settlement in Northampton County, where he settled as early as 1736. Hugh's father, Charles Wilson, born January 30, 1726, in Ireland, married Margaret McNair, and Hugh, their third child, was born in the Irish settlement, June 15, 1761. He married his cousin, Sarah Craig, sister of General Thomas Craig and the Captains Charles and William Craig, who are



celebrated in the annals of the Revolutionary War,—all children of Elizabeth Wilson, who married the elder Captain William Craig, of the French and Indian War. Hugh Wilson removed from Northampton County to Buffalo Valley in 1792, his wife carrying their son Hugh (who died in Freeport, Ills., July 3, 1873), then an infant, in her arms on horseback all that long journey. They settled on a farm in what is still Buffalo township, a short distance southwest of the Dreisbach Church, where they lived and died. Upon the organization of Union County, Judge Wilson was appointed, October 11, 1813, associate judge, and served as such until March, 1840. He died August 13, 1845, at the age of eighty-four. He was a cousin of Hugh Wilson, who lived one mile west of Lewisburgh, and died the same year, nearly of the same age. Judge Wilson left numerous descendants. Among his children were William C., who died at Salina, Clinton County; Hugh, above referred to; John; Eliza, who married Walter Devling; and Craig Wilson, whose descendants, with some of those of Hugh, still reside in Buffalo Valley, Union County.

JOHN BOLENDER, commissioned August 26, 1815; resigned December 11, 1820.

ADAM LEIGHT, commissioned December 11, 1820.

GEORGE SCHNABLE, commissioned March 26, 1810. He was born on the 17th day of March, 1791; married to Sarah Betz, a daughter of John Betz, a granddaughter of George Troxell, a first resident of Lewisburgh. He was appointed and commissioned a justice of the peace July 14, 1817; commissioned associate judge March 26, 1840; removed to Williamsport in 1848, and died there December 13, 1863, at the age of seventy-two.

JOHN BASKINS, commissioned March 15, 1811; resigned and removed to Mercer County, 1813.

JOSEPH STILWELL, commissioned January 21, 1813. He taught school in Lewisburgh in 1808. He was treasurer of the county in 1817; member of the Legislature, 1817-18; February 7, 1821, appointed prothonotary for three years, and again January 28, 1830, hold-

ing office to January 6, 1836. He was also commissioned justice of the peace, November 18, 1823. He was also a practical surveyor, and November 10, 1825, he commenced to lay out the turnpike, by survey, from Mifflinburg to Bellefonte, commencing at Mifflinburg; and in 1837 was recording secretary of the Union County Agricultural Society. He died August 22, 1851, at the age of seventy-four, and his widow, Mrs. Ann Stilwell, died June 28, 1862, at the age of seventy-two.

JOHN MONTELIUS.—In 1838, John Montelius was elected upon the anti-Masonic ticket. Gov. Ritner had received the nomination for Governor in 1838, for re-election by the anti-Masonic party, but was defeated by 5000 votes; he had been opposed by the Masons, by the Democrats, and that slavery influence whose tide began to flow in on Pennsylvania, even raising the bitterest contests in the convention for the amendment of the Constitution, made a determined attack on him.

The official returns gave the State to Porter, but fraud was alleged. Thos. H. Burrowes, Secretary of State, and chairman of the executive committee, issued an address urging an investigation. The Senate was decidedly anti-Masonic. The question of an investigation depended on the organization of the House, and that again depended on which of the eight members from Philadelphia County would be accepted or recognized.

The return judges of Philadelphia, being in majority Democratic, threw out the Northern Liberties' vote, and when they did so, the anti-Masonic judges left the meeting and organized separately. The majority returned the Democratic members; the minority the anti-Masonic. In the office of the Secretary of State the minority return was found. When the House assembled each party elected Speakers,—Thomas S. Cunningham by the anti-Masons, William Hopkins by the Democrats,—and it was who the Governor would recognize.

A mob from Philadelphia and other cities collected, and howling around the Capitol, taking possession of the chambers of the Senate and House, all business was stopped. Governor Ritner called out the militia, and to them were





issued from the United States Arsenal at Frankford cartridges which were known as "buck and ball;" to the top of the cartridge was fastened the usual musket-ball, and over that three buck-shot. This gave the name to the war, "Buck-shot War."

Montelius acted with his party at first. Believing his party wrong and finding that the eight members from Philadelphia (Democratic) were not only returned by a majority of the board, but elected by five hundred majority, he acted with the Democrats, and the militia having restored order, the Houses were able to meet on December 17, 1838. Butler and Sturdevant, of Luzerne, and Montelius, of Union, appeared in the House, over which Mr. Hopkins was presiding; they were sworn as members and thus ended the case. The Senate and Governor recognized that House. Montelius issued an address to his constituents, explaining his course, and blaming the Secretary of State for keeping back his returns. He was commissioned associate judge of Union County February 27, 1845, retaining his seat until the change by election. He died at Millinburg, aged eighty years, two months, twenty-three days.

JACOB WITTENMEYER, appointed February 28, 1848; elected November 10, 1851; died June 23, 1856, at the age of sixty.

JAMES HARRISON, appointed March 7, 1850; died April 15, 1866, at the age of seventy-two.

*Elected.*

JAMES MARSHALL.—Some few years after the close of the Revolutionary War a large influx of immigrants from various countries was made manifest in the Keystone State, and among those sturdy Scotch-Irish families, which have since been so strengthening and valuable to the nation, may properly be named the Marshalls. They removed from County Down, Ireland, and settled in what is now Union County, taking up a large tract of land in White Deer township. Of the earlier members of this family we have no means of knowing; but in the first years of this century were to be found, as the representatives, James Marshall and Nancy, his wife, who had issue

of five children, as follows: George, Sarah, James, Samuel and Margaret. The eldest son received an academic education, and chose the ministry as his life-work; and, as the Rev. George Marshall, D.D., became a strong tower in the Presbyterian Church. Forty years he labored for the Master at Allegheny City, Pa., and was recognized as a man of extensive learning and wide-reaching influence. Many mourned when his life was cut short, in 1872, at the age of sixty-five. "His labors were blessed in the edification of Christians and to the conversion of hundreds."

The younger son (Samuel) now lives in this township. James Marshall, born 1809, received the education afforded by the public schools of those days; but, unsatisfied with the limited advantages, set himself to study and acquired good, practical knowledge, being unusually strong in mathematics and penmanship. He married Miss Jane, daughter of Charles and Mary Cramer, of Dry Valley, Pa., in 1830, and was blessed with one child (Sarah Jane), who married S. B. Pawling, November 20, 1856, and bore him five children, viz.: James Marshall, born July 21, 1857, married to Miss Mary Catharine Lohr on February 7, 1883, and, at this writing, has one child (Edna Lohr), born December 25, 1884; Elizabeth Jane; Samuel Albert, born February 3, 1860, died April 28, 1875; Sarah Agnes, born June 4, 1862, died May 27, 1865; John Correy, born February 8, 1865, died June 11, 1865. Mrs. Pawling deceased May 21, 1865, a victim to the same fell disease (diphtheria) which took from the once happy home the mother and two children within the short space of three weeks.

The Cramers came from New Jersey the latter part of the eighteenth century; Charles Cramer, with his parents, eleven brothers and two sisters, settling in the Dry Valley. In due time he took unto himself a wife, and four sons and four daughters were born to gladden their home. Of these, Jane was the second, born 1810. James Marshall early became a school-teacher and so valuable were his teachings and manner that for twenty-four years he occupied such office, and among the number of his pupils was the young lady who became his



wife in 1830. One of the strong men intellectually and morally, he wielded corresponding influence. From the very birth of the Republican party he became its earnest believer and active supporter and was upon several occasions honored with more than the party vote for place. In 1851 he was elected associate judge for the term of five years, and performed the duties of such position to the satisfaction of the citizens. During the stormy days of the Rebellion he was one of the most ardent support-

of the peace, and it has been said of him, "He was the best 'squire we ever had."

The family was, for many years, connected with the Presbyterian Church of Milton, and Judge Marshall was an earnest Christian. His life was spent in doing good to all; his advice was sought by hundreds and freely and graciously given, and his years passed to the close of his honorable career, peaceful, happy and valued by his fellow-citizens. He died June 28, 1873, at the age of sixty-four years. Mrs.



*James Marshall*

ers of the Union, and did yeoman service as committee on quota in raising money and troops in his township, traveling to and from Harrisburg frequently on such duties. In 1867 Judge Marshall was candidate of his party for the Legislature. His opponent, Captain C. D. Roush, received a majority of three votes, and Mr. Marshall contested the election, carrying it to the House of Representatives at Harrisburg. A committee was appointed and upon its report Captain Roush was given the seat. For fifteen years he served the people as justice

Marshall still survives her lamented husband and finds a loving welcome in the home of her grandson and husband's namesake, James Marshall Pawling.

JACOB WITTENMEYER, elected November 14, 1851.

PHILIP RUHL was born in Berks County in 1790, moved to Union County, near Rays church. He served as a lieutenant in Captain Bergstresser's Company in 1812. Married Miss Sarah Smith, daughter of Dr. Smith, of Millinburg. In 1820 moved to Buffalo Cross Roads,





and lived there until his death, September 17, 1879, and was buried at the Driesbach church. He was a colonel of the militia from 1830 until the abandonment of the system; a member of the legislature in 1830 and 1832; commissioned justice of the peace March 27, 1837, and remained one for forty years; associate judge from 1855 to 1860. He left one son and two daughters.

JOHN WIGGINS SIMONTON was the son of James Simonton and Ann (Bell) Simonton, who were natives of Dauphin County, and were married April 9, 1807, living in Hanover township until 1813, when they moved to Columbia County, returning to Dauphin in 1827, and moving to Union County in 1836. Judge Simonton was born in Dauphin County December 5, 1812; married to Sarah H. Irwin, March 2, 1843, and has three surviving children, Mary E. married to Allison Taylor, James, married to a daughter of Thomas Barber; and John H., living in Colorado. He was captain of the "Jackson Guards," "Mifflinburg Greens," major of the battalion of volunteers, and after the death of Col. Jackson McFaddin, brigade inspector, until the war of 1861 dissolved all organizations. He was a member of the Legislature of the district of Union and Juniata for the year 1854; elected associate judge in 1856, and held the place for three successive terms.

HON. JOHN WALLS was born on the 24th of August, 1800. His years have been running with the century, and at this writing, though more than half of his eighty-sixth year has passed, his step is as quick and his movements as alert as those of our best men in their prime. A house yet standing in good repair, in Halifax, Dauphin County, Pa., was the roof-tree of a family of nine—seven boys and two girls—born to Isaac Walls and Mary, his wife, whose maiden-name was Shepley, whose father had emigrated from Germany, and settled in Lancaster County. Like so many others, Shepley had sold out for Continental money, which, when he came to buy, was worthless. He bought in Armstrong township, Dauphin County. After going to school at Harrisburg, John went behind the counter of the store of McCleary, at the age of sixteen, in Harrisburg; and then went to Mil-

ton, induced to go there with Michael Hoff, by McCleary, in the year 1818, and was there until 1827, when he opened a store at McKee's Half Falls, which was McCleary & Walls, and they opened another store, McCleary & Walls, in Muncy, in 1829, which was dissolved in 1831, and he removed to Lewisburgh in 1831, where he has been continuously a merchant until the present day—seventy years since he first lifted the yard-stick to sell a silk dress, which was the first thing he did at Harrisburg, and sixty-six years in business in his own right or associated with others, and handling grain all the while. In 1842 he associated his brother Johnson with him at McKee's Half Falls, and in 1844 at Lewisburgh, under the style of J. & J. Walls, until the death of his brother Johnson. He is the oldest merchant in business between the Bald Eagle and the Bay. In all this long life he has always made friends and retained them, and he has seen three generations swept away and yet they gather around him. It may seem a trifling circumstance, yet it illustrates his character: When in Milton—everybody snuffed in those days, especially the old ladies—they sent the box to the store, with a penny, the box sometimes holding but a pennyworth, sometimes as large as a spittoon. He always filled the box for a penny, and when the old lady sent the little boy with the box and the penny, the charge was always, "Go to Johnny." Some old screw would tell him "that won't pay," but he never sent a box away otherwise than filled. So this trait of his permeated the whole conduct of his life, in big and little things; his life was full of large generosity.

The store at McKee's was opened at the time when he became the contractor to supply all the cement for the Pennsylvania Canal line, which was a large and important thing, and required the best activities of the man to manufacture and supply as it was required under the contract.

"Yes," said an old octogenarian, "John Walls dadied me all my life. When work was scarce he fed me and my family, until work came again, and I made it a point always to pay John Walls. He'll tell you so." So it







*Geo. Waller*



was in everything, in social and business life. He gave liberally, he stood by all that was right, and his helpful hand was felt everywhere.

When he became the Democratic candidate for associate judge, Curtin was the Republican candidate for Governor. Curtin had eight hundred majority in Union County, and John Walls three hundred. He was commissioned associate judge of Union County November 20, 1860. He was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania in October, 1864, and served till the end of the term (1867), resigning from the judgeship. He was a director in the Northumberland Bank from the year 1834 until the bank was removed to Sunbury, and then became a director of the Lewisburgh Bank, which office he still occupies. Especially in the days when there was but the Northumberland Bank to supply this valley with money, business men always found in him a generous protector and assister; only those who know what an iron hand the oppressor has can ever realize what such a man in the community may be.

He was married to Margaret Adlum Green, a daughter of General Abbott Green, on the 25th of September, 1832, and who died May 7, 1858, leaving a family of eight children.—Abbott, who went to California in 1851, died there; Augustus G. Walls, M.D., a very noted physician of Lock Haven; Mary Ellen, who is married to Judge Joseph C. Bucher; George W. Walls married to Irene Snyder; John Johnson Walls; and William Walls, married to Annie, a daughter of Colonel Eli Slifer. The latter three are engaged in business with their father in Lewisburgh. He was married a second time, April, 1861, to Sarah J. Wilson, a daughter of William Wilson, who died January 9, 1876.

Judge Walls was acquainted and associated with the best men of the day in all these long years, who have grown up and melted away, and with his wonderful memory and his bright, unimpaired faculties, he has a store-house of memories which makes him one of the most interesting men of the day. He became a member of the Presbyterian Church March

21, 1851, under the ministration of Dr. Clark, and there was felt, too, his generous hand and warm heart. When he was seventy-nine years of age his right hand became affected with a dangerous malignant affection, and putting himself in the hospital, it was taken off by Dr. Agnew, and the indefatigable old gentleman, at the age of eighty years, learned to write with his left hand.

MARTIN DRIESBACH.—Martin Driesbach, Sr., emigrated from Germany in 1752, and came into Buffalo Valley in 1773, having purchased from Dr. William Plunkett the tract still owned by the Driesbachs. He it was who gave the seven acres to the church, which will ever keep his memory fragrant—known as "The Driesbach Church." His wife, Eve, died March 10, 1789, at the age of sixty-seven. He died February 18, 1799. Martin Driesbach, Jr. (2d), lived and died at the place near the church. Martin Driesbach (3d), the judge, was his son. He was born in Buffalo township December 8, 1800, and died March 15, 1880. He was married to Elizabeth Kleckner in 1822, and had children,—Solomon, Cyrus, and Charles, died; Hiram, William, Martin and Miriam. His wife, Elizabeth, died October 2, 1875. He was appointed associate judge by Governor Curtin on the 3d of February, 1865, and elected to the same office, and commissioned November 6, 1865; his term expired December, 1870.

JACOB HUMMEL was born in Berks County, Pa., the 22d of May, 1806. His grandfather, Jacob Hummel, who was a fifer in the Revolutionary army when a boy of eighteen years of age, moved to the well-known "Rising Sun," in Monroe township, at an early date. The judge's father, John Hummel, had come up with his father to the "Rising Sun," but, after a few years, he returned to Berks County, married Catherine Weary, and two of his children, Sarah (afterwards married to David Strohecker) and the judge, were born. In 1808 he came, with his family, to the "Rising Sun," remaining there until 1813, when he moved to Kelly township, where he died 11th of July, 1853. The judge's mother lived until the 12th of July, 1883, dying at the age of ninety-eight





years and one day, in Lewisburgh. There were of the family, David, and Elizabeth, who was married to Abraham Shaffer, father of John Shaffer, merchant tailor. The judge was elected county commissioner in 1838 and again in 1855, and twice elected associate judge of the County Court, in 1870 and again in 1875, holding the two terms in full. He removed to Lewisburgh, ——— —th, ———, where he now resides. He is one of those men of strong common sense and sterling integrity, showing the best characteristics of his race, enjoying in the community such a reputation that it was felt that, whatever official or social act he did, it would be with prudence and a due regard to the rights of his fellow-men.

CYRUS HOFFA was born on Limestone Run, in Turbut township, Northumberland County, March 29, 1838, a son of Jacob and Rachel (Follmer) Hoffa, the latter being a daughter of John Follmer. Attendance on the common schools of the district was followed by a course at the academy at McEwensville, under Low Rynerson, and at Gettysburg, where he graduated. He was married, December 26, 1859, to Margaret A. Auten, daughter of Robert Auten, and the following spring, her father having purchased for him the farm and mill known as Chamberlin's, in Kelly township, Union County, where John Bear, of Lancaster, erected the first mill in September, 1784, he removed there, where he still resides. During this time he farmed the land and ran the mill, and bought grain, and for eight years was largely engaged in the lumber business with his brother, Samuel F. Hoffa, in Clinton County. Since 1878, with John Hunter, he has been engaged in the grain, flour and feed business at Ashland, Pa., under the firm name of Hunter & Hoffa, the most extensive in Central Pennsylvania, their sales amounting to over three hundred thousand dollars annually.

Having such an extensive trade in the coal regions, where they demand the best and will have it, and Pennsylvania flour being of a low grade (of low reputation at least), and the roller-mill system now taking the lead, the judge began to examine into the different systems of roller-mills. He spent some time in

doing this; his practical knowledge of the business, his large experience and thorough training and method enabled him to select the very best of all that was offered. Having associated himself with several other well-known business men of means, in 1883 a mill was built at Lewisburgh by the company, under the name of the Buffalo Milling Company, under the management and superintendence of the judge, with a capacity of three hundred and fifty barrels daily, and putting upon the market a flour of such a quality, under the name of "Oriole," that the demand for it is equal to the supply. A more particular description of the mill is given in another place. The judge's rare good judgment in choosing his associates and in seizing the opportunity, his ability to thoroughly master all the details of the business personally—the manufacturing as well as the financial—his pluck and firm hold, which is always supported by a knowledge of the situation, have made him a successful man, and insures the success of his business. With that same appreciation of ability, he has an old friend, in the person of A. H. Steninger, as his accountant and book-keeper, whose clean sheets are as much the pride of the manager as his clean-working mill.

In the township of Kelly the judge was elected for thirteen successive years as school director, and in 1871 he was elected associate judge (himself a Democrat in politics) in a county of a Republican majority ranging from seven to eight hundred, and when he retired, bench, bar and community joined in a testimonial of respect. It has not so happened to any judge, president or associate, retiring from the bench, although all who were there were men of mark and behaved well in their office. There was a meeting of the bar on the 27th of February, 1877, Judge Bucher in the chair, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Vangezer, Linn and Dill, reported resolutions, saying in substance that in his retiring he carried with him the profound respect and esteem of every member of the bar, for his amiable and gentlemanly deportment on the bench, and the integrity, impartiality and fidelity with which he had discharged his duties. With a keen sense of





*Gus Hoffa*



right and wrong, with a well-balanced mind, a well-trained intellect, with good judgment and tact, and, at the same time, a firmness that is immovable and a courage that never falters, the judge has met his duties and filled his place in the community. His quiet, continued and judicious acts of benevolence he would not wish to be mentioned.

He had four daughters and two sons by his first marriage,—Regina, Carrie R., Hattie A., May E., John and Robert A. His first wife died August 24, 1872. His second marriage was on the 16th of December, 1880, to Elizabeth R. Angle, a daughter of J. J. Angle.

WILLIAM FORSTER WILSON is the son of John Forster Wilson, of Hartley township, Union County, who died April 6, 1859, aged sixty-six years. His mother was Agnes Boal, a daughter of John Boal, a noted man in the county, of Scotch-Irish descent, living at the farm (now) of the Hon. George F. Miller, and had the ferry there, whose wife was a Sawyer, and whose other daughters were married,—Elizabeth to Matthew Laird; Mary to John Reznor; Sophia to Samuel Woods. John Boal was the foreman of the first grand jury at the first court in Union County, at Mifflinburg, at February term, 1814, and died in 1819. Mrs. Agnes Wilson, the judge's mother, died at Williamsport, March 14, 1875, at the age of seventy-four, being the youngest of John Boal's daughters. There were eight of the family,—John, now in Mifflin County; James, deceased; Sophia, who died in Williamsport; William F., the judge; Jane Margaret; Monzez, living in Williamsport; David, a captain in the United States army; and Harriet, married to Dr. Weirick, living in Washington County, Ill. The judge was born in Hartleton, Union County, Pa., on the 7th of March, 1832, and received his education at the common schools of the place. The family were refined and well abreast with the education that is current in families of the kind, in which there is an atmosphere the-breathing of which makes intelligent.

The judge was elected a justice of the peace in 1870, and continued in that office until 1876, when he was elected associate justice of the County Court, serving five years, since which

time he has lived as a quiet citizen of Hartleton.

GEORGE MYERS ROYER was born in Kelly township, Union County, Penna. (on the old Giddy Smith place), on August 2, 1830—son of Isaac Royer, born 1803, living yet in Nebraska. His mother (born July 9, 1809; died May 9, 1881, in Nebraska) was Lavina (Myers) Moyer, daughter of George Myers, who came from Lancaster County in 1827 or 1828, and his father, Joel Royer, purchased that place of Young in 1829. In 1845 his father moved to West Buffalo, the Struble place, near Rocky's mill. The judge was married, March 22, 1853, to Caroline Kleckner, daughter of Eli Kleckner. He learned the blacksmithing trade with Daniel Bogemeef, and worked at it up to the year 1865, and then bought Eli Kleckner's old farm, and went to farming, and has lived there ever since. He was elected associate judge in November, 1880, and served the term of five years in a manner very acceptable to the people.

JAMES LEPLEY was the son of George Lepley and Anna (Youngman) Lepley, who were natives of Northumberland County. The former died January 14, 1874, and the latter January 7, 1874, leaving a family of five children. James was born in Beaver township, Union County, Pa., and, after going to the common schools, was a teacher himself, and attended the Union Seminary at New Berlin. He taught school for a number of years, down to 1871, making fence and working in the summer-time, and for several years farming. In 1873 he moved to East Buffalo township, and engaged in the sale of farming implements and machinery, and followed threshing. In 1877 he became agent for the Champion Reaper Company, and worked for them four years, and on the 1st of January, 1882, became agent of the Central Manufacturing Company of Lewisburgh, and remains in that business. His business, thus taking him far and near over the county, made him well acquainted with the people,—their wants and wishes and needs,—and with his fair abilities and diligent self-culture he came to be very competent to fill his place upon the bench as associate judge, to





which position he was elected in November, 1881, for five years. He was married, December 17, 1863, to Mary Fox, daughter of Daniel Fox, of Hartley township, and has a family of five girls and two boys.

MORRIS WESLEY CREAMER was born in 1821, in Union township, in the county of Union. His father's name was Samuel S. Creamer, and his mother's Mary Parks, a sister of Mrs. Adam Gundy. While young his parents removed to Ohio, where he began teaching, at the age of seventeen. After teaching for eleven years he moved to Boone County, Ill., where he resumed his profession. In 1851 he came to Pennsylvania, and he has ever since been engaged in teaching in the county of Union, mainly as an assistant in the University Academy, or in the Boys' Grammar in the graded schools of Lewisburgh. He was one who made teaching a profession, not a stepping-stone to something else, or to fill the interval between bricklaying and plastering, but devoted his whole life to it. Nor did he discharge his duties in a perfunctory way, but put them on that higher plane which in all professions is far above making it a mere means of making a living—he cultivated his profession, cared for it and loved it. He is also a man whose reading is wide, takes an interest in all affairs of life, politics, religion and reform, and has pronounced, though cautious, opinions on all these subjects.

#### LAWYERS.

HON. JOSEPH C. CASEY'S father was born in Ireland, came to this country at an early day, and commenced teaching school. The judge was born in Ringgold Manor, Washington, Md., December 17, 1811. Some time after, his father removed to Newville, Pa., and opened a school there. The judge also taught a school several years near Newville, Pa., before he commenced to read law. He read law with Charles W. Penrose, Esq., and a while with Judge Reed; was admitted to the bar in 1838; practiced in Cumberland and Perry Counties until April, 1844, when he moved to New Berlin. He was married in June, 1840, to Mary Anne Knettle, of Carlisle, by whom he had three children, who are all

dead. His wife still survives him and is living in Washington, D. C. He was elected to Congress in 1848, and when he left for the seat of government, he associated with himself in practice Charles Merrill.

He was a candidate for president judge of the district in October, 1851, against the Hon. A. S. Wilson, but was unsuccessful.

James Hepburn had been appointed reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania by Governor Pollock. The first one hundred and eighty two pages of the first volume had been prepared by Mr. Hepburn, when he died, and Mr. Casey was appointed and issued the first volume of Casey's Reports, May 1, 1856, and the twelve volumes contain much quoted law, ably reported from 1855 to 1860.

He was appointed judge of the Court of Claims May 23, 1861, and on the reorganization of the court, by which the judges were increased to five, he was appointed the first chief justice, March 13, 1863. He resigned in November, 1870, to engage in private practice, and died suddenly in Washington City, February 10, 1879, at the age of sixty four.

#### DEPUTY ATTORNEYS-GENERAL APPOINTED.

From the venerable bodies of advocates and sergeants, in England, some were usually selected to be His Majesty's counsel learned in the law, the two principal, of whom were called his attorney-general and solicitor general, but the attorney-general was created by letters patent and had a salary. Penn's first Council or his first Governor, Captain Blackwell, named an attorney-general first in 1688, and from that time on the governor has named his attorney-general in this State, the act of April 21, 1857, only defining the office. It is his place to exhibit informations, and prosecute for the commonwealth, and to file bills for the commonwealth in matters of revenue, and as to all matters of the rights of the commonwealth against, and franchises granted, by the commonwealth in the hands of citizens. He appointed deputies for each county. The act of May 3, 1850, changed the name to district attorney, made the office elective for



the term of three years and their duties are defined as those of the deputy attorneys-general.

WILLIAM IRWIN was the first sworn in, on the 13th of February, 1814. He came from Harrisburg; never resided in the county.

JOHN TASHIELLS was the next, taking office in 1815, and continuing until 1818. He came to this county from Adams, was admitted to the bar on the 14th of February, 1814, at Millinburg, and removed to New Berlin when it became the county-seat, and practiced at his profession until he died, May 18, 1847. He was buried at Buffalo Cross-Roads, in the Presbyterian graveyard, on the 20th, his remains being followed by the judges of the court and a large number of the bar from this and Northumberland County. He died at one o'clock in the morning, after a long and protracted illness, brought on a good deal by his incessant labor in his profession.

It was remarked by Judge Wilson, in taking notice of his death, that the records of the court furnish evidence not only of the industry and labor with which he pursued his profession, but of the confidence reposed in his high legal attainments as a lawyer, as a correct and honorable practitioner,—not a page and scarcely an action registered in the dockets of the county, from the time he commenced until his health declined—a period of thirty years—that do not present his name as counsel for one or the other of the litigant parties. He was among the most active and conspicuous members of the bar, sustaining the character of an able, honorable and conscientious advocate. He was noted for his courtesy and candor in his intercourse with the members of the bar, and was held in high esteem by the court. He left a son (John), who died, and a daughter, who married Absalom Swineford, a member of the bar; she is still living at New Berlin.

M. McKINNEY, JR., was deputy attorney-general from 1818 to 1821.

JAMES MERRILL was born at Peacham, Vt., May 8, 1790, the eldest son of Jesse and Priscilla (Kimball). He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1812, in the same class with Hon. John Blanchard, a year or two before Thaddeus Stevens, who graduated from the same place

in 1814. He and Blanchard came to Pennsylvania together; he went to York, Pa., where he taught in the county academy, which Stevens succeeded to; studied law under David Cassatt, Esq., of York. In the year 1816 he came to Lewisburgh, while the bridge was building, and stopped at the house of John Lawshe, Jr., keeper of the "Black Horse."

He intended to settle at Lewisburgh, but Lawshe advised him to go to New Berlin—the county-seat—and took him over. He had not enough money to pay his bill and his fare over, but Lawshe told him to never mind that—it was paid afterwards; but James Merrill was always John Lawshe's great pride. His sign appeared at Maurer's, opposite the New Berlin Hotel. In May, 1817, he was the postmaster; 1821–1824, deputy attorney-general of the county. He takes an active part in the politics of the day, being a delegate with Hon. George Kremer, and, with Rev. Fries, turning out in Masonic regalia and addressing them.

In 1826, October 16th, he was married, by the Rev. Thomas Hood, to Miss Sarah Hepburn, by whom he had two children—Charles and Mary. He was married, a second, time, to Mrs. Sarah Hepburn, a daughter of John Cowden, by whom he had one son (George); and, a third time, to Miss Sarah B. Lewis, by whom were born General Lewis Merrill, U.S.A., and Jesse Merrill, Esq., of Lock Haven. There was not anything of a social, political or legal character in which he did not appear to have some part. His reading was wide and extensive, his manners very genial and popular and he was an eloquent and learned lawyer. The place where his talents, learning and industry were displayed was in the convention to propose amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, where he was a senatorial delegate, with Wm. P. Maclay, Wm. L. Harris and John Cumings as his *confreres*. There he was prominent, able and effective. His antagonists were such men as Ingersoll and Woodward and Dunlop. In learning and ability he was their peer.

His various speeches show a wide range of learning, and his illustrations were drawn from historical and economical works, which showed





his large acquaintance with books. A lawyer's reputation is but of the day in which he lives, —necessarily ephemeral. And it must be in some other line of effort that he wins a name that goes down with the ages. More than to any man in the convention, the people of Pennsylvania are indebted to him for the admirable shape the Constitution of 1836 took, and its pro-slavery taint was against his earnest endeavor. He loved his profession, he loved the State of Pennsylvania and he had a high reverence and love for the Presbyterian Church. In the convention his brilliant and solid powers were exercised, especially in the discussion of the judiciary. To a flippant remark of some one, that the difficulties in the committee arose from the fact that there were too many lawyers in it, he broke out,—

"What was the objection the gentleman urged against lawyers? That they looked to precedent and respected authority! that they looked to those opinions, principles and institutions, which in times past, have preserved the property and secured the liberties of mankind! This is what the gentleman denounces as a departure from common sense and common honesty!"

He was so far conservative that he had voted against the calling of a convention, and when there he

"thought because we had been so long happy and prosperous under this instrument, we should touch it with tender hands. It had been urged that because we have had a Constitution for forty years or more, it should be changed; that it stood in need of being remodeled to keep up with the spirit of the times. Was this the rule which gentlemen desired to have established? Are we never to have settled institutions? Never any rule by which we hold our property? Is the Constitution ever to be subject to mutation and change? What was the objection to the government of the people, among foreign nations? That the people did not protect the rights of the people. To show a popular government to advantage to the world, you must show that it does protect the rights of the people. I wish the people to govern in all countries and that we set an example, which, if followed, would lead to this desirable result."<sup>1</sup>

His old friend, Thaddens Stevens, moved that a committee be appointed on the subject of secret societies and extra judicial oaths. Mr. Merrill characteristically supported this—any proposition that would give them light and information as to their duties as members of

the convention; they were sent by the people; their whole strength was to be developed in order to perform their duty, and when a committee was raised on any given subject, they should be hampered with no instructions or restrictions, but left free, and even required to report. His idea was that the convention was not sent to re-enact the Constitution of 1790, nor to make a new one, but to amend the old. He followed Ingersoll in his great speech on the judiciary. He defended the Pennsylvania legal system with great force; he had a great admiration of it, and had imbibed our peculiar horror of a Chancery. He said it was the best in the world. In no country was justice administered with greater impartiality, and in no country was the law business so nearly even with the current business of the people. He said, in apologizing for so often entering the lists in its defense, "that, whenever any gentleman goes out of his way to have a fling at the judiciary, it is the duty of some other gentleman to reply." He defended the learning and wisdom of the men who framed the Constitution of 1790, exclaiming against any innovation on it. He boldly avowed his opinion that a colored man (if free and otherwise qualified according by the Constitution of Pennsylvania) had the right to vote, and there existed no power to prevent him, and he hoped the word "white" would not be inserted as the qualification of a voter. He was strenuous in support of residence as a qualification, and hoped to see the day when a registry law would be passed. Purity and the freedom of elections the people required of them. He, like Stevens, felt the tide of Southern influence, and resisted it—standing by the Constitution of 1790, framed in the air of pure liberty; resisted anything novel when no evil could be demonstrated in the practice of the old; objected to short terms and frequent elections, especially of those offices which had no political influence or patronage, and the appointment of such he believed should be in the people. His object was to break up the influence of great central political power, by which public opinion was created, controlled and perpetuated.

His speech on the distribution of power is

<sup>1</sup> Deb. Pa. Con., I, 153.



a fine specimen of his mode of argument. By a succession of questions he wrought up step by step until, when the last question was thundered forth, there was no answer—it was conviction. Speaking of the remedial power of the Legislature, he said: "Who will say they (the laws) are wrong? Ought the power to remedy such evils exist? What are laws worth if we cannot secure the due administration of them?"

"If this great remedial power ought to exist, where can it be so safely lodged as with the representatives of the people?"

He was just as learned and just as full of information on the subject of banks and paper circulation. He argued, —

1st. That bank paper circulation was necessary :

2d. That it was favorable to popular rights and free institutions. His speech which may be found in Deb. Pa. Con., vol. vi. 320 *et seq.*, is one of the most learned political economic discourses that ever fell from the lips of any man. It showed an acquaintance with the history of money very remarkable and had a great deal of curious learning in it. His conclusion was that a circulating medium entirely of precious metals was impracticable; that such a medium increased its price or interest, and the poorer classes were ground to the dust.—"To abandon the credit system is to fall back into barbarism." (*id.* 339.)

"In regard to the insertion of 'white freemen,' he was of the opinion that the Constitution of 1776 breathed the pure air—"All freemen having a sufficient common interest with and an attachment to the community had a right to elect officers." He endeavored to have a provision inserted in the Constitution for the colored race, that upon showing to a judge his ability to demand the right of suffrage in writing, written in a legible and intelligible manner by himself, and his ability to understand the contents of common books, together with residence, would permit him to vote. "These people are here in our midst. They have the right to have their persons and property protected as others have—by being allowed to vote for those who made the laws and administered them."

But the color line was being marked. Led by such men as Woodward, the men of the convention saw not yet that this yielding to the dominancy of Southern oligarchy would have to be recovered, and our State made to breathe the free air of 1776 only after much blood was shed.

The members of the Constitutional Convention having signed the amended Constitution on the 22d day of February, 1838, adjourned *sine die* on that same day. There remained but three years of his life, for he died at the early age of fifty-two on the 29th of October, 1841. The latter year was passed in great suffering. He was an excessive smoker, and his leisure hours were passed with a pile of literature on one side and a barrel of cigars on the other. A broken tooth irritated the side of his mouth, which rapidly developed into cancer, which consumed the great part of his face,—causing most excruciating pain, and was exceedingly offensive; which to one so fond, of friends and family added very much to the pain of his existence. He had been trained in the Congregational Church by an upright father and a piously devoted mother. His life showed the influence of his training; he seemed to have a repugnance to uniting with any church until he could get a Presbyterian Church in New Berlin, which was done in 1840-41—when he united with the church and was made an elder, but before the next communion season came around he was gathered to his fathers. He had a grand equipoise of character,—was courteous, refined, engaging in conversation; the widow, the orphan and the poor found in him an advocate. He and the great commoner were fast friends. Stevens' blue-gray eye softened when he spoke of him and, as it seemed to him, his early death. Had James Merrill lived to Stevens' great age, he would have been one of the men of mark. Judge Black said of Stevens, that he was clearly great; but religiously, his mind was a waste, howling wilderness. James Merrill, amid great and excruciating pain—with articulation almost destroyed by his fell disease, with clear, unwavering mind until death relieved him, with faith unshaken—to a friend said, "I die a Christian."





JOHN MUMMA, who was deputy attorney-general from 1824 to 1826, came to New Berlin about the year 1821. He boarded at Seebold's Hotel a few years, and then took rooms with a widow, Mrs. Grossman, who kept a hotel on Water Street, whom he afterwards married. She was a lively, attractive woman, about forty years of age, some fifteen years his senior. He died February, 1826, and is interred in the New Berlin Cemetery. He was buried by the Masons, the Hon. Alexander Jordan officiating at his funeral. He left no children.

C. A. BRADFORD was deputy attorney-general from 1826, to February, 1828.

JOHN A. STERRETT was deputy attorney-general from February, 1828, to Sept., 1828.

JOHN WYETH was deputy attorney-general from September, 1828, to 1830.

ISAAC SLENKER was born in the upper part of Union County in 1800, in Gregg township, and died at his residence in New Berlin, April 17, 1873, in the seventy-third year of his age. He studied law with James F. Linn, at Lewisburgh, and was the senior of the long line of students who came from his office. He was admitted to the bar May 13, 1828. Judge Chapman remarked that he had passed the best examination had before him in five years. He settled in New Berlin, getting into a full tide of practice, and coming into conflict with such men as James Merrill, John Lashells and Ebenezer Greenough. He imposed upon himself that severe course of legal training which he himself said, laid the foundation of the disease of which he died. His mind acted slowly and, as he expressed it, "What these men had at their finger-ends he had to work half the night to obtain." He was the son of a farmer, worked his way, taught school and paid his tuition with money afterwards earned in his profession. He was appointed deputy attorney-general in 1830, and held the office until 1835. In 1834 he was elected to the State Senate, his term expiring in 1838, and upon retiring, resumed his practice with energy and success. In 1861 he was a candidate for president judge of the judicial district against Judge Woods, and although the district was Republican, it took the soldiers' vote to defeat him.

In 1862 he was nominated by the Democratic party, and elected auditor-general. He went into the office with the determination to become acquainted with its details, that nothing should pass his hand that he had not knowledge of. Some one came down from the hill one day, and said, "That there was an old man up at the hill, who was determined to know everything; he'll break himself down." It was so. Relief from toil brought some physical relief; but finally he had to yield to the disease of an over-wrought brain.

He was a large, finely-formed man, of apparent great physical strength, of quiet, refined, unobtrusive manners, pleasant and genial, and before he went away his soul was tried in the furnace of domestic affliction. He survived the loss of his whole family, except his wife and little granddaughter. His son James, a bright and intelligent young man, had only gained his manhood and started in his father's profession, when he died of consumption. Mr. Slenker was an elder in the Presbyterian congregation from its early commencement in 1843. He had so retentive a memory that the Psalms and the hymns of the Hymnal he could readily repeat. He gave largely and liberally to all worthy objects, was very kind to the poor, and in his day and generation did the work his hand found diligently. His memory is fresh and green among his contemporaries, while his works go on down with the enlarging cycles.

SAMUEL WEIRICK was deputy attorney general from 1836 to 1839.

ROBERT B. BARBER was deputy attorney-general from 1839, and from 1846 to 1848; was born on the 3d of February, 1812, at White Springs, Union County. He was a son of Samuel Barber and Mary Vanvalzah, descendant of Dr. Robert Vanvalzah, of Buffalo Cross-Roads. The genealogy of the Barber family is given in the annals of Limestone township. Robert B. attended the Millinburg Academy, then taught by Nathaniel Todd, in 1832, and graduated at Jefferson College in 1835; read law and was admitted to the bar, and settled in New Berlin to the practice in 1838. The same year he was married to Miss Jane M. Foster, a daughter of John Foster, of Centre County.





He was appointed deputy attorney-general in 1839, and again in 1846, holding the office until 1848. He shortly afterwards retired to his farm, near the place of his birth, where he has lived ever since. His children are Benjamin Newton, Charles Wilson, John Foster, Hannah and Jane Foster, who is married to James W. Whitley. He is a gentleman of cultured literary attainments, and has been quite prominent as a Democratic politician, though he has not held office other than the above. He has been a ruling elder in the Buffalo Presbyterian Church for many years.

JOHN PORTER was appointed in 1842, and read law with James F. Linn.

GEORGE WASHINGTON GRAHAM was born in Lewisburgh, Pa., November 17, 1821; son of Alexander Graham and Maria Margaret Styker, daughter of Henry Styker. He graduated from Princeton College, studied law in the office of James F. Linn, and was admitted to the bar of Union County at December term, 1842. He commenced to practice at Lewisburgh in an office where J. Beall has his shop, and served as deputy attorney-general from 1843 to 1846. On October 30, 1845, was married at Lewisburgh to Miss Eliza Budd, of Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y. In 1846 Mr. Graham joined Nathan Mitchell in the manufacture of iron at the Berlin Furnace, taking up his residence there in 1847. The tariff of 1846 destroyed the business, and in 1848 the furnace and business was sold to Jared Irvin, and Mr. Graham returned to Lewisburgh, where he remained until 1850 when he went to Lafayette, Ind., remaining there three years; removed to Cincinnati, which was his residence until 1865 when he moved to Stevenson, Ala., was admitted to the bar at Huntsville, and was appointed United States commissioner for the district. There being no one to take the iron-clad oath at Stevenson, he was appointed postmaster. The duties of this office were attended to by his son, Frank D., who served as deputy, being but sixteen years old, and filling the position for two years. Mr. Graham was highly esteemed; his fine person, pleasant address and courteous manners won him friends, and General Brooke, register in

bankruptcy at Huntsville was enabled to give him a great deal of business. He secured a fine legal practice, was a strong Republican and delegate to a number of conventions. He was solicited to become a candidate for Congress, but his health was such that he declined. His death was unexpected, being sick but a few hours. He died at Stevenson, Ala., November 8, 1870, where his remains were interred. Mrs. Eliza Budd Graham was born at Peekskill, February 17, 1824, fourth child of Joshua Budd, of Huguenot descent, immigrating to England after the St. Bartholomew massacre, and Undril Budd came to America, settling on the Hudson at Budd's Manor. His wife was the daughter of Judge Stephen Crane, of New England descent and family fame.

The children of Mr. Graham were Frank Dorsey, born February 28, 1849, and Mary W., born March 15, 1851, and dying at Stevenson March 17, 1868. Frank D., after his postmastership at Stevenson, was appointed clerk in General Burke's office of register in bankruptcy, at Huntsville. In 1869 he was made first postal clerk on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and was in the service gradually promoted until 1877, reaching the Pan-Handle road. While making the night run from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, August 7, 1878, they were run into by a freight train; he was injured and died. He was married at Memphis, November 6, 1877, to Miss Lora B. Avery, who survived him but a short time, dying October 18, 1878. "Nor long did his love stay behind him."

#### DISTRICT ATTORNEYS (*elected*).

GEORGE HILL was the son of Daniel Hill, a farmer of Lycoming County, born August 3, 1821. His father died when he was six years old. He was apprenticed to the coach-making trade at McEwensville, and, his term expiring when he was twenty-one, he went to New Berlin and worked at his trade; taught school, attended Mr. Sheddon's academy at McEwensville; in 1845 began the study of law at Milton, under Governor Pollock, and finished, under Mr. Swineford, at New Berlin; admitted to the bar 1848; located at Selin's Grove, where he remained nine years. From 1850 to



1853 was district attorney of Union County. He moved to Sunbury in 1858, where he successfully pursued his profession. He was married twice; his first wife was Miss Martha Bielar, daughter of Samuel Bielar, of Catawissa, December 25, 1848, and had seven sons and two daughters, one of whom (J. Nevin Hill) is an accomplished and able lawyer in Sunbury. His wife died June 2, 1871, and he was again married, to Miss Sue Kerlin, daughter of A. I. Kerlin, Middletown, Pa.

WILLIAM VAN GEZER was born in Orange County, N. Y. His mother married a second time and his step-father bound him as an apprentice to the tailoring trade. He read law with Daniel Mulvany, of the Norristown bar, and was married while living at Pottstown. During the early period of his life he developed a fine oratorical power, speaking at public assemblies at the age of seventeen or eighteen. He moved to New Berlin in 1846, and after ten years' residence, while yet district attorney, when the county was divided, and the county-seat was removed to Lewisburgh, he changed his residence to Lewisburgh, where he resided until his death, March 26, 1884, at the age of seventy-two. He was one of the most remarkable lawyers of his day. Judge Casey said that if Van Gezer would have possessed readiness to change front and adapt himself to the varying shape of testimony in the cause, he would not have had his equal in Pennsylvania. He remembered the name of a case, the book in which it was reported and the page. The writer turned to him suddenly, when he was just about to rise to argue a case, in the Supreme Court, and said "Van, where is it decided that suit is demand? I hunted all night for it." He answered at once: "In *Middleton vs. Boston Locomotive Works*, 2 Casey, 257. And," he added, "you will not find it in the syllabus, but about the middle of the judge's opinion. And you will not find it alluded to anywhere else in the Pennsylvania reports, except in 2 Watts & Serg." A reference at once verified his accuracy. Not only that. Where there was a long line of decisions upon a given point, however long and however the court swayed, he would begin at Dallas,

track it through to the last report, giving the name of the case and the place where reported. He was eloquent and effective before a jury, abounding in invective, never coarse or indecent, but able to flay a man alive with the scalpel; in passionate appeal, strong; in close, logical reasoning, able to trace any principle in its history. He never lost his temper in the trial of a cause, never interrupted the opposing counsel, however aggravating he might be, but never forgot to lay it to him when his time came. He thoroughly understood all the fine intricacies of real estate law. Sugden,—old Power's Sugden, they used to call him,—said that he and Coke were the only men who understood real estate law outside of Fearn. Van Gezer was certainly a fourth. He was a good *raconteur*. His social qualities were of a high order. His contemporaries will never forget the weeks of the Snyder County Court, when they all gathered into Cronimiller's office. Although having a wonderful power of narration and description, his store of stories, singular to say were never used before a jury, or in argument, nor in his speeches, political or otherwise, except perhaps in his temperance speeches. He was always ready to make an address upon any conceivable subject or occasion. He was a good *vade mecum* to the bar, and could always be relied upon to cite a case.

JAMES B. HAMLIN was born February 25, 1828, in Warren County, Pa. His parents were James and Rachel Hamlin, who had also three other children,—the Rev. Benjamin B. Hamlin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (now presiding elder of the Harrisburg district), Fannie E. and William L. Hamlin. He was educated at the public schools, with a brief term at the Mifflinburg Academy. He studied law with the Hon. George F. Miller in 1853, and was admitted to the bar at the May term of 1855. One of the committee of his examiners who spoke of his death, when it was announced in court, said "that he never was on any committee where there was better evidence exhibited of the student being well grounded, having an intelligent perception of the elementary principles of our profession." He was elected district attorney at December term,





1856, and died at Baltimore, at the house of his brother, the Rev. B. B. Hamlin, on the 2d day of February, 1860, in the thirty-second year of his age. His lungs were his weakness, and he was always bright and hopeful. His five years of practice had shown great competency, and the members of the bar were much attached to him. He was buried, one wet, stormy day, in the hill side grave-yard, at Salona, in Clinton County, but his body was afterwards removed to Cedar Cemetery. A tree, planted by a member of the bar at his grave, was transplanted with the removal, and has grown a great flourishing tree in these last twenty-six years.

ALFRED HAYES, Esq., son of Thomas Hayes, was born July 17, 1837, entered the academy and was graduated from the University of Lewisburgh August 15, 1855. His progress at school was so rapid that he was withdrawn for awhile. Very shortly afterward he entered as a clerk in the Lewisburgh Savings Institution, and remained there nine months. He entered the law office of George F. Miller, and spent the session of 1857 at Harvard Law School, and in 1858 went to Philadelphia, entered the office of John C. Bullitt, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia May 12, 1860, and in Union County, May 19, 1860. He was elected district attorney in 1862, and held four successive terms, until 1876; in his fifth term he was elected member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, in 1877 and 1878. The temperament of Mr. Hayes, with his thorough and careful education, and his training in the bank and Bullitt's office, conspired to make him a thorough, efficient and careful lawyer. Of very cautious disposition, reticent, he became especially fitted for cases where there were matters of account and in equity. He came to be regarded as a standing master in Chancery. Beside his exemplary life, his conscientious uprightness and impartiality, begotten of his integrity and cautious mode of dealing with all matters that came under his cognizance, gave him a standing and a weight in his profession in the community. While in the Legislature he gained a place of great regard. In the House,

so numerous and so noisy, the fact that when he rose to speak he had their attention at once, showed that he was there a man of mark.

He was elected an elder in the Presbyterian Church at Lewisburgh, February 28, 1871, following a life so pure, so consistent, that he readily mingles with the world—his religion like a gentleman's dress. He might well be given Sir Humphrey Gilbert's device—Mars and Mercury united by a cross, with the motto, "Quid Non." He was married to Mary M., a daughter of William Vanvalzah, of Buffalo Cross Roads, and has a family of five children. His oldest son, Charles Harold Hayes, entered at the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1880, graduated in 1884, and was at once ordered to the "Hartford," flagship of the Pacific squadron.

ANDREW A. LEISER.—Jacob Leiser, the grandfather, was born at York, Pa., October 4, 1779, and his wife, Mary Leiser, was born near the same place December 3, 1780. When a young man he removed to Milton, afterwards to Kelly township, Union County, and died on his mansion farm, a mile west of West Milton, May 26, 1862, in his eighty-third year. Mary, his wife, died May 13, 1855, in her seventy-fifth year.

William Leiser, M.D., the father, was born in Kelly township, October 25, 1821; entered the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg Pa.; graduated Doctor of Medicine by the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, Philadelphia, Pa., in 1848. He located at New Columbia, Union County, and shortly after removed to Lewisburgh, where he continuously resided and practiced his profession until his death, April 21, 1877, in his fifty-seventh year. The surname is from the maternal side. Andreas Albrecht was born April 2, 1718, at Zella, in Thuringia; married November 18, 1766, at Bethlehem, Pa., to Elizabeth Orth. He died at Lititz, Pa., April 19, 1802, in his eighty-fifth year, and is buried in the Moravian Cemetery, grave No. 190. He was a gun-maker by trade. His wife was born August 4, 1739, in Lebanon County, Pa.; died June 4, 1830, at Lititz, in her ninety-first year. Her parents were Balthesar Orth and Ann Catherine Roemer.



John Henry Albright was born at Lititz, August 5, 1772; married, March 27, 1795, to Anna Barbara Hubley, born March 21, 1773, at Lancaster, Pa.; died February 25, 1830, in her fifty-seventh year. He died at Nazareth, to which place he removed in 1816, on January 27, 1845, in his seventy-third year. He engaged in merchandising, and was also a carpenter and gunsmith. He was the next youngest brother of Andrew Albright, mentioned in the annals of the valley as once sheriff, member of Assembly, associate judge, and died Senator-elect. John Henry's son, Andrew Albright, was born at Shippenburg, Pa., March 28, 1802; married to Agnes Dunn. In 1830 he built a mill in Moore township, near Nazareth, Northampton County, Pa., and died there February 23, 1837, in his thirty-fifth year. His wife was a daughter of James Dunn, a Scotch-Irishman, and Esther Williams. She died at Warrior's Run, August 29, 1849; buried at Warrior's Run Church.

Maria Louisa Albright was born at Nazareth, March 11, 1827; educated at the Moravian Seminary at Nazareth; removed to Delaware township with her mother; was married to Dr. William Leiser, May, 1849, and died in Lewisburgh, November 12, 1881, in her fifty-fifth year.

Andrew Albright Leiser, the descendant, was born at Lewisburgh July 17, 1850; prepared for college in the public schools of the town, and at the Academy of the University, entering the college—with the "First Prize," given for the best preparation for entrance—in September, 1865, and went through the full curriculum, and graduated in July, 1869, taking an oration of the first class, and having the valedictory, which is the highest honor. The rest of the year 1869 was spent as "second master" in Renwood Boarding School for Boys, New Brighton, Pa., and he began the year 1870 as instructor in the Academy of the University at Lewisburgh, and at the end of the year took charge of the Classical Preparatory Department in the same, during the absence of the principal, Freeman Loomis, in Europe (remaining there 1870-71). He then commenced the study of law with the Hon. George F. Miller, and was admitted May

term, 1874. In September, 1876, upon the resignation of the Hon. Alfred Hayes, the district attorney, he was appointed district attorney, by Judge Bucher, for the balance of Mr Hayes' term. In November, 1876, he was elected to the same office, and held it for the term of three years; elected a Republican, but there was no opposing candidate. While in college he was a member of one of the secret literary societies (*Φ Κ Ψ*), and had the honor of presiding at the Grand Arch Council of that fraternity, convened at Philadelphia in July, 1876; possibly the largest gathering of the sort in the history of the order. April 17, 1877, at Bethlehem, Pa., he was married to Miss Susan Matilda Brickenstein, daughter of John Christoph Brickenstein and Ann Sophia. His children are Andrew Albright Leiser, Jr., born at Lewisburgh, Pa., February 6, 1879, and Marie Leiser, born at the same place February 14, 1883. In May, 1881, he entered in partnership with the Hon. Charles L. Wolfe and Dale Wilson, under the style of Wolfe, Leiser & Wilson. Wilson removed to Philadelphia in October, 1882, and the partnership is now Wolfe & Leiser. He is a Republican, of the independent type, and is a member of the church of his fathers—the Lutheran. We have of him a rare combination of that cross of blood which has brought Pennsylvania to the fore—German and Scotch-Irish.

DAVID HENRY GETZ, born October 31, 1844, in Lancaster County, was the son of William Getz and Fanny (Groff) Getz. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, came to this country nearly two hundred years ago, and were, on his father's side, among the earliest in Union County. He went to the Lebanon Valley Institute at Annville. His father moved to Union County in 1862, and David H. enlisted in Company H (Captain Linn), Fifty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in February, 1864, which regiment, being in the Ninth Corps, joined the Army of the Potomac on the 6th of May, 1864, and, beginning at the Wilderness, he participated in every march, fight, victory and hardship of the corps until the triumph in the surrender of Petersburg. Discharged on the 27th of July, 1865, the same fall he





entered the senior academic at the University of Lewisburgh, and continued there through the freshman year. He read law first in the office of Judge Bucher, in 1872; afterwards in the office of the Hon. C. S. Wolfe, and taught school in the mean time. He was admitted to the bar December 21, 1875; was elected district attorney in the fall of 1879, held the office for three years, and has since continued in his profession. He was married November 20, 1884.

JOHN FORSTER DUNCAN, Esq. James Duncan, the grandfather, came to Lewisburgh in 1773, and built a cabin in connection with William McMurray. Owing to the Indian troubles, they returned to York County in the year 1782, and afterwards went to Fredericksburg, Va. Having had some disagreement with his father, he wrapped his clothes in a handkerchief, had one of his brothers row him across the Rappahannock, walked to Lewisburgh and worked there as a laborer. His father allowed him to sell the tract of land he had, taking to himself all over fifty dollars. With the balance he went to Northumberland, bought a stock of goods such as he could carry on horseback, and went to Aaronsburgh, in 1790. In 1800 he was the first sheriff of Centre County, built Elk Mills in 1817, and rebuilt Spring Mills in 1822, and, taking John Forster into partnership, Duncan & Forster became a well-known mercantile firm. He retired from business in 1840, and died October 14, 1845, at the age of ninety-five. W. Cook Duncan, the father, was married to Mary Jane, a daughter of John Forster, of Centre Mills, Centre County, who died December 16, 1878, at Lewisburgh, at the age of fifty-two. He was a member of the legislature, 1860, from Centre County, and removed to Lewisburgh September 3, 1863.

John F. Duncan was born at Millheim September 26, 1853; was graduated from the University of Lewisburgh in 1875; read law with Hon. George F. Miller, and was admitted to the bar May 19, 1878, after which he spent a year at Harvard Law School. He was married, June 25, 1884, at Hastings, Minn., to Miss Clara L. Gardner, daughter of Stephen

Gardner. In connection with his profession, he established himself in the insurance business, and built up an active and extensive agency. He was elected district attorney in November 1882, and re-elected November 3, 1885. With a liberal education, a strong and persistent disposition, a clear head and remarkably well-poised intellect, as well as erect and dignified carriage, his many engagements in his insurance business and active participation in manufacturing enterprise, being a stockholder in the nail-mill, has not prevented him from pursuing his profession in a steady, self-reliant way, that has enabled him to stand fairly and firmly in it. He has entire self-control, and in the negotiation and transaction of his professional business no ebullition of temper mars the steady and courteous management of it.

He was a staunch Republican: in the campaign of 1882, during the height of the independent movement he was the only one elected.

#### THE BAR.

CHARLES MAUS came from Northumberland County; was admitted among the first who opened the court February 14, 1814, and opened an office in Millinburg. He had been admitted to the bar of Northumberland County at April term, 1800. There was then considerable rivalry between places to secure the location of the county-seat. The residents of Longstown (afterward New Berlin), employed Maus, and promised to give him a lot and to build him a good brick house if he succeeded in getting the county-seat at New Berlin. He went to Harrisburg and had the bill shaped, and the county-seat was located there, under the name of New Berlin. But, like so many of those kind of promises, the object attained, the promise is forgotten. There was no lot conveyed, no house built. Maus moved to New Berlin in 1815, when the county-seat was located; removed to Sunbury June 21, 1816, then to Mahoning township, Columbia County. In the year 1822 he returned to New Berlin, and died May 7, 1830, and his remains were interred in the cemetery above New Berlin.

JAMES F. LINN.—The great-grandfather of James F. Linn, of Scotch-Irish stock, emigrat-





ed from the north of Ireland about the year 1722, and settled originally in New Jersey, opposite Bristol, Pa. He was a man of giant frame and of immense muscular strength. It is said that he could lift a barrel full of eider with his hands and drink out of the bung hole. His name was William, and he had an only son William. There is a tradition in the family that this son William was in Philadelphia with his team, was impressed by the great quartermaster, Benjamin Franklin, into the baggage-train service of the British army, and compelled to wagon it out to Pittsburgh. Both going over and in returning, he stopped to water his horses at a spring at the base of North Mountain, six or eight miles north of Shippensburg, a place that delighted him. On his return and discharge he purchased the place. At any rate, William Linn, Sr., and William Linn, Jr., are both in the assessment lists of Lurgan township, Cumberland County. William Linn Jr., lived and died on that farm. He had two wives—Susanna McCormick and Jane Trimble—by the first of whom he had three children and by the latter seven. He became a very wealthy land-owner, owning some large tracts in Genesee County, N. Y. He purchased the soldiers' tract of Francis Turbett—five hundred acres—now owned by Kaufman, Stahls and Reedy—and gave the tract to his sons—Charles, John and David.

The middle tract was John's, who was a son by the first wife, born April 2, 1754, at Roxbury, his mother dying while he was very young. He was the second son, his elder brother, William, being a classmate of Aaron Burr at Princeton, contested the honors of the class with him, became a celebrated divine, and left behind him a race of able ministers and lawyers, well-known about Ithaca and Schenectady, highly celebrated for their ability. John came to Buffalo Valley in 1773 or 1774, remaining here until 1779. He lay many a night with a bag of grain against the door for a pillow, and his rifle by his side, and during that time served a "tour," as they used to call it, against the Indians; while absent his house was sacked by them. He left in 1779, went to Cumberland County, married Ann Fleming, 7th of November, 1780, returned to Buffalo Valley, and died from an attack of

of pleurisy, 18th of March, 1809. He had a family of ten children, seven of whom survived him, of whom James Fleming Linn was the ninth, born December 6, 1802. He worked on the farm, at his mother's, until 1818. Then he took up the idea of being a silversmith, and to learn it, put himself under the instruction of Wm. Housel, of Milton. At the end of a week he retired, to his utter disgust, covered with iron filings, brass filings and grease, and never returned. His mother, one of those grand old dames of the Scotch-Irish style, had quietly instructed Mr. Housel. The same spring he went to visit his uncle and namesake, James Fleming, on Sherman's Creek, Cumberland County, to go to school to him, and especially to be taught surveying, book-keeping and mathematics generally. His uncle had quit keeping school, and he returned to his mother's, going to school at Milton to Kirkpatrick until 1822, when he lifted sixty dollars of his money of William Hayes, his guardian, and went west to seek a mode of living, determined, if nothing would turn up, he would go down the Ohio and Mississippi to New Orleans, board a vessel and lead a naval life. He went on foot.

At Cincinnati he got homesick. Near Mechanicsburg, Ohio, he bought a horse, traversed the greater part of Ohio and came home through Virginia. Going to school, but restless, he bespoke a passage with General Abbot Green on one of his arks down the river, thinking to go to Lancaster County, where some of his mother's family were in the mercantile business. While the high waters were getting ready for General Green's ark, or the ark waiting for the waters, his brother William, a genial, high-souled fellow as ever lived, was a juror at New Berlin, and got into conversation with James Merrill, who strongly urged that he James F. should take up the study of law. He became a student at his office May 27, 1823. He was then a well-educated young man as far as his advantages could make him, a fine mathematician and Latin scholar. He stood six feet two in his stocking feet, and could place one hand on a five-barred fence and spring over without touching, and was an elegant horse-





*James J. Linn*





man and very fond of dancing. His uncle, James Fleming, meanwhile had not forgotten him. Sick, he sent for him, in October, to come and take care of his property; he was tired of it. He found him on the way to recovery, gave him his watch and some other articles, and told him to go home and bring a wagon for his movables and he would go with him. He sent his brother John; but his uncle declined to come at that time, and he heard nothing of him further, until one day in 1824, at the door of Mr. Merrill's office appeared an old man, in an old long overcoat, jaded and footsore and travel-stained. He took him home to his mother's and he died within the month. He was his sole legatee and executor; but, out of a large estate, about three thousand dollars was realized, owing to bad investments and expense of collection. He was admitted to the bar, March 13, 1826, and on the 11th of April, 1826, he went to Lewisburgh, and taking his boarding at Randall Wilcox's tavern, commenced the practice of law. In his diary he says: "I came to Lewisburgh, where I have taken up my residence, for better or worse!"—where he finished his life on the 8th day of October, A.D. 1869, after a residence of forty-three years and six months, at the age of sixty-seven. He was appointed justice of the peace January 2, 1829.

Beside his profession of the law, he was a practical surveyor, and very fond of it. He made copies of all surveys, and preserved a copy of every one he made. The copies were in a book, and the others were filed away separately into townships and counties with a number; and all were indexed in a pass-book, so that a stranger would turn to them and understand. There are over six hundred, and they are a complete history of the early transfers, and many titles would be inexplicable without them. He also preserved a memorandum of every business transaction in which he was engaged. The little slips of paper on which the calculations and memorandums of the transactions happened to be made were all gathered up and put away with the ease. He kept a Common Pleas docket, copied precisely from the prothonotary's docket, in which there was no

entry except what was to be found there, a collection docket, a brief-book, issue-lists—in fine, from 1826 to the day he did his last, there is in his office a history of his business. He was an accurate and careful lawyer. His profession of a surveyor went well with his legal profession in matters of settlement of estates and in the land law trials. He was learned in his profession, and withal, in the early part of his life carried with it his reading of poetry and history; in later life was much devoted to theology. While he never permitted business to obtrude itself on Sunday, he nevertheless gave to his profession the week-days pretty solidly. He was a Democrat, along with the old Democrats of Jefferson, Jackson and Martin Van Buren; became an Abolitionist, voted for Birney, and lived to see the day when his favorite themes, Temperance and Abolition of Slavery, were triumphant. He was a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian, with all his dignity and apparent austerity, very friendly to all the amusements of life. But from his Scotch-Irish Presbyterianism he believed that national sins as well as personal sins were expiated in blood, and when he took his son's hand to bid him goodbye when he left for the War of the Rebellion, and some one hopefully remarking that it would soon be over, he said, "No it will not be over until the sin is wiped out in blood."

While a student in Mr. Merrill's office, Judge Huston, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, came to see Mr. Merrill. Making kindly inquiries of the student, he said to him "Look after your pleadings," an advice he followed, for his care in his pleadings was a marked feature of his professional work. Nothing irritated him quicker than to hear any one say they heard the lawyers "plead," which was the common expression for the argument of the case. "Lawyers don't plead to a court or jury; they argue their cases," he would say with an indignant fire.

Mrs. Margaret Irvin Linn died June, 1867. They left to survive them six children—Mary Louisa, married to the Rev. Dr. Harbaugh; Wilson Irvin Linn, married to Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Abram Brown; John B. Linn, J. Merrill Linn; Annie C., married to Dr. John C. Angle; Laura, who died in October, 1871.



ABNER C. HARDING was born February 10, 1807, at East Hampton, Middlesex County, Conn.; educated at Hamilton Academy, Oneida, N. Y.; studied law at Lewisburgh, in the office of James F. Linn; admitted to the bar on December 16, 1830. He is mentioned as one of the seven who formed the first temperance society in Lewisburgh, in 1831, and in 1832 he is again mentioned as having addressed a temperance meeting, and sixty-eight members were added to the society. He was married to the widow of Daniel Buyers, of Lewisburgh, and removed to Illinois, where he continued the practice of law and managed farms. In 1848 he was a member of the convention that framed the Constitution under which Illinois remained until 1870. He was in the Legislature in 1848, 1849, and 1850. During the ten years preceding the Rebellion he was engaged in railway enterprises. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, and rose to the rank of Colonel. For distinguished bravery at Fort Donelson he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general from March 13, 1863, and had a command at Murfreesborough, Tenn. In 1864 he was elected to Congress and was on committee of war and militia; re-elected in 1866, and was on committee on the Union prisoners' claims and militia. He entered zealously into the construction of railways in Central Illinois, and was one of the master-spirits in projecting and building the Peoria and Canawka Railroad, now a part of the Chicago and Burlington and Quincy combination. He is supposed to have left a fortune of \$2,000,000, no small part of which he unassisted in railroad enterprises. Some years before his death he endowed a Harding Professorship in Monmouth College. (*Appleton's Encyclopedia* II. 646.) He died July 19, 1874, at the age of sixty-seven.

HON. GEORGE F. MILLER—On December 22, 1885, at the assembling of the Union County Court, after the motions, J. Merrill Linn, after some prefatory remarks spoke as follows concerning George F. Miller:

"The long and successful life of the Hon. George F. Miller ended on the 21st day of October, 1885. Born on the 9th day of May, 1809, in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland County, Pa., he had not yet passed the first half of his seventy-sixth year—not a very great age

in years, yet very well up; nevertheless years well filled with the industry of life. He traveled that hard road—that very common road to eminence like the tent maker of old, supporting himself with the labor of his own hands on the way to the gate of his professional life. His father and mother were John and Mary Miller, and they could give him little beyond the roof of his birth and the sustenance of childhood, until he was pushed, as the eagles do their young, from the nest in the crag, and made to bear their weight on unaided wing. He labored on a farm, taught school and gathered means to attend the academy of Mr. Kirkpatrick at Milton. After teaching school for several years he entered the office of my father to prepare for admission to the bar, and was admitted at May term 1833, at the age of 24 years. While a student, he was one of the kindest, most attentive and obliging of men. He always got up when a client came in, gave him a chair, had him comfortably seated, and went through all the preliminary small talk of the weather, the crops and the current events of the day, which seemed necessary to prepare the way for the graver business, and when the ground was ready, took his book and went into the back-office so as not to interfere with the proper confidential relation of attorney and client. And indeed, in after-life there is nothing more touching than the profound respect with which he regarded his preceptor—his punctilious attention, his unswerving politeness; and though they practiced at the bar together for more than thirty years—generally opposed and in strenuous convention—there was never a harsh word, or other than friendliest intercourse. In those early days he often opened out his anticipations, laid bare his hopes, to his preceptor. One dream was that if he could ever reach a fortune of ten thousand dollars by his profession, he would retire and enjoy it. The mirage was in the mirage, not in the fortune.

"The Hon. Ellis Lewis was appointed president judge of the Eighth Judicial District, which was composed of the counties of Lycoming, Columbia and Union, as created by the act of 1831. Mr. Miller was very much discouraged in his early attempts in practice, but Judge Lewis noticed him, watched his struggle, put him on his feet when he blundered, befriended, and encouraged him. One time, when his failure was signal he poured out his whole soul in the ear of the kindly-disposed judge, and his cry was a despairing one that he never could succeed. The judge said to him, that he should go on, and at the end of ten years he should come back, and he would give ten thousand dollars for what he had made in the mean time. Little over ten years had gone around, and Mr. Miller was practicing before the Supreme Court, where Ellis Lewis himself was sitting, in the high tide of professional success—neither of them now caring about the offer. But Mr. Miller sprang to his work with an energy that never relaxed. He lived in our town of Lewisburgh, nine miles from the county-seat. It was no unusual thing for him in his early practice to close his office after people went to bed, walk to New Berlin for a memorandum or a copy of a record and be back before others were stirring. He was found in his office at four o'clock in the morning and often after midnight.

"His practice was very large; his labor was immense.







*C. H. Miller*





He kept three green bags, which were always stuffed—one for Union, one for Northumberland and one for Lycoming. A client never put any business in his hands but that he might walk away and feel that it would be certainly and carefully attended to. He never neglected anything; he never forgot anything; his memory was that of the proverbial lawyer's. The same indefatigable work followed in the preparation of his cases. He gathered a large library, and there was no case in his range that he did not seek and find in aid of the case in hand. He was distinguished for his unswerving loyalty to his clients—his clients were just as loyal to him—for however great the distance they may have come, if the shutters were shut, they turned away not to another attorney, but to return again. This bar was educated under his influence, and down to the latest day of its existence it will feel the impulse that he gave it. To us he is an exemplar of a careful man, a diligent man, one who attended to the business intrusted to him with care and zeal, and one who under many disadvantages; became renowned in his profession. He seized hold of his own work in the world, infused the spirit of industry among his fellows, stimulated the energies of all about him, and when his hands dropped, he left his profession among the members of the bar much farther on. The integrity of his word given to a member of the bar was perfect; and in this bar under his influence I have never known a written agreement among attorneys. By this legacy he has left us—his perfect integrity of word, his diligence in the preparation of his cases, the gathering of facts and collecting of the law bearing on his case, his sacred, inviolable loyalty to his client, his tenacity of purpose and grit, his marvellous memory, his courtesy to the fellow-members of the bar, his kindness to the younger members—his influence in the creation of the bar will widen out farther than tradition will carry his name."

He was offered the nomination for president judge of the Twentieth District in 1861; was elected to Congress to represent the Fifteenth Congressional District, composed of Dauphin, Juniata, Northumberland and Union Counties, in October, 1864, and re-elected in October, 1866, and served those two terms, a hard-working, industrious member of committees. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he was a member of the committee on railways and canals and public expenditures. In the Fortieth Congress he was a member of the committee on railways and canals, the pension committee and Revolutionary claims and pensions. After returning from Congress he practiced more leisurely at the bar, and for several years had withdrawn from his profession.

He left to survive him a widow and two sons—D. Bright Miller and G. Barron Mil-

ler, both of them lawyers and practicing at the bar of Union County.

He took an active part in the establishment of the university at Lewisburgh; was elected secretary of the board of trustees, and served sixteen years. He became president of the Lewisburgh, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, and devoted himself with all his energy, practical judgment and shrewd foresight to its interests, and he lived to see it in successful operation as far as Spring Mills.

He was always earnest in the advancement of everything connected with the business interests or the improvement of the town; gave to every such enterprise his time and money; always by a judicious subscription encouraged engagement in matters that promote the material welfare of the community. He was a stockholder and long a director in the Northumberland Bank, and after it was removed to Sunbury, and changed to the First National Bank of Sunbury, he became a director. He became a director in the Lewisburgh National Bank, and remained until his death.

HON. GEORGE R. BARRETT was born in Clearfield County, March 31, 1815. In 1831 he engaged for a short time in the printing business at Bellefonte; in 1834, he began the study of the law in Jefferson County and in the meantime published the *Jeffersonia*; in 1838 he came to Lewisburgh and completed his legal studies under the direction of James F. Linn, Esq.; was admitted to the bar the following year, and returned to his native county; in 1839 he was appointed deputy attorney-general of Clearfield County, and in 1842 of Jefferson. In 1842-4 was a member of the State Legislature; in 1852 was Presidential Elector; in 1853 was appointed president judge of Twenty-third Judicial District, composed of Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne Counties, to fill a vacancy; in 1854 he was appointed as a commissioner to codify the revenue laws of the United States, after which time he resumed his profession at Clearfield; in 1855 he was elected president judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and in 1865 was unanimously re-elected, but resigned in 1869, and resumed



practice. In 1881 he retired and is living a private life at the age of seventy-one.

ABSALOM SWINEFORD was admitted to the bar of Union County November 19, 1839. He was married to Mary A., a daughter of John Lashells, Esq., May 15, 1838, and had two children, both of whom studied law, and were admitted to the bar of Union County. The one, Howard, lives in Richmond, Va., Edward, in St. Louis. Mr. Swineford edited *The Good Samaritan*, a paper in the interest of temperance, of which he was a hearty advocate. The first number appeared October 23, 1846, and in 1851, he added to its title *The Family Presbyterian*, the publication of which ceased in 1852. He then proposed to publish the *Anti-liquor Advocate*, but there was not sufficient encouragement to continue it. He left Union County with his family in 1866, and resided in Franklin County, Mo. He died in Richmond, September 6, 1881.

JOHN KINCAID, son of Joseph and Mary Kincaid, was educated at the academy at Lewisburgh, read law with James F. Linn, and was admitted to the bar December, 1842. He never practiced at the profession. He lived on his farm across the river, without further ambition. When he commenced to read, Mrs. Kincaid, who was an intimate friend of Mrs. Linn's, and talking of John—it seemed there had been some family argument about the matter—said she did not want John to become a lawyer, and, forgetting in her heat where she was, said "they are all liars." Mrs. Linn's neat little figure was raised to a dignity as she said quietly, "My husband is a lawyer." A few confused commonplaces terminated the call, and years afterward they both laughed over it. He has settled into a queer, old re-cluse.

ISAAC G. GORDON was born December 22, 1819, at Lewisburgh. When young he worked as a moulder in the foundry of Geddes Marsh. He studied law in the office of James F. Linn, and was admitted to the bar of Union County in April, 1843, and the same year entered into partnership in practice with Hon. George R. Barrett. In January, 1846, he removed to Brookville, Jefferson County, where

he has since resided. In 1859 he was elected member of the Legislature, and re-elected in 1860. In 1866 he was appointed president judge of the district composed of Venango and Mercer Counties. In 1873 he was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

CHARLES MERRILL, son of James Merrill, Esq., was born at New Berlin, was graduated from Lafayette College, and was admitted to the bar December 16, 1845. He then entered into partnership with Hon. Joseph Casey. In 1855, at the division of the county, he removed to Middleburgh, the county-seat of Snyder, and entered into partnership with John P. Cronimiller which continued until 1861. (See Bench and Bar of Snyder County).

He enlisted as a private soldier in Company H., Fifty First Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain J. Merrill Linn, and continued in the service. His health was entirely broken at the end of the war, and after remaining awhile at Lewisburgh with his brother George, he went to Nashville where his brother, General Louis Merrill of the U. S. Army, was stationed, and there died.

His body was sent on and buried at New Berlin. He was highly cultivated; he had an immense range of information on every subject and was an elegant lawyer. An incident which occurred at the battle of Roanoke Island will illustrate. The five companies of the Fifty-first were ordered to rush across the swamp in front of the earth-work that commanded the road, to get on their left flank. The swamp was deep—to the arm-pits in some places—and it was necessary to jump from one clump of roots and moss to another, or wade. After getting across the front, in making for the flank, his captain and himself landed on one clump, and, resting a moment, the captain remarked that this was something like "Fog Reel," a noted place in Brush Valley Mountains. "Well, as far as the swamp is concerned, it may be," he said; "but the vegetation is entirely different," and went on to speak of the difference of the trees and shrubbery, showing a most wonderful knowledge of botany and woods. While talking, he





had his hand upon a sapling, with the forefinger extended. A bullet struck just above the end of his forefinger and protruded. Without moving or stopping his talk, he rubbed the end of his forefinger over the ball, as if it had always been there. Just as cool and unconcerned as at the council-table, he stood by the flag, corporal of the color-guard, when balls were raining about it and shells were bursting.

With abundant knowledge, a genial manner, a wonderful command of language and power of expression, had not his health been broken, he might have attained great eminence, and the remembrance of him among his acquaintances is like a sense of music when the inspired voice and lute are gone.

HON. JOSEPH CASEY came to the county in 1844. A sketch of his life will be found on page 1200.

JOHN R. FOLLMER, Esq. Frederick Follmer, one of the old stock that lived by Limestone Run, came over into Union County, and built what is now called Sypher's Mill, on White Deer Hole Creek 1788 when Daniel Follmer, the father of John R. was but nine years old. Daniel was born March 13, 1786. He was married to Margaret Reed, in June, 1808, a daughter of James Reed, of Scotch-Irish descent, who, with his family came from Lancaster County and settled in what is now Gregg township about 1788. Daniel Follmer left a family of five daughters and two sons—Maria B., married to John Foresman; James W.; Cynthia; Elizabeth, married to Robert Caldwell; John R.; Daniel G.; and Margaret R. John Reed Follmer was born Dec. 21, 1821, at the place where he now resides—his father's place, attended school at Hammond's school-house, and the log one by the mill, Milton Academy, one session in 1838, and then the Lewisburgh Academy. In 1843 he commenced to read law in the office of James L. Linn; was admitted at May term, 1845. He began to practice at Williamsport in September, 1845, two years; settled at Selin's Grove, Snyder County, in 1848. For a time he suffered from ill health, and after recovering adopted the profession of a

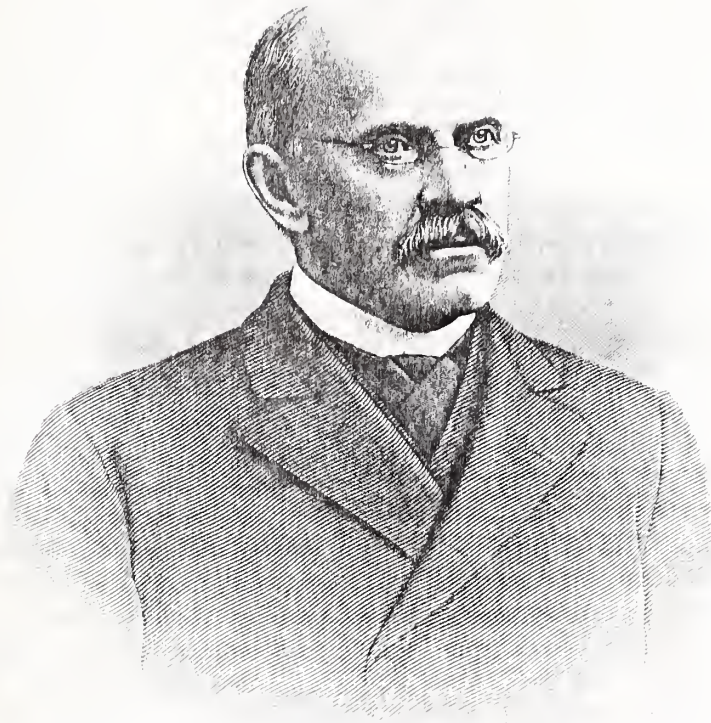
surveyor. He was elected county surveyor in 1884 for the term of three years.

JOHN BLAIR LINN, the son of James F. Linn, was born at Lewisburgh, October 15, 1831, was prepared for college at the Lewisburgh Academy, under John Robinson, Esq., late of the Philadelphia bar; entered Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pa., in May, 1846, (sophomore class), half advanced, where he graduated, at the age of seventeen, in the same class with the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, president judge of Clinton and Centre.

He read law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar September 16, 1851. The years 1852 and 1853 were spent in Sullivan County, which had just been opened out, where he was elected district attorney. Returned to Union County in 1854, where he was in practice until his removal to Bellefonte, in April, 1871. April 10, 1873, he was appointed deputy Secretary of State by the Hon. M. S. Quay, and May 15, 1878, upon the resignation of Mr. Quay, he was commissioned Secretary of State, where he remained until after Governor Hoyt was inaugurated, and then returned to Bellefonte.

He and Dr. Egle were made editors of the Second Series of Pennsylvania Archives, the publication of which was recommended by Governor Hartranft in his annual message, January 7, 1874, and they were issued in twelve volumes, under Mr. Quay's supervision. In 1877 he published the "Annals of Buffalo Valley," a local work embracing the history of Union County principally. It is a book of 620 pages, replete with interest, though largely local, and involved an immense amount of painstaking labor. While he was Secretary of State there were published under his direction "Duke of York's Laws, 1676-82, and Laws of the Province, 1682-1700." Governor Mifflin, under the authority of the act of Assembly of the 2d of October, 1781, had appointed Alexander J. Dallas to collate and republish the Laws of Pennsylvania from the 14th of October, 1700, to 1781, and this was done in 1797. By a petition of right, and direction to Benjamin Fletcher (Governor-General), laws, enacted and named in it were declared to be in force in the





*J. Merrill Linn*





province from that date, 1700. So what we call Smith's Laws—a compilation sanctioned by the Legislature—is from 1700 to 1810. But prior to that the country was governed by the Duke of York; and though the laws and ordinances were all absorbed in the petition of right, they were of great historical value and in danger of being entirely lost.

In 1882, Mr. Linn edited the "History of Centre and Clinton Counties," in a handsome volume of nearly seven hundred pages, which has preserved all that is of value of "men and things" in those counties in a readable and entertaining shape.

He was married twice,—first, to Julia A. Pollock, daughter of Fleming Pollock, of Milton, by whom there were two children—Sallie and Bessie; and, again August, 1867, to Mary Wilson, daughter of Samuel Hunter Wilson, of Bellefonte, by whom there were two children—May and Henry Sage.

JAMES MERRILL LINN was born in the house he lives in, fifty-two years ago, last 17th day of October, in the year 1833, the fourth child of James F. and Margaret I. Linn. Educated at the Lewisburgh Academy, when the first session of the university commenced, in September, 1846, he entered what was then called the senior academic; entered college the next year, and graduated on the 20th of August, 1851, not quite eighteen, and with the salutatory. In 1852 he went to Lancaster to read law with a former student of his father, James Black. That year Franklin and Marshall College was consolidated and removed to Lancaster, and he was appointed tutor, teaching the Greek and Latin of the freshmen and sophomore classes. This was for two years, and, returning to Lewisburgh, was admitted to the bar in September, 1851. He opened an office in Phoenixville, Chester County, and remaining six months, it became pretty certain that the division of Union County would take place, and Lewisburgh become the county-seat. He returned to Lewisburgh, and became a partner of his father in 1858, under the firm-name of J. F. & J. M. Linn. The proclamation for seventy-five thousand men came out while engaged in a lawsuit in Snyder County. The

wrangle stopped at once, and setting off to Lewisburgh, he reached there in time to go with a company in the three months' service as second lieutenant. On the expiration of that term he raised a company for three years' service, and was enlisted in the Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Hartranft, and commissioned captain of Company H, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. A great portion of his service was staff duty, but more especially as judge advocate of the division. The campaign at Vicksburg planted malaria, which the campaign in East Tennessee confirmed and added, so that in the spring of 1864, his health was broken, and a resignation followed.

Two or three years elapsed before he could resume his professional work, but then he got into active practice. His father dying in 1869, he entered into partnership with A. H. Dill, a partnership continuing ten years and very successful, professionally. In October, 1879, the partnership was dissolved, and from that time on, he has engaged in his profession alone. He was married, December 26, 1867, to Mary Ellen, eldest daughter of Philip Billmyer of Lewisburgh, Pa., and has one son, Philip Billmyer Linn, born May 25th, 1869.

SAMUEL HENRY ORWIG was born at Mifflinburg, Union County, Pa., on the 8th day of August 1836. His father, Samuel Orwig, a son of George Orwig, who laid out Orwigsburgh, in Schuylkill County, came to this county when twelve years old and settled. His mother was—Myers, whose parents lived on their farm in West Buffalo; but they dying while she was a child, John Ray became her guardian, with whom she lived until married to Mr. Orwig. Samuel H. Orwig was educated partly at the Mifflinburg Academy, which was then taught by Henry G. Maguire, and he spent two years at the Lewisburgh University, 1852-53; taught a public school in Lewisburgh one year, and one year in Hollidaysburg. Then became a clerk in Philadelphia, and at the same time read law in the office of Judge Kelley, and then spent two years in the Law School at Yale, in which he graduated, and in the same year, on motion





of Hon. G. F. Miller, was admitted to the bar of Union County on the 14th of December 1857. He entered into partnership in the practice of law with Alfred Hayes, Esq., and was elected to the Legislature in 1864, from the district of Union, Snyder and Juniata, and in 1865 from the district of Lycoming, Union and Snyder. In the Legislature he served on the committees of "Ways and Means," "General Judiciary" and "Local Judiciary;" was largely instrumental in procuring the repeal of the law taxing real estate for State purposes, for the collection of the money due the commonwealth for unpatented lands law; for establishing the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, extending the right of voting to soldiers in the field, the constitutional amendments, securing the charter of the Lewisburgh and Spruce Creek Railroad and in much legislative work of general and local interest. During the invasion of the State by Lee's rebel army he served as a private in Company D., Twenty-eighth Regiment (emergency men). He was the Republican nominee for Congress in 1882 in the Twentieth District, composed of Centre, Union, Clearfield, Clinton, Elk and Mifflin, and was defeated by Governor Curtin. In 1884 he was nominated by the Republicans against S. P. Wolverton for the State Senate.

WILLIAM CAMERON, JR., was born at Lewisburgh. He was the son of William Cameron, of the same place, whose biography appears elsewhere. He was educated at Lewisburgh, and admitted to the bar on the 12th of September, 1859. He was a pleasant mannered young man, very agreeable in conversation, and bid fair to make a place in his profession. He died suddenly on the 29th of November, 1862, at the age of twenty-four. His family is mentioned in the biography of his father.

ANDREW H. DILL was born in Hereford, Baltimore County, Md., January 18, 1836. His father was the Rev. Henry G. Dill, who was a minister of the Methodist Church, born in Adams County, Pa., in the itineracy of which he would remove from place to place, according to his appointments, and is still living retired at Lewisburgh. His mother was Sarah A. Gilbert, daughter of Bernhart Gilbert, of Adams Co., Pa.

In 1849, Andrew H. Dill entered Dickinson Seminary, from which he graduated in 1852, entering the junior year in Dickinson College; graduated in the first section in June, 1855. He then engaged in teaching in Frederick County, Md., and became a student under John Lynch, of Frederick City, where he was admitted to the bar in 1858, after which he practiced in Columbia County; opened an office in Gettysburg; after six months' stay he associated himself with Isaiah Dill, his uncle, at Huntsville, Ala. In April, 1861, he returned to Pennsylvania and settled in Lewisburgh, Union County, where he has continued in practice ever since; from 1869 until 1879, associated with J. Merrill Linn, under the firm name of Linn & Dill; and from 1881, associated with Erwin M. Beale, under the firm-name of Dill & Beale.

In 1869 he received the Democratic nomination for member of the House, was elected for the district of Lycoming, Union and Snyder; and in the fall of 1870 elected to the Senate, district of same counties; in 1872-75, for the Senatorial district of Snyder, Perry, Northumberland and Union Counties; 1875-76, for the district of Union, Snyder and Northumberland. He resigned during his last year, when he became the Democratic nominee for Governor, as against Hoyt, since which time he has pursued his profession.

He, during this time, was all the time engaged, or a partner in some manufacturing interest. In 1865 he became a partner of Billmeyer, Dill & Co., in the manufacture of bill-timber and boats; and remained so associated until 1880, when he entered the firm of Dill, Watson & Co., whose operations are carried on in Somerset County, Pa. He is also the president of the Central Manufacturing Company, of Lewisburgh, engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements.

During his terms in the Legislature there were many important matters of legislation; among others, the bill providing for the Constitutional Convention, and, after the adoption of the Constitution, the legislation necessary to give its provisions effect. His one able characteristic was that he never lost his head,



always had the standing of a bill or measure in his mind—never lost the thread—and thus, obtained and maintained a very high place among his fellows. His very good common-sense, tact and prudence in management availed him very much.

And this was so in his profession. He had the first principles of the law well and clearly laid. He had a clear, logical, and what in legal parlance is called a legal mind—reasoning closely and with good judgment, following that track alone which led definitely to his point of attack. In the conduct of a case he had most excellent judgment and tact, readily seeing the bearing of evidence, when to bring it out and when to let it alone. In the examination of a witness he got out the evidence in good shape, and could leave an unwilling or adverse witness just at that point which was often very damaging. In addressing a jury he was eloquent, had a fine flow of language; never indulged in anecdote or fun, but had equally good judgment in knowing how to present the facts in the best shape, carrying out luminously the favorable and shading in very distant perspective the unfavorable.

He was married, on the 14th of October, 1864, to Miss Catharine S. Slifer, daughter of Colonel Eli Slifer.

JOHN ADAMS BEARD, son of Augustus and Amanda (Bechtel) Beard, who are residents of Robeson, Berks County, was born June 30, 1861. He was educated at Mifflinburg; read with Horace P. Glover, admitted to the bar December 21, 1882; resident at Mifflinburg.

WILLIAM JONES. William Jones was born August 9, 1822, in Chillisquaque township, Northumberland County, Pa., about a half-mile below Lewisburgh. His parents moved to Lewisburgh four or five years after, and lived in the property now the American Hotel, John S. P. Weidensaul. He read law with the Hon. George F. Miller, and was admitted to the bar of Union County, at New Berlin, in 1848. In 1852 he went to California, and returned in March, 1855, since which time he has practiced his profession at Lewisburgh. He was two years treasurer of the county, 1867 and 1871, and has been town

clerk and treasurer of the borough from 1862 until the present time. He was married, March 20, 1856, to Ada Bell, and has two children, daughters.

CHARLES SPYKER WOLFE<sup>1</sup> was born at Lewisburgh, Union County, April 6, 1845. His father, Samuel Wolfe, was of Pennsylvania German extraction, his ancestors having emigrated from Berks County to this section before the Revolution, and one of them was killed by the Indians in a predatory excursion, about the time of the famous Wyoming massacre, and is buried on a farm near Lewisburgh. Samuel Wolfe, his father, married Catharine Lawshe, a descendant of a Huguenot family. He was the leading grain dealer of the West Branch, and had extensive transactions with the farmers and business men of a large region of country in buying wheat and shipping it by canal to Baltimore, Philadelphia and other points. He gained a reputation for honesty and uprightness over a wide extent of country, where he was so well known that his word was never questioned. This reputation proved to be a legacy of great value to his son, who, when quite young, started out to secure the nomination to the Legislature as he was invariably greeted with the remark, that "if he was as good a man as his father, the district would have reason to be proud of such a representative."

Samuel Wolfe was one of the founders of the Lewisburgh University, where his son was afterwards educated, and held the position of treasurer of the institution at the time of his death, when Charles was only five years old. By dint of his industrious and enterprising business methods he had accumulated a fair competency, so that his widow and children were left in comfortable circumstances, and the latter given a good education. Charles was admitted to college in 1861, having been awarded the highest prize given his class at the preliminary examination. He was at this time in very delicate health, and in consequence was compelled to leave college one year, and was not graduated till 1866, when he was awarded the highest honors of his class. The

<sup>1</sup> Geo. W. Mapes.







Charles S. Wolfe



intervening year he spent in Minnesota with a party of civil engineers, who were surveying the Winona and St. Peter's Railway.

During his college course he enlisted in Captain Lambert's company of Independent Cavalry, and served in the Fishing Creek Confederacy campaign, and also was with his company in one of the Cumberland Valley campaigns, where he served as orderly to General Couch. He kept up his studies during the period of his military service, so as to be able to keep pace with his class. At the expiration of his collegiate course he entered Harvard Law School, and was graduated therefrom. February, 26, 1868, he was married to Martha E. Meixell, whose father was Joseph Meixell, and maternal grandfather, James Moore, Sr., and uncles, James Moore, Jr., and Dr. William Ludwig, who were among the most prominent and generous of the founders of the university at Lewisburgh, and the most esteemed and enterprising of Union County's citizens. This happy union has been blessed with one son, Joseph Meixell, and four daughters,—Catherine Lawshe, Mary Moore, Martha and Eleanor.

Upon the completion of his law course Mr. Wolfe returned to his native town and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. Here, by his indefatigable industry, he soon established a lucrative practice, which has since constantly increased. He has now associated with him a partner in the person of A. A. Leiser, Esq. Mr. Wolfe's powers of endurance are extraordinary, and he has, at times, continued at his work, incessantly, for twenty-four hours, without rest or sleep. He has achieved a very high place in his profession, and ranks high as a lawyer in this State.

His most notable characteristics as a professional man are thoroughness in research and the power to state his positions in clear and forcible terms. Every person who has had the opportunity to hear him argue a point of law or a legislative proposition has been forcibly struck with those traits of his mental power. He first goes to the bottom of every subject with which he grapples, and then states his points in terms so clear and forcible that even a child might understand them. But,

while he has achieved notable success for one so young in his chosen profession, Mr. Wolfe is best known to the people of this State as an able, honest and courageous legislator.

He was first chosen in 1872 to represent the counties of Union and Snyder in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and was re-elected the following year. In 1871 he was elected to represent Union County, and took an active part in preparing the body of legislation enacted in that year for the purpose of putting in force the provisions of the new Constitution. He was associated in that body with Hon. John I. Mitchell, Judge Orvis, of Centre County, Newmyer, of Allegheny, Stranahan, of Mercer, and others of ability and experience; and, although the youngest member of the body, he was considered one of the most active and useful legislators who had the honor to represent this commonwealth in that session.

He was re-elected for 1875-76, and, although the Democrats were in the ascendancy in this body, he divided the honors of the Republican leadership with John I. Mitchell and won popularity by his conduct of the Boom Bill investigation and his management of the proceedings, which resulted in the trial and expulsion of certain members.

During the session of 1877 General Simon Cameron resigned his seat in the United States Senate, and secured the position for his son. Mr. Wolfe resolved to become a determined foe to the Cameron interest and offered himself again as a candidate for the Legislature and was enthusiastically elected upon the distinct issue that he would not vote to return Hon. Don Cameron to the United States Senate at the expiration of his term, in 1879.

When the Legislature of that year assembled, the House was no sooner organized than, under the call of the chairman of the State Committee, the Senatorial caucus was called, nearly two weeks in advance of the election. There were many protests and mutterings among the Representatives and Senators at this haste, but Mr. Cameron was nominated. Twenty-seven members and Senators, including Mr. Wolfe, absented themselves from the caucus. An adjournment was effected for one week, during



which time all but five yielded and Mr. Cameron was elected. Mr. Wolfe and his few companions looked forward to the balance of the session with anything but pleasurable anticipations. But this period of depression was of short duration, as Mr. Wolfe was a man of such aggressiveness and ability that in a short time he was able to turn the tables against his enemies and assume his natural place as the leader of the House. This session was destined to witness one of the most stubborn and exciting legislative contests ever known in the history of the commonwealth.

In 1877 much valuable property was destroyed in Pittsburgh during the riots there, and for the losses thus incurred Allegheny County, by special enactment, was made responsible. These losses amounted to such an enormous sum that the people of the county applied to the Legislature for relief, and a bill was introduced appropriating four million dollars for that purpose. The balance of the State objected loudly to being taxed to pay this claim, and a determined opposition to the passage of the bill was soon organized. Mr. Wolfe led the opposition. The contest became very violent, and for a long time it seemed very doubtful as to the final result. At last some of the friends of the measure, despairing of passing it by ordinary influences, undertook to compass its success by bribing, and were detected and exposed.

A committee of investigation was appointed, of which Mr. Wolfe was a member. They made a report recommending the expulsion of four members. The friends of the measure prevented their expulsion, and thus forced resort to criminal prosecution. This committee was composed of Messrs. McKee, Wolfe, Mapes, White, Hackett, Bradford, Kirke and Sherwood. Mr. Wolfe was the leading spirit in this endeavor to bring the men to justice. Eminent counsel were employed, including Judge Black, Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Franklin B. Gowen, Judge Simonton, of Harrisburg, George H. Irwin and others.

The Legislature had made no provision for the expenses of the trial. But the determined committee obtained the necessary funds by

private subscriptions, and pushed the suits. Every obstacle which ingenuity, trickery and legal acumen could interpose was placed in the way of the prosecution; but when the defendants had exhausted all means of delay and were compelled to face a jury of their peers, by the advice of their counsel, four of them pleaded guilty, and one was tried and convicted.

In all the tedious work of this laborious prosecution Mr. Wolfe was the acknowledged leader, and to his untiring energy and his relentless determination to vindicate the fame of the State, must be attributed in great degree all the good effects that followed.

In connection with this part of Mr. Wolfe's public record it should be mentioned that the prosecution and conviction of the Riot Bill bribers was accomplished without the expenditure of a single dollar of the public funds. All the expenses of the trial—and they were greater than those of any other State trial in the history of the commonwealth—were paid by private subscriptions.

It is not improbable that the success which attended Mr. Wolfe's efforts to punish crime in high places had something to do with the organization of the reform movement under the Committee of One Hundred in Philadelphia.

The reputation acquired by Mr. Wolfe in his crusade against the Riot Bill corruptionists led to his overwhelming re-election to the House in 1880, which in that year had a Republican majority of forty-three votes, and the Senate a majority of sixteen. The interest of the session centred upon the election of a United States Senator to succeed William A. Wallace, and many people of the State had expressed their preference for Galusha A. Grow, who, though a man of great ability, was not acceptable to the radical wing of the party. A bolt was organized, and fifty-six Senators and Representatives, prominent among whom was Mr. Wolfe, refused to enter the party caucus. The bolters held the balance of power in the contest that followed, and voted for Mr. Grow steadily until he withdrew. The struggle ended in the election of John I. Mitchell as a compromise candidate. Throughout this contest, from its





inception to its consummation, Mr. Wolfe was a foremost and effective worker against the radical wing of the party.

In his legislative career he displayed the same effective oratory that marks his services as a legal advocate. His argument against the constitutionality of the Riot Bill has been pronounced a master-piece of eloquence and legal authority. Mr. Wolfe's greatness as a speaker rises to its loftiest height in the heat of some fierce debate in the halls of the Legislature. It needs opposition, friction, contradiction or the blind assault of an infuriated antagonist to rouse his latent energies, and when that is done he rises like some mountain torrent, with logic, invective, ridicule and withering satire sweeps all before him.

The inauguration of President Garfield was hailed as the signal for purer morals in Pennsylvania politics. The President was in hearty accord with the Independent spirit which had elected Mitchell to the United States Senate, and he announced his purpose to recognize all elements of the party equally. The courageous independence of the Federal administration effected a change in the tactics of the leaders of Pennsylvania Republicanism, and they evinced a disposition to meet the Liberal element half-way in the work of reconciliation. William F. Davies, of Bradford County, one of the State Senators who had bolted the Senatorial caucus the winter before, was suggested by the Independents as an available person for State Treasurer, and the Radical Republicans offered to support him, and there was a tacit, if not an explicit, understanding that Davies was to be the party nominee; but the death of the President and the accession to that office of his successor, who himself represented the Radical wing of the Republican party, changed the policy of the Pennsylvania Radicals, and they resolved that the State should present herself to the new Administration in the attitude of a supporter of the Stalwart policy. To accomplish this purpose the pledges of fealty to Davies were cast to the winds and the forces of the Radical wing of the party were concentrated to nominate a candidate whose record should harmonize with the third term idea.

Mr. Wolfe attended the convention which nominated General Bailly for State treasurer. He conceived that body in complete submission to the men who in two National conventions had been bound to the unit rule, and controlled by the Pardon Board, that had destroyed at a blow the fruits of the Riot Bill prosecutions.

Hot with indignation at what he deemed a base stultification of the Republican party, Mr. Wolfe retired to his quiet home in Lewisburgh, chagrined and humiliated. The action of the convention had placed him in a position that offered but one alternative—he must either indorse the nominee of the convention, and thus tacitly approve the action of the Pardon Board, which wiped away the results of the great triumph of his life, or come out in open rebellion against the machine. One thing meant self-stultification and the other meant sacrifice of political prospects. He chose the latter and without a word of consultation with his friends he announced himself as an Independent Republican candidate for State Treasurer.

The history of the brief campaign which followed constitutes one of the most interesting chapters in the political annals of Pennsylvania. In the four weeks intervening between his announcement and the day of election he spoke in nearly every city in the State, his speeches in every instance ringing with brave words for reform in methods of party management. His appeal to the people evoked a response which justified his courageous attitude and opened the way for the organized opposition which has since appeared against the machine.

In the following year he was an active supporter of the Independent Republican ticket. Since then he has entirely eschewed politics and has been devoting himself assiduously to the law. Mr. Wolfe's personal character is that of the radical. His perceptive powers are keen, his convictions immovable and his manner impetuous. He is impulsive and combative in the highest degree. He lacks patience; he is intolerant of those who lack his own power of reaching quick conclusions, and his brilliant manner of thought and speech sometimes dazzles and misleads his own judgment. With these qualities he combines a conscientiousness



which shines conspicuously through his every act, and a fidelity to his duty which always compels respect. He possesses the elements of political greatness, and his individuality is more vividly defined than that of any man of his years in Pennsylvania. The impartial historian must write him down as one of the fearless few who were brave enough to sacrifice the prospect of political advancement to a sense of duty to the Commonwealth.

SAMUEL S. BARTON was born in Mifflinburg, Union County, Pa., on the 6th of August, 1799; admitted to the bar September 17, 1861, and died at Lewisburgh September 13, 1864. He left to survive him, a widow, and two children—Winter Barton and Annie, married to Appleton H. Bubb.

JACOB G. MOYER was born July 4, 1836, son of John Moyer and Violetta (Meiwell) Moyer, in Kelly township, Union County, Pa.; admitted to the bar December 18, 1861, and practiced one year in Lewisburgh, going into the army. In 1865 he began practice at Williamsport, and in the spring of 1868 removed to Philadelphia; now at 32 North Fifth Street, and in good practice. Married, 1865, to Mary P., daughter of Francis Wilson, who died January 8, 1866, leaving a son, Mayne Moyer.

GEORGE MERRILL, was a son of Jas. Merrill, by his second wife, Mrs. Hepburn, a daughter of John Cowden; elected register and recorder of Union County November 27, 1857, to November 28, 1863; admitted to the bar February 18, 1862; removed to Topeka, Kansas.

HENRY S. MARR, admitted February 17, 1863.

HUBLEY D. ALBRIGHT, admitted May 20, 1863; retired from practice.

CHARLES D. BREWER, admitted May 20, 1863; removed to Williamsport in 1870.

AARON WOLFE, admitted May 20, 1863; removed to Tiffin, Ohio.

SPYKER G. KENNEDY, admitted May 20, 1863; removed to Kansas.

CHARLES S. SWINEFORD, admitted September 21, 1863; removed to Richmond, Va.

DANIEL BRIGHT MILLER, the son of Hon. George F. Miller, was born at Lewisburgh, Union County, Pa., February 2, 1840. He

was educated at the university at Lewisburg, and graduated July 31, 1862, with degree of A.B., and received degree of A.M. July 27, 1865. He enlisted, August 30th, in Company E, One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was commissioned first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster Two Hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 3, 1864, by Governor Curtin, and captain and commissary sergeant December 12, 1864, by President Lincoln; breveted major November 2, 1865, by President Johnson.

He was admitted to the bar of Union County May 16, 1864, while home on leave of absence. After his discharge from the army he returned to Lewisburgh and entered into the practice of law, the firm being known as G. F. Miller & Sons.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER MARR was born at Lewisburgh, July 8, 1838; a son of Rev. Phineas B. Marr, and Mary, daughter of Alexander Graham. He was educated at the university at Lewisburgh, graduating in the class of 1860; entered as a law-student in Hon. G. F. Miller's office, teaching meanwhile at Danville; admitted to the bar in 1865; settled at Ashland, Pa., where he has since been in the practice of his profession.

EDWARD SWINEFORD was admitted May 22, 1866; removed to St. Louis, Mo.

GEORGE BARRON MILLER, second son of the Hon. George F. Miller, was born in Lewisburgh, October 7, 1844; educated at the university at Lewisburgh; graduated and admitted to the bar of Union County February 19, 1866. He served his "tour" during the war in Company D, Twenty-Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel James Chamberlin. He was married to a daughter of Henry Frick, of Lewisburgh, and is one of the firm of G. F. Miller & Sons.

ADDISON G. MARR, born January 24, 1844; son of Rev. Phineas B. Marr and Mary Graham, daughter of Alexander Graham; educated at Lewisburgh and Princeton; began study of law May, 1866; admitted May 22, 1867; settled in Shamokin August, 1867; married, January 24, 1871, to Miss Maggie W. Sheriff, daughter of J. W. and M. A. Sheriff, Lewistown.





EFFINGER L. REBER was born at Lewisburgh, Union County, Pa., March 21, 1843, son of Thomas Reber and Mary (Beck) Reber.

He enlisted June 21, 1861, in Company D, Fifth Reserves, Captain Thomas Chamberlain; was made a sergeant; promoted sergeant-major March 6, 1862. He was made adjutant of the Two Hundred and Fifth Regiment September 3, 1864, and mustered out with that regiment with the brevet rank of captain. He was married in the spring of 1864; admitted to the bar of Union County September 18, 1866; settled at Northumberland, and died December 27, 1877, of softening of the brain, which had its origin, no doubt, from the concussion of a shell at Fort Steadman, where he was thrown senseless for a time.

J. THOMPSON BAKER was born in Buffalo township, Union County, Pa., April 13, 1847, the son of Jacob Baker and Catherine, daughter of Philip Pontius. His ancestry on both sides were the earliest settlers in the valley, and were men of pluck and energy, and held conspicuous part in the formation of their communities. They are mentioned in the local histories of the township.

J. Thompson Baker was educated at the university at Lewisburgh, and admitted to the bar at September term, 1870. With a very thorough start in his profession, in which he has been successful, and fluent in both English and German his cordial hearty manner puts clients at ease and in that accessible mood in which such relation is best sustained. With very tenacious memory and fine appreciation of humor, he is a very entertaining speaker.

DANIEL WEBSTER COX was born August 3, 1850, at Cernarvon, Berks County, of Charles D. Cox and Sarah F. Cox. His father removed to Union County April 1, 1857, and his son was educated at Randolph's Academy, the University at Lewisburgh and Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport. He read law with Linn & Dill, and was admitted May 16, 1871. Married, 23d of September, 1880, to Hannah J. Weidensaul, and has resided and practiced at his profession in Lewisburgh.

ROBERT C. MITCHELL was admitted September 16, 1872.

GEORGE W. IDDINGS was admitted December 17, 1872.

GEORGE W. BLISS was admitted May 20, 1873.

J. R. ZELLERS was admitted March 16, 1874.

FRANK SPENCER MARR, a son of Dr. William H. Marr and Eliza (Baldwin) Davis. He was educated partly at an academy at Princeton; graduated at the University of Lewisburgh; read law with J. Merrill Linn, and admitted to the bar May 19, 1874; settled at Sunbury in the practice; married to Elizabeth D., daughter of Rev. N. S. Buckingham, on the 16th day of June, 1885.

GEORGE A. GUYER was admitted December 22, 1874.

WILLIARD OGDEN SHAFFER.—The grandfather of Williard O. Shaffer, named David Shaffer, came from Berks County to Union at an early day, and married Anna Maria Bancker. He died at the age of eighty-nine, in 1864. His son Daniel, born February 5, 1821, married Mary Ogden, of Chillisquaque, Northumberland County, in 1845. Williard was born March 18, 1847. He attended the "Old Academy," as it was called, under Randolph, and the university; graduated in 1872, and for a year he taught an academy at Me-Ewensville. Registered as a law student with Linn & Dill in the summer of 1873; admitted to the bar May 18, 1875; deputy prothonotary until 1877; entered into partnership with S. D. McDonald, as Shaffer & McDonald, and continued in the practice of the law until January, 1884, when he became prothonotary; elected to that office November, 1883.

CHARLES O. CORNELIUS was admitted May 18, 1875, but removed to Ashland, Saunders County, Neb.

G. NEWTON LEFEVERE was admitted December 21, 1875.

SAMUEL DAVIES McDONALD, born of Rev. Samuel H. McDonald and Ann Addams. She had for her first husband Jacob Beaver, whose children were Mary (married to I. W. White), General James A. Beaver and J. Gilbert Beaver (who was killed at Antietam, second lieutenant Company H, Fifty-first Pennsyl-



vania Volunteers). She married Rev. McDonald in 1811, and their children were A. Addams, William H., Kate, A. Annie R. and Samuel D., born August 23, 1853, at Belleville, Mifflin County, Pa. He was educated at his father's academy, at Belleville, and graduated at the university at Lewisburgh in 1873; began reading law at the Columbian Law School, Washington, D. C., September, 1874, and graduated there June, 1876, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia the same month. He was admitted to the bar of Union County on his diplomas in July, 1876, and has continued to practice his profession at Lewisburgh since. He has been attorney for the commissioners a number of years; actively Republican in politics, and has a steady power of application to his profession, with a very appreciative knowledge of its niceties.

MARTIN L. SCHOCH was born at New Berlin April 18, 1840, a son of Abraham Schoch, tanner, and Hannah Seebold, youngest daughter of Christopher Seebold, one of the first settlers of New Berlin. Attended the common schools and Union Seminary until he was eighteen years old; learned the tanning trade with his father and worked at it until the breaking out of the Rebellion. He enlisted, April 18, 1861, in the three months' service as a private in Captain Chamberlain's company (G), Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered out in the latter part of July. On September 3, 1861, he enlisted for three years as orderly sergeant in Captain Hassenplug's Company (E), Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers; served with company and regiment until January 1, 1864, and then, at Blain's Cross-Roads, Tenn., re-enlisted for the war, January 12, 1864; promoted to second lieutenant of company. While home on a veteran furlough, on the 23d day of February, 1864, was married to Anna E. Kleckner, daughter of Michael Kleckner, of New Berlin. April 26, 1864, promoted to first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment. June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, received gun-shot wound through left shoulder; sent to hospitals at Washington and Annapolis and discharged on account of wounds at Annapolis, Md., Nov. 2, 1864. Soon after

returning from the army he entered into partnership with his father in the tanning business, at New Berlin. He continued in the tanning business until 1875, when, on account of increasing disability caused by his wound, was compelled to quit. He entered as a student-at-law with J. M. Linn, Esq., at Lewisburgh, in the fall of 1875, and was admitted to the bar of Union County at March term, 1878.

HORACE P. GLOVER was born in Hartleton, Union County, Pa., on the 10th day of December, 1852, the son of Robert V. Glover and Helen (Pellman) Glover. He graduated at Lafayette College in the class of 1871. He was cashier of the Mifflinburg Bank from 1872 until 1877. He pursued the study of law with J. Merrill Linn, and was admitted to the bar at March term, 1878, and to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania May 2, 1882. He settled in practice at Mifflinburg, in the county of Union, and is a very careful and able lawyer.

ERWIN MORRISON BEALE, son of John H. and Mary Theresa Beale, was born in Lewisburgh September 11, 1849. John H. Beale came to Lewisburgh in April, 1839, from Mifflin County, and on June 22, 1847, married Miss Mary Theresa Beyers, daughter of Charles Beyers, residing in Lewisburgh, and he has resided here ever since, doing business as a merchant tailor, and has always taken an active part in politics, being the chairman of the Democratic County Committee for a number of years. Educated at the old academy, under John Randolph, until he quit teaching; then attended the academy of the university at Lewisburgh and entered college in 1866, dropping the languages and taking a scientific course. Made his junior speech, then the smallest and youngest boy who had made a junior collegiate speech. On account of age and health, left school, but never returned. Remained at home until fall of 1871, when he entered Grover & Baker's Sewing-Machine Company's office, at Philadelphia, and, after about six months there was transferred to their general Western office, at St. Louis, as assistant general manager, having charge of all their city business and the office, besides the book-keepers. They did the immense business of two to three millions yearly all over the





West. He remained there until March, 1875, when he was promoted general manager of their office at Pittsburgh to close up their business. They closed their business in 1876, and he returned home, and on the 10th of April, 1876, began studying law with Linn & Dill, and, after a few weeks, became their confidential clerk and kept up his studies with the rest of the class, besides doing an immense amount of labor during those busy times. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1878, and remained with Linn & Dill—having an interest in the firm January, 1878—until April 1, 1879, when he opened an office for himself and practiced alone until April 1, 1881, when he formed a law partnership with Hon. A. H. Dill, which still continues to exist. He is a direct descendant of John Beale, who came over with William Penn in 1682. His grandfather, Joshua Beale, was recorder of Millin Comty from 1830 to 1836, and his great-grandfather, Wm. Beale, was Senator from 1812 to 1815, and his great-great-grandfather was judge from 1783 to — in Millin County and weighed four hundred and eighty pounds. On his mother's side, his grandfather was Dr. Charles Beyers, who was one of the first physicians of Lewisburgh.

ROBERT DAVENPORT EVANS was admitted to the bar September 21, 1880; was born August 30, 1856, at Lewisburgh, Union County, Pa.; son of Thompson G. Evans, who was a son of Joseph, a son of William, a son of Joseph, one of the first residents. His mother was Rhoda A. Davenport. Educated at the university; graduated in 1875; three years principal of the Starkey Institute, in the State of New York; principal of the grammar schools at Lewisburgh; read law with Linn & Dill and removed to Wilkesbarre, where he is a law partner of General Osborn and county solicitor.

CHARLES ROWLAND JAMES was born May 23, 1853, at Lewisburgh. His father was Charles Sexton James, a professor of mathematics at the University of Lewisburgh from 1852 until 1877, and shortly afterward became president of Monongahela College, Greene County, Pa. He was married to Mary Evans, a granddaughter of Nathan Evans, who once lived in Union County (Linn's "Annals," 391), on

the 10th of September, 1811. Charles R. graduated at the University of Lewisburgh, the valedictorian; registered in the office of J. Merrill Linn, July, 1876; admitted to the bar December 16, 1879; opened an office at Lewisburgh, and in November, 1881, removed to Allentown, where he has been quite successful in the practice of the law, doing little more than making a living, however.

THOMAS KITTERA VANDYKE was the son of James Cole Vandyke, late of the city of Philadelphia, the seventh in the line of a family that came from Holland somewhere about 1600, who was born October 2, 1815; graduated at Rutgers; read law with Thomas Kittera, Esq., was admitted to the bar at Philadelphia, 1838, and was United States district attorney under James Buchanan. On his mother's side he is a descendant of Governor Simon Snyder.

Thomas Kittera Vanlyke was educated at the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia, and graduated at Lewisburgh University in 1875; read law with J. Merrill Linn, Esq., admitted March 15, 1880, and practiced at his profession in Lewisburgh.

JAMES C. WALTER was admitted March 15, 1881.

JOHNSON WALLS VANVALZAH was born 26th of March, 1856, a son of William Vanvalzah (who was a son of Dr. Robert Vanvalzah) and Catharine Van Buskirk; educated at the public schools of Lewisburgh; read law with Linn & Dill; admitted to the bar September 21, 1881; opened an office in Lewisburgh; chairman of the Democratic County Committee.

THOMAS EDWARD HALFPENNY, born February 6, 1856, near Laurelton, son of Mark Halfpenny and Christiana (Forster) Halfpenny; was married to Laura A. Zeller, February 6, 1879; commenced reading law with J. T. Baker, Esq., in 1881, was admitted to the bar May 19, 1881, and settled at Lewisburgh.

FRANK I. CUSHMAN was admitted August 14, 1884; removed.

WILLIAM RUCKMAN FOLLMER, born January 22, 1857, in Limestone township, Montour Co., son of Henry E. Follmer, who was born Jan. 26, 1826, in Limestone township, and





was married, Oct. 5, 1851, to Miss Ellen Ruckman, daughter of William Ruckman, of Lewis township, near Turbotville, Northumberland County; came to Union County in 1869, and located on a farm across the river from Milton; died April 25, 1881. W. R. Follmer graduated at university of Lewisburgh, in class of 1877; read law in the office of Linn & Dill, Esqs. In the fall of 1879 went to Helena, Texas; taught in the academy at that place and was admitted to the bar in Karnes County, Texas, March 30, 1881; was admitted to the bar in Union County December 20, 1882, and settled for practice in Lewisburgh. He was commissioned notary public May 12, 1885, and was nominated District Attorney by the Democrats in the fall of 1885.

### CHAPTER III.

#### MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THE first mention of a physician within the limits of Union County is in the account of the officers of the First and Second Battalion, who served under Colonel Bouquet in 1764. Among them was Lieutenant William Plunkett, who was also a physician and was mentioned as Dr. William Plunkett. He served in the French War as a lieutenant, and secured for his services six hundred acres of land, part now owned by Judge Driesbach. He owned large bodies of land, and was one of the leaders in the Pennamite War. He lived afterward and died at Sunbury in the spring of 1791. He married a daughter of John Harris, Sr., about 1754, and at that time resided at Carlisle, where four daughters were born. His daughters were Elizabeth, born in 1755, married to Samuel MacLay; Isabella, born January, 1760, married to William Bell, Esq., of Elizabethtown, N. J.; Margaret, married to Isaac Richardson, removed to Wayne County, N. Y. It is not known that he practiced here, although he lived on the Driesbach farm for several years.

J. Blair Linn mentions, in "Annals of Buffalo Valley," that Dr. JOSEPH EAKER, a surgeon in the Revolutionary army, married Elizabeth

Blythe, whose father, William Blythe, was one of the first settlers in the Buffalo Valley. A tract of land of six hundred and forty acres was taken up in the name of Margaret and Elizabeth Blythe April 3, 1769. The Elizabeth Blythe tract was on Red Bank Run, below the late Samuel Henderson's house. Dr. Eakers lived at this place after his retirement from the army until October, 1798, when they sold the place to James Hepburn and went West, where she died. The doctor returned, resumed practice and was drowned in Muddy Run, above Milton, many years ago.

In 1778 Dr. JOHN HOUSTON was residing in White Deer township, and is assessed in that year. Nothing more is known of him; he evidently did not remain many years.

The next physician was one who lived and practiced in the Buffalo Valley for many years, and whose sons and grandsons followed in the same profession,—Dr. ROBERT VAN VALZAH, who died at Buffalo Cross-Roads, April 18, 1850, aged eighty-five years. He was born near Croton River, N. Y., April 17, 1764. His father was one of the early settlers who emigrated from Holland to New York and settled along the Hudson. Robert was the only son, and when sixteen years of age served two tours in the Continental army, after which he studied medicine, and in 1786 came to the Buffalo Valley. He arrived at Sunbury without funds sufficient to pay ferriage across the river. One of the Beattys gave him a shilling to pay his ferriage over the river, a favor he never forgot, and repaid it by caring for one of the family during his life, and afterwards on the old farm at Buffalo Cross-Roads until her death, in 1875, according to his will.

His sons were Robert, Thomas, John and William. Robert and Thomas became eminent as physicians; John and William settled on the homestead at Buffalo Cross-Roads.

Robert studied medicine with his father, settled at Millinburg before 1829, and died there March 14, 1851, aged sixty-two years. He had seven sons, five of whom were physicians, as follows: Robert F., who practiced at Spring Mills, Centre County, where he died. He had four sons, two of whom, Frank and Henry, are physi-



cians, the former at Spring Mills, Centre County, the latter in Clearfield County. The second son of Robert Van Valzah, Jr., was Thomas, who practiced medicine at Boalsburg, Centre County.

DR. JOHN H. VAN VALZAH, also a son of Robert, Jr., was killed by the Indians in Nebraska in 1870.

DR. SAMUEL B. VAN VALZAH, son of Robert, Jr., practiced several years in Lewisburgh and Mifflinburg, and is now a resident and practitioner in Durand, Ill.

DR. SHEPHERD L. VAN VALZAH, the youngest of the sons who were physicians, is now practicing at Watsonstown, Pa. His son, Dr. Grier Van Valzah, is also practicing at Watsonstown.

DR. THOMAS VAN VALZAH, the son of Robert Van Valzah, Sr., long a practitioner of medicine at Lewisburgh, moved to that borough about 1818, and practiced until 1836. A full account of his career and his sons will be found in the medical chapter of Mifflin County.

WILLIAM VAN VALZAH, a brother of Drs. Robert and Thomas, who settled on the homestead, had four sons, of whom Robert T. and William became physicians; the former settled at Ashland, Schuylkill County, where he died. William is now practicing in Philadelphia.

Elizabeth, a daughter of Dr. Robert Van Valzah, Sr., married Peter Wilson, and settled in Spring Mills, Centre County. They had three sons, one of whom, Robert, became a physician, and is now settled in Clearfield County, Pa.

In 1795 the name of DR. ROSWELL DOTY appears in the assessment roll of East Buffalo township. He was the son of a physician in Sharon, Conn., and his brother, Dr. Ezra Doty, settled in Mifflintown in 1791. He did not remain in East Buffalo but a short time, as he soon located in Lewistown, Mifflin County, with his brother, Southard Doty, also a physician. He died in that borough in 1820.

DR. CHARLES BEYER came to this country as a Hessian soldier when a young man. After the Revolution he remained in this country, as did many others, studied medicine and graduated

at a medical college in Philadelphia. In 1793 his name appears on the assessment roll of Union County as residing at Lewisburgh, and as a physician. He was probably the first physician to reside in the town. He continued practice from that time until his death, September 13, 1830. His practice was throughout the Buffalo Valley, and, with Dr. Robt. Van Valzah, he did the professional work in the early years of the county. He resided for many of the first years of his residence in a building on the north side of Buffalo Creek, near where the iron bridge crosses; later he resided near the water-works, and in his latter days built a frame house on Second Street, below the court-house, where he died.

DR. WILLIAM JOYCE was a graduate of a medical college, and came to Lewisburgh about 1820, and began a practice which grew to be extensive. He moved to Indiana, and died April 18, 1851.

DR. ISAAC VORSE, a native of the Eastern States, came to Lewisburgh about 1822, practiced medicine, and kept hotel on the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, on the site of the residence of William Nagel. He died January 17, 1839.

DR. HENRY BERKHARTS, a German physician, practiced at Lewisburgh from 1824 to 1836, and moved to Dauphin County.

DR. SAMUEL L. BECK was born in Berks County April 6, 1802, came to Lewisburgh when a young man, studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and graduated in 1828. He located for practice soon after in Lewisburgh, and continued until 1846, when he abandoned the active practice of his profession, and began the purchase of unseated lands throughout the county, of which he became the owner of several thousand acres. He retained his residence in Lewisburgh, and died in March, 1883.

DR. — FAYLOR, a brother-in-law of Dr. William Joyce, came to Lewisburgh, entered into partnership with Dr. Joyce and continued a few years, when they both went to Indiana.

Shortly after Dr. Joyce left Lewisburgh Dr. SAMUEL STROHECKER came to Lewisburgh and practiced about ten years and removed to Centre County, where he died August 26, 1869, aged





seventy-five years. He was a native of Northumberland County, opposite Lewistown.

DR. WILLIAM H. LUDWIG was born in White Deer township in 1808, studied medicine, in 1831-32, with Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, at Lewisburgh, and after a course at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania graduated in the spring of 1833. He began practice in Allenwood, where he remained about three years, and in the fall of 1836 purchased the property, business and good-will of Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, his preceptor, and began a practice in Lewisburgh which continued until his death, November 28, 1848.

DR. JOSEPH E. GRUER was born in Chester County in 1802, and when a young man came to Lewisburgh, and in 1831-32 studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Van Valzah and soon after entered a medical college in Philadelphia, graduated and returned to Chester County, where he practiced a few years and in 1837 moved to Lewisburgh, opened an office and followed the practice of his profession until his death, February 10, 1858.

DR. G. W. GREEN, a son of General Abbott Green, of Lewisburg, read medicine with Dr. William Ludwig, entered a medical college, graduated and moved to Ohio, where he practiced his profession a short time and moved to Lewisburgh, where he practiced until his death, January 12, 1848.

DR. WILLIAM HAYES, a native of Lewisburgh, studied medicine, about 1835, with Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, of Lewisburgh, and Dr. Seiler, of Harrisburg, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College. He settled first at Bellevue, Ohio, and about 1842 came to Lewisburgh and remained in practice until the Rebellion broke out, when he joined the army as a surgeon. At the close of the war he returned to Lewisburgh, where he remained a year or two and moved to the Palisades, on the Hudson, and remained in that place several years and located in Muncy, where he still resides.

DR. THOMAS HOWARD WILSON was born in Lewisburgh May 17, 1821. He obtained his education at the academy, and studied medicine with Dr. William H. Ludwig, after which he entered the Medical Department of the University

of Pennsylvania, and graduated April 1, 1844. He began practice in his native place in May following, and has continued until the present time.

THOMAS A. H. THORNTON was born in Washington, D. C., in January 7, 1817. He was educated in Baltimore, studied medicine in that city with Dr. Baker, and attended a course of lectures in the city; also entered medical college at Castleton, Va., and graduated in the spring of 1836; began practice in Cunningham, Luzerne County; continued in that place until 1848, when he located in Lewisburgh and continued in practice until his death, September 8, 1867.

DR. THOMAS C. THORNTON, a son of the above-mentioned, was born in Cunningham, Luzerne County, March 24, 1839; studied medicine with his father and Dr. J. R. Casselberry (now of Hazleton); entered the Medical Department of the University of Vermont; graduated in June, 1862; entered the army as assistant-surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment; promoted to surgeon and assigned to the Sixty-eighth Regiment, and served until the close of the war, after which he settled in Lewisburgh and is still in practice.

DR. WILLIAM LEISER was born in Kelly township October 25, 1821; received his education at the Millinburg Academy and at the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, Pa.; studied medicine with Dr. Samuel L. Beck; attended lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated March 7, 1848, beginning his practice in New Columbia, Union County, soon after removing to Lewisburgh, where he began practice and continued until his death occurring, April 12, 1878. In 1870 he engaged in the drug business with Josiah Baker, under the firm-name of J. Baker & Co. In his profession he was able, learned and skillful.

His son, William Leiser, Jr., also a physician, was born in Lewisburgh, March 11, 1854; prepared for college in the common schools of Lewisburgh, entered the University of Lewisburgh and graduated as a Bachelor of Science, in June, 1872; read medicine with his father



Dr. William Leiser, Sr., attended lectures at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in March, 1875, and began practice at Lewisburgh with his father and Dr. Aaron W. Eyer (who had been a fellow-student at the university at Lewisburgh, graduating as Bachelor of Science in the same class; also reading medicine with Dr. Leiser, Sr., and graduating M.D. in the same class at the University of Pennsylvania), under the firm-name of Drs. Leiser & Eyer, at Lewisburgh.

In September, 1876 he, with Dr. Eyer, went to Scotland, and spent the school year in attendance upon a special course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Edinburgh, returning home, after a trip through Scotland, England, Ireland, Germany and France, the following summer, and resuming practice with his father and Dr. Eyer at Lewisburgh.

In the fall of 1878 Dr. Eyer removed to Leadville, Col., where he has been in successful practice ever since, leaving Dr. Leiser at Lewisburgh, where he has since continued in the enjoyment of a very substantial practice.

In the spring of 1885 he attended a course of instruction and clinics upon the eye, since which time he has devoted considerable attention to practice of that kind, in connection with his general practice, and with uniform success.

DR. NATHANIEL C. PURDY, a graduate of a medical college of Philadelphia, came to Lewisburgh about 1855, and in 1865 moved to Montandon, where he lived until 1885, when he moved to Grover, Bradford County, where he now resides.

DR. J. C. McNEIL studied medicine with Dr. Thomas A. H. Thornton, graduated at medical college, and practiced in Lewisburgh from 1857 to 1864, and died in August of the latter year.

DR. THEODORE S. CRIST, a native of Lewisburgh, studied medicine with Dr. T. H. Wilson in 1857, and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1859. He practiced in Lewisburgh two or three years, served during the Rebellion as an army surgeon, after which he settled in Chester, Delaware County, where he practiced until

1875, when he moved to Centre County, Pa., and is now farming.

DR. ASA P. MEYLETT, about 1855, came from Scranton to Lewisburgh, and was for a year or two in practice with Dr. William Hayes, and later alone for several years. He removed to St. Louis, and afterwards to New York, where he now resides.

DR. SAMUEL BLAIR was born in Florida in 1828. When ten years of age was brought to Wyoming Valley; about 1852 taught school and studied medicine with Dr. Charles Brundage, of Conyngham, Luzerne County; graduated at Carleton College, Vermont, in June, 1856; practiced a short time in Conyngham and entered the regular army as a surgeon, remained a year and returned to Conyngham, where he practiced a year and moved to Hartleton, and, in 1862 located in Lewisburgh, where he remained until about January, 1882, when, by reason of ill health, he retired from practice, and died March 25, 1883.

DR. THOMAS McLAUGHLIN was born in Northumberland County; studied medicine with Dr. T. H. Wilson, of Lewisburgh, in 1866; attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and graduated in March, 1869. He began practice in New York City, and died there November 24, 1873, in his twenty-ninth year.

DR. FRANCIS C. HARRISON is a native of Ireland; emigrated to Vermont about 1831; studied medicine with an uncle, and with the faculty of the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, from which institution he graduated in September, 1845. He practiced a short time in Castleton and moved to Columbia County, Pa., where he preached from 1846 to 1867, when he moved to Lewisburgh, which place has since been his residence. He also attended lectures at Crosby Street Medical College, New York, and at Pennsylvania Medical College, Philadelphia, from which latter institution he received an honorary degree March 6, 1867. He practically abandoned the profession after moving to Lewisburgh. He was elected president of the Lewisburgh National Bank in May, 1868, and is still president.

GEORGE G. GROFF, M.A., M.D., born in





Chester County, Pa., April 5, 1851; prepared for college at Treemount Seminary, Norristown, Pa.; studied the arts and sciences for two years at Michigan University; graduated M.D. at Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1877; settled in Lewisburgh, 1879, as professor of natural history, in the University at Lewisburg. Dr. Groff is an active member of the Chester County Medical Society, of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania and of the Lewisburgh Scientific Society. For a number of years he was assistant editor of *The Physician and Surgeon* and for one year conducted *Science and Health*, a sanitary journal. He is the author of *What to do First in Accidents*, numerous sanitary charts, and is a regular contributor to several medical journals. He has been much interested in sanitary and hygienic reforms, and frequently lectures on these subjects. Dr. Groff is at present (1885) medical and sanitary inspector for Central Pennsylvania, under the State Board of Health. He has been a visitor for the State Board for Public Charities for several years, and is assistant surgeon in the Twelfth Regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania. He was once elected coroner for Union County, but did not serve.

DR. P. F. HYATT is a native of Otsego, N. Y.; studied medicine with Dr. Ezra P. Allen (a prominent physician in that State) and graduated at Georgetown Medical College, Washington, D. C., in 1861, and later at Jefferson Medical College. He entered the army as surgeon, in Washington; practiced medicine afterwards in Bordentown and Philadelphia, and in the spring of 1885 moved to Lewisburgh, where he now is in practice.

DR. AARON W. EYER was born in Union township; studied medicine with Dr. William Leiser; graduated in March, 1875, at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, after which he was associated with Dr. William H. Leiser in practice at Lewisburgh, for three years, and moved to Leadville, where he now resides.

DR. MARTIN L. FOCHT, a son of the Rev. D. S. Focht, long a prominent Lutheran minister in Perry County, studied medicine, attended lectures and graduated March 8, 1881,

at the University of New York. He located in Lewisburgh, where he now is in practice.

The first to practice homoeopathy in the county of Union was IGNATIUS BRUGGER, who was born in the Grand Duchy of Baden, July 31, 1809. He received a university education in his native country, and in 1827 attended lectures at the University of Freiburg, on medicine, surgery and obstetrics. He came to America in 1834 and at once sought out Dr. Detweiler, of Hellertown (now of Easton) and who was a graduate of the same university. With Dr. Detweiler he studied homoeopathy and practiced with him several months, and was at Quakertown, Skippack and Philadelphia for about three years. In January, 1838, he located at New Berlin and practiced with marked success until 1856, when he moved to Lewisburgh and entered into partnership with Dr. J. F. Harvey, who settled in that place a year or two before. This partnership continued about two years, when Dr. Harvey moved away and Dr. Brugger continued in practice until his death, March 3, 1879.

DR. WILFRED GERHART, a native of Lewisburgh, was a graduate of Lewisburgh University; studied medicine with Dr. I. Brugger, and graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, March 10, 1879; located at Lewisburgh, and is in practice in the town.

The first physician in Mifflinburg was DR. JOHN LARRABEE, who was practicing there in 1803. He appears not to have remained long, and was succeeded by DR. CHARLES FISHER and, in 1814, DR. JOHN KENNEDY and DR. JAMES SMITH also were located in the town. The first remained but a few years. Dr. Smith was the son-in-law of Jacob Brobst, and lived on the corner where James R. Ritter now lives. In 1829 DR. ROBERT VAN VALZAH, Jr., and DR. JOHN G. PIPER were practicing. Dr. Van Valzah lived where James Chambers now resides. He died March 14, 1851, aged sixty-two years. Dr. John Piper resided where Mr. J. D. S. Gast now lives, and practiced until his death, October 18, 1860. He left no children. He was a brother of Dr. Frederick Piper, of Hartleton.

DR. A. J. CROTZER, a native of Centre County, came to Mifflinburg in 1839, and was





clerk in a store. In 1847 he entered the office of Dr. John Rothrock as a medical student, after which he attended lectures, and graduated at the Jefferson Medical College. He returned to Millinburg and began practice, which he continued until 1864, when he removed to Philadelphia, where he lived and practiced until his death, in January, 1881.

DR. GEORGE S. KEMBLE was born in Harrisburg, in 1827, studied medicine with Dr. Rutherford, and graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1851. He first located at Millinburg, where he practiced three years and moved to Philadelphia, remained in that city four years and became prominent as a surgeon and physician. He was a surgeon during the Rebellion, and in 1867 returned to Millinburg, opened an office and drug-store, and continued in business until April, 1875, when he was appointed physician in the Jewish Hospital, of Philadelphia, which office he held for two years, after which he returned to Millinburg, and died September 2, 1884.

DR. JOHN ROTHROCK came to Millinburg from Lycoming County about 1845, practiced about four years, and moved away.

DR. J. B. HOWER was a practicing physician in Lancaster County, and was a member of the Legislature from that county, and, about 1850, came to Millinburg, practiced several years and moved to Freeburg, Snyder County, and, after a residence of five years, removed to Berrysburg, Dauphin County, where he died in 1880.

DR. DAVID H. MILLER was a native of Buffalo township, and a son of Benjamin Miller. He studied medicine with Dr. A. J. Crotzer, and graduated at ——— in 1850, and located in Millinburg, where he practiced until his death in ——— 1880. His daughter is the wife of Dr. Shadel, of Shenandoah.

DR. CHARLES BRUNDAGE, who had practiced medicine in Luzerne County, moved to Millinburg in 1858, and practiced four years, and moved to Buena Vista, Illinois.

DR. DAVID M. BRUBAKER was born in Lancaster County, studied medicine and graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College March 5, 1859. Settled at Millinburg, began practice,

and also engaged in the drug business, both of which he continues.

DR. SARAH KLECKNER is a native of Millinburg. Graduated at the Female Medical College, Philadelphia, March 4, 1864. Practiced at Millinburg a few years, and is now located at Ottawa, Kansas.

DR. B. THOMPSON read medicine with Dr. Ludwig, and, about 1848, began practice at Millinburg, where he died.

DR. JOHN REYNOLDS GAST was born in Millinburg; graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, March 8, 1862; practiced in Davis, Stephenson County, Ill., and Centreville, Ohio; entered the army, and was on the medical staff at Camp Chase, Ohio. After the war, he practiced several years in Philadelphia; from 1872 to a recent date, at Millinburg, and has now retired from practice, residing at Millinburg. Among the students of Dr. Gast were Dr. Walter, of New Berlin; Dr. Shriner, of Fort Scott, Kan.; Dr. James Young, Williamsport; Dr. Strohecker, Beavertown; Dr. Foster, of Fort Scott, Kan.; Dr. James Stewart, of Conshohocken, Pa.

DR. JAMES KLECKNER was born in Lewis township; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, March 12, 1877; practiced at Hartleton for a short time, and moved to Millinburg, where he now resides.

DR. EYER WALTER is a native of Limestone township; graduated at medical college, Philadelphia, March 13, 1880; practiced a short time at Millinburg, and removed to Kansas, where he is now in practice.

DR. JOHN CHARLTON STEANS is a native of Buffalo township; graduated at Jefferson Medical College, March 11, 1876, and located at Millinburg, where he is still in practice.

DR. HENRY W. RHODES is a native of Pottstown, Berks County. He studied medicine and graduated at Washington University, Baltimore, February 4, 1876. He practiced at Hartleton and Millinburg, where he died, in the fall of 1881.

DR. SAMUEL P. GLOVER is a native of the borough of Hartleton; graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in May, 1884; practiced



a short time in Millinburg, and is now professor in a medical and literary institution, in Beirut, Syria, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church.

Dr. — NEWTON, a native of Connecticut, was the first physician in Hartleton, and died there about 1825. He was soon after succeeded by Dr. HOWARD ALDEN and Dr. FREDERICK A. PIPER, who were both practicing there in 1829. The former did not remain long, and the latter died April 22, 1831. He was an elder brother of Dr. John G. Piper, long a practicing physician of Millinburg, and the father of Dr. William A. Piper, a resident of Philadelphia, and founder of Piper City, Ill.

Dr. JOHN RAY GEDDES, a young man of promise, succeeded Dr. Piper and died in 1837. After the death of Dr. Geddes, Dr. THOMAS WEIRICH located in Hartleton, and had an extensive and successful practice until his death in 1843. Immediately after the death of Dr. Weirich several physicians succeeded him, of whom Dr. WILLIAM F. SEEBOLD was the only one who remained any length of time. He was a native of New Berlin, graduated at Washington University, Baltimore, in March, 1842, and began practice of medicine at Hartleton in the fall of the same year, and is still in practice in that borough.

Dr. MARTIN L. MESSCH is a native of the town, and graduated at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania March 4, 1866, and soon after began practice in Hartleton, and is still there. Of others are Dr. JOHN H. MYERS, a graduate of Baltimore Medical College, April 2, 1883, who is practising in Hartleton.

Dr. JOSEPH B. FOLLMER, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, March 1, 1881, is also a practitioner in the town.

Dr. WILLIAM B. REYNER, who died at Cleveland July 22, 1881, aged fifty-nine years, was a native of Buffalo Valley, and a son of John Reyner, who lived in what is now Lewis township. When eighteen years of age William moved to Mesopotamia, Trumbull County, Ohio, where he studied medicine and lived until 1854, when he moved to Cleveland, which, from that time

until his death, was his residence. During the war he was chief surgeon of a brigade, and later, health-officer of Cleveland and president of the Microscopical Society. He did valuable work in microscopy and several inventions in that field are now used by the profession.

Dr. BENJAMIN T. PONTIUS was born in Buffalo township, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1850, settled in his native township and practiced until his death in the fall of 1881.

The account of Dr. ROBERT VAN VALZAH, who lived at Buffalo Cross Roads from 1786 to 1850, is recited earlier in this sketch.

Before his death, and about 1842, a Dr. — SCHUYLER began practice at the place, and after two years moved to Hartleton where his stay was also short, and then moved to Bloomsburg, where he now is.

Dr. THOMAS MECKLEY practiced at the place a few years, and is now at Jersey Shore, Pa.

Dr. WILLIAM REICHAERT is a native of Millheim, Centre County, and graduated at the Medical College of Pennsylvania March 5, 1852, and practices in Limestone township.

Dr. WILLIAM W. TRUCKEMILLER, a native of Delaware township, Northumberland County, graduated at the University of Buffalo, N. Y., February 25, 1865, and now practices in Gregg township.

Dr. CALVIN C. MOHN, a native of Centerville, Snyder County, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in March, 1882, and located at Laurelton, where he is in practice.

Dr. — MOHN, a brother of Dr. C. G. Mohn, of Laurelton, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in March, 1885, and located at Kelly's Cross-Roads, where he is in practice.

Dr. ISAAC A. FETTEROLF was born in Berks County and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons February 28, 1877, and located at Boyerstown, where he still lives.

Dr. D. M. SAMPSEL, native of Snyder County, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1885 and located in the town of Winfield.

The first physician who located at New Ber-





lin appears to have been Dr. JACOB STEM, who came about the year 1807, and practiced there until his death.

JAMES CHARLTON came to New Berlin about 1811; taught school for a time, studied medicine and entered upon its practice, and made that the business of his after life, and died there in 1831. His wife was a daughter of Samuel Templeton, who resided a short distance east of New Berlin, on the road to Dry Valley.

Several years prior to the death of Dr. James Charlton JOSEPH R. LOTZ, then a young man and a miller, came to New Berlin, and worked in Kleckner's mill. He was born in Reading April 21, 1799, and a few years later, his father, also a miller, moved to Thompson-town, Juniata County. When the young man was engaged in the mill his ambition for a more intellectual sphere prompted him to commence the study of medicine. During his student life he performed the duties in the mill during the day, with his text-book in hand, prolonging this labor to the small hours of the morning, and would walk once a week to Selin's Grove, a distance of ten miles, to recite to his preceptor. He attended his first course of lectures in 1823 and 1824, at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the class of 1827. He commenced the practice of medicine in New Berlin, Union County, in 1827, and soon had a lucrative practice. His professional life included nearly fifty years, and, historically considered, is the most remarkable half-century of the Christian era. Dr. Lotz loved his calling, and he rose to a position of eminence and influence, not only as a physician but as a surgeon. Twenty students were graduated under his tutelage. In Cooper's "Surgical Dictionary" of 1844, the name of Dr. Lotz appears among an array of about thirty names of the best surgeons in the United States who have contributed to the advancement of surgical science. His entire professional life was spent in one place,—New Berlin. He was the inventor of several surgical instruments.

The Medical Faculty, of Union County, attended his funeral in a body. After the funeral they returned to the late residence of Dr. Lotz, where Drs. Harrison and Charles Wilson, in

behalf of the professional brethren, expressed their sincere feelings of sympathy and regret. Dr. George Lotz, son of the deceased, replied acknowledging the gratitude felt towards the medical men for the regard toward his father. In 1833 Dr. J. R. Lotz married the eldest daughter of Judge Stilwell. In 1844 he united with the Presbyterian Church and remained a consistent member till his death, January 18, 1875. Three sons and four daughters survive him.

Dr. George Lotz, his son, practiced in partnership with his father at New Berlin about seven years. He served in the army as surgeon of the Ninety-ninth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was a member of the enrollment board, Fourteenth Congressional District. He moved to Boston in 1867, engaged in the drug business where he died several years ago, aged forty-three years.

REV. A. B. CASPER, a Reformed minister, practiced as a homeopathic physician at New Berlin for about eight or ten years when he retired from the active ministry. He devoted much of his time to the practice of medicine. He died about the year 1880.

Dr. Charles Wilson, of New Berlin, read medicine with Dr. Lotz, and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1845. He first practiced one year in Tremont, Ohio, in company with Dr. James Wilson, a brother, who is now president of the First National Bank of Tremont. He then moved to Selin's Grove, Snyder County, where he practiced five years, when he moved to New Berlin, his native town, where he had an extensive practice till he died, November 9, 1877. His widow and two children survive him. His only son, Dr. Samuel G. Wilson, now practices medicine at Independence, Iowa.

DR. JOHN P. SEEBOLD, a son of Philip Seebold, was for several years in the mercantile business and from 1838 to 1841 was county treasurer. He studied medicine with Dr. Joseph R. Lotz and graduated at a medical college in Philadelphia, after which he practiced medicine in New Berlin from 1856 to 1862, when he moved to Stevenson County, Ill. He was a brother of Dr. Seebold who practiced at Laurel-



ton, and was regarded as a man of excellent medical attainments.

DR. SIMON WESLEY BURG, born in Lower Windsor township, York County, read medicine with Dr. Charles Wilson, in New Berlin, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 8, 1862, practiced medicine in New Berlin, where he died in the year 1885. He was married to a daughter of Abraham Schoch, who survives him.

DR. HENRY M. WILSON, born at New Berlin, graduated at the Jefferson Medical College March 10, 1877; practiced at New Berlin. He read medicine with Dr. Charles Wilson, now deceased.

DR. J. W. HOY was also a practitioner at New Berlin for several years, and after 1876 moved to Bloomville, Ohio.

DR. WALTERS is also practicing in New Berlin.

#### CHAPTER IV.

Agricultural Matters—The County Society—Buffalo Valley Farmers' Mutual Fire Association.

UNION COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.<sup>1</sup>—The Union County Agricultural Society was organized at the court-house, in New Berlin, November 13, 1853. The East Buffalo Society, which had been in existence for a year, passed a resolution calling the meeting for such an organization. Martin Dreisbach presided at this meeting; Samuel Weirick, secretary. Jacob Gundy presented a constitution, which, after several amendments, was adopted. He was one of the vice-presidents of the State Agricultural Society, and was elected president; Samuel Shadel, of Perry, and others, were elected vice-presidents; R. H. Laird, treasurer; R. V. B. Lincoln, assistant secretary; O. N. Worden, recording secretary; Samuel Weirick, librarian; James P. Ross, Isaac Slenker and Henry W. Snyder, executive committee.

At the May term of court, 1857, Jacob Gundy and others presented a constitution and form of charter, under which they asked to be incorporated. At the September term, 1857, articles of incorporation were granted. The

first fair was held at New Berlin in October, 1854. The articles on exhibition were kept in the commissioners' office, and the cattle in the lot on which the public buildings were erected. There was no track for driving, and the fair was kept open only one day.

The second fair was held at Lewisburgh, in the college building, in the year 1855. The cattle on exhibition were kept in an inclosure near by. It was kept open three days.

The third fair was held at Hartleton, in the year 1856. A temporary shed was erected to exhibit the articles in, and the cattle were kept in an inclosure at another place. The fair was kept up two days.

The fourth fair was held at Millinburg in the year 1857, where a small shed was erected for the exhibition of articles, and the cattle were in an inclosure near.

The fifth fair was held at Chamberlain's ground, near Lewisburgh, in the fall of 1858. Pens and sheds were erected for hogs and sheep, and cattle were tied to the fence. One of the attractions of this fair was a military drill by the students of the university.

In 1859 the society purchased ten acres of land in East Buffalo, one mile west of Lewisburgh, on which they erected commodious buildings, and held the first fair on the grounds in the fall of that year. The Lewisburgh and Chester County Railroad now occupies about one acre of this ground. The society bought eleven acres in addition to the original purchase, which gives them a fair-ground of twenty acres, on which are erected good and commodious buildings, pens and stalls. There is an excellent driving-track on the ground. A dwelling-house has also been erected at an expense of fifteen hundred dollars, in which a tenant lives, whose duty it is to keep the premises in proper order and the track in good driving condition. It has held thirty-one fairs since its organization. At the last fair, held in October, 1885, the receipts were about twelve hundred dollars. This society is in a flourishing condition and out of debt. The present officers are Emanuel Pontius, president; J. Girton, treasurer; George E. Long, Esq., secretary. The cause of agricultural education has been promoted through

<sup>1</sup> By Daniel S. Boyer.





the agency of this organization. From a very small beginning in the year 1854 it has continued to grow and increase in numbers, usefulness and efficiency, until it has become one of the best-managed institutions in the State. The following-named persons have been presidents since its organization: Captain Jacob Gundy (nine years), Hon. Eli Slifer, Francis Wilson, James Shriner, James Beale, C. C. Shorkey, A. Frederick, Philip, Frederick and Emanuel Pontius.

JACOB GUNDY.—Among the representative men of Union County who have made agriculture a study and a success, we find the name of Jacob Gundy, who was born in East Buffalo township, Union County, Pa., on the 15th day of December, 1807. His great-grandfather, Christian Van Gundy, resided in Lancaster County, Pa., and was killed by the Indians. Of him or his ancestors but little is known. The name of Van Gundy (changed by Christian, the father of Jacob, to Gundy), and the known fact that the family belonged to the sect known as Mennonites, indicate that they came from Holland. As shown by "Rupp's History," Christian Van Gundy was killed by the Indians and lies buried in Earl township, Lancaster County. He had a son who was also named Christian, and born in Lancaster County. After his marriage he came with his family to Union County and located on the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, about a quarter of a mile below Lewisburgh, where he ran a ferry-boat. This was before the Revolutionary War, and he, as a sergeant of militia, saw service in the Indian troubles of that day. He was at one time sent in charge of a party of men to bring in an old couple who lived in White Deer township of Union County. They arrived at the old couple's home in the evening, and that night were attacked by the Indians, who, after an all night's siege were driven off, leaving one chief dead and having others wounded. The brave defenders had two of their number wounded. In the morning the party attempted to leave, when they were pursued by a large party of Indians, who succeeded only in killing and scalping the old couple, the rest making their escape and reaching Lewisburgh in safety. The

family were twice driven out of the valley by the Indians. Mr. Van Gundy bought three hundred acres of land (part of which is now owned by Joseph Shriner), on which he built a dwelling-house and a grist-mill. Over the title to this land he had a famous lawsuit with the heirs of Ludwig Derr, which lasted seven years, and resulted in Mr. Van Gundy losing his all. After the end of the suit, he, with but eight dollars in money and his rifle, set out on foot for Ohio. He reached Ross County, Ohio, in good condition and located seven miles from Chillicothe, where by request of and with the assistance of the people, who had grown weary of going seventy miles to mill, he erected a grist-mill. He then went to Wheeling, now West Virginia, and, by killing and selling deer, made the money with which to buy the nails, glass and iron for his mill, which he transported thereto on pack-horses. He first obtained a lease of six hundred acres of land on which his mill was located, and afterwards obtained a deed of it. Four hundred acres of this he owned and resided upon until his death. He reared a large family, of whom was Christian Van Gundy, who was born in Lancaster, February 3, 1766, and came with his father to Union County while quite a young lad. He learned the milling trade with his father, which he followed many years. At one time he managed the grist-mill, saw-mill and hemp-mill of a Mr. Bear, working almost night and day in them. In this way he earned the means with which to buy about two hundred acres of land, part of which is now owned by his son Jacob. He also had a lawsuit as to the title of his land, which he brought to a close by buying off the other claimants, and thus obtaining a good title. He cleared up the land and built a house and out-buildings, and remained thereon until his death, which occurred October 1, 1836. He married, on the 30th day of June, 1794, Miss Mary Magdalena Fullmer, who was born in Berks County, Pa., September 16, 1773. She was a lady of fine attainments and highly educated in German. She was a good Bible scholar and a very fine writer, a specimen of her hand-writing now in possession of her son being equal to copper-plate. She died May 4,





1827. Her children were Anna, John, George, Adam and Jacob. The two youngest are still living. Jacob Gundy was born December 15, 1807, and grew up on the home farm in East Buffalo township. His father was, during the boyhood days of Jacob, in debt on his farm, and the boys had but limited opportunities for schooling, but were early taught that God's mandate was that man should obtain his living by the sweat of his brow. When twenty-one

controversy arose as to whether wheat ever run into chess. He took strong grounds against the idea and backed up his opinion by many written articles, which appeared in the papers of that day. These articles gave him prominence among the people as a farmer who was making a study of his calling. We next hear of him as president of a small agricultural society in his native township. When the State Agricultural Society was organized he was elected,



*Jacob Gundy*

years of age he received from his father one hundred and five acres of the homestead and commenced farming on his own account. Mr. Gundy first came into public notice in 1833 by his strenuous advocacy of temperance, and it was said of him that he raised the first barn ever put up in Union County without the use of liquor, and to-day he can truthfully say that since 1833 he has never used liquors of any kind as a beverage. Some time after this a

without his knowledge, to represent his Congressional district as vice-president of the society, which office he held two terms. He then started the movement which, after many vexatious delays, owing to want of interest in the people, resulted in the organization of the Union County Agricultural Society, of which he was chosen first president. He was president several years in succession, and in all thirteen years, and has been many times vice-president



of the County Society. Mr. Gundy was sent as a delegate to represent his State in a convention held in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of organizing a National Agricultural Society. At this convention he became acquainted with Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglas and other prominent men. In politics Mr. Gundy was first an Anti-Mason and his first vote was cast in the interests of that party. He then joined the Whig party, and in the formation of the Republican party became, and has always remained, a firm supporter of its principles. He has held various township offices and for many years has been school director, and voted for the free-school system when but six men in the township voted for it. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and has many years been either a deacon or an elder in that church. He was the first Sabbath-school superintendent in his township and held the position many years. He is now in the seventy-eighth year of his age, in full possession of his mental faculties, and is passing away in peace and comfort the remaining days of a well-spent life.

Mr. Gundy was united in marriage with Miss Rachael Zentmeyer, daughter of Jacob and Eve Catharine (Wieland) Zentmeyer. She was born March 27, 1811, and is of German ancestry, her grandfather, whose name was Jacob, having emigrated from Germany. When she was three years old her father moved into East Buffalo township, and where William Stryker now resides bought a farm, which he cleared up and on which he lived many years. In his old age he sold the farm and moved into Lewisburgh, where he died. One of his sons, Enos Zentmeyer, served in the Mexican War and also three years in the Union army in the War of the Rebellion. To Mr. and Mrs. Gundy there have been born nine children, viz.: Leah E., September 17, 1831; Ann Catharine, October 8, 1833, died in infancy; John C., July 7, 1836, served in Company C, Third Regiment, of ninety days' men; Rachel J., March 14, 1839; Sarah C., October 27, 1841; Franklin J. P., August 8, 1844. He enlisted August 16, 1862, as a private in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. At the battle of Fredericksburg, on the

13th day of December, 1862, he was badly wounded. His father succeeded in getting him home and he recovered, and was discharged March 5, 1863. On the 16th day of August, 1864, he again enlisted, this time as a sergeant in Company I, Two Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was discharged August 16, 1865. The next child was William L., born April 6, 1847; Amanda E., born October 15, 1850; Emma D., born July 31, 1854, married to Joseph Kunkle; to them was born, on the 26th day of July, 1883, a daughter, Rachel M.

EMANUEL PONTIUS.—John Pontius, the great-grandfather of the above-named gentleman, came to America from Switzerland in the early part of the seventeenth century, and with his wife, settled in Berks County, Pa. Their son Henry, born 1711, took part in the Revolution and attained the rank of lieutenant. He came into the Buffalo Valley at the close of the French War, but did not remove permanently until 1770, about which time he took up six hundred acres on Cedar Run, and built the house which is still to be found there, though, of course, largely remodeled. Lieutenant Henry Pontius was a noted Indian fighter and was one of the principal actors in the frequent dramas brought about by the contiguity of Indians and early settlers. He married Catharine Wolfe, and their children's names were Andrew, Frederick, Henry, Nicholas, John, George, Peter, Philip, Jonathan, Catharine, Christena and Barbara. He died in 1822, his widow following him in 1829. Philip, the eighth son, born August 15, 1789, was drafted for the War of 1812, but having several brothers in the army, and being needed on the farm, paid the amount required and remained at home. In 1814 he was married to Abigail, daughter of Benjamin and Elinor (Robinson) Thompson, who was born in 1790, and the union resulted as follows: Catharine, Benjamin Thompson, Matilda, Emanuel, Samuel, Eliza Ann, Henry P., Mary A. C., Angeline L. In his younger days Mr. Pontius taught school, and later was for many years a member of the school board, also secretary of board of trustees of Mifflinburg Academy, and was recognized generally as a valu-





able, public-spirited man. He served the township as supervisor, assessor, etc., several times, and is remembered by all as a fine old gentleman. He retained an excellent memory till his latter days, and departed hence in 1872, aged eighty-three years.

Emanuel Pontius received his education under the public-school system, and was as a lad thoughtful and studious. Even while following the plow he learned from nature, and

subject; applied himself to the improvement of his stock. The crops came largely into his calculations, and where one blade of wheat had previously grown he sought to make two appear, and succeeded. A kind, considerate man and a lover of, and judge of good stock, his value was recognized by the members of the Union County Agricultural Society by his election to the presidency, which position he ably fills at this time. He acted as assessor of Buffalo town-



*Emanuel Pontius*

books were his favorite companions. As he approached manhood sympathy for his parents held him home when other members of the family had left, and he faithfully performed the part of a good son, upholding them and fully caring for their interests. A war Democrat, he desired to participate in the Rebellion, but duty was paramount and he submitted his wishes to their comfort, as owing the givers of his life. As a son he was tender and faithful, and upon the decease of his parents it was said of him, "he was a true and loving child." As a farmer he sought practical knowledge on the

subject to the satisfaction of the citizens and was for several years a member of the Board of Education. In Mr. E. Pontius the cause of education has a fervent friend. A hearty believer in youth, he advocates moral culture and earnestly helps forward the good work. He early united himself with the Reformed Church and is a consistent member of that denomination. In the spring of 1885 he purchased a handsome home in the borough of Millinburg, where he at this writing resides.

**BUFFALO VALLEY FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION.**—This fire insurance or-



ganization was effected under the act of Assembly, approved May 1, 1876, on an application for corporate privileges, under articles of association signed by Jacob Gundy, J. A. Gundy, Samuel Dunkel, W. W. Brown, J. B. Kelly, Andrew Ruhl, J. H. Smith, E. F. Gundy, Elisha Shorkley and Elias Brown, and acknowledged before J. C. Gundy, justice of the peace, August 20, 1877. After having been approved by the insurance commissioner and the attorney-general on August 31, 1877, J. A. Gundy and J. B. Kelly set about to obtain the two hundred thousand dollars of insurance subscribed or applied for, which was necessary to have before a charter would be granted. In September, 1877, at a meeting of the signers to the articles of association, J. H. Smith was elected president; Samuel Dunkel, vice-president; Andrew Ruhl, treasurer; and J. A. Gundy, secretary. In February, 1878, the president and treasurer, with a majority of the signers to the articles of association, certified to the Governor that they had two hundred and eight thousand dollars of insurance applied for, and on March 1, 1878, Governor Hartranft granted the charter. The first policies were issued March 11, 1878, insuring property to the amount of two hundred and eight thousand dollars. The first loss occurred August 17, 1878, occasioned by the burning of the barn of Michael Wolfe, in East Buffalo township, for which loss the sum of \$1488.30 was paid, necessitating an assessment of seven per cent. on the premium notes. The officers for 1886 are Andrew Ruhl, president; D. W. Pellman, vice-president; J. B. Kelly, treasurer; J. A. Gundy, secretary; and Martin Dunkel, E. F. Gundy, W. W. Brown, G. A. Stahl, Daniel Strickler, M. H. Oaks, R. V. Glover, Joseph Sanders, J. W. Heinley and Michael Oldt, directors.

On December 31, 1885, the association had \$1,205,983 of insurance wholly confined to farm property in Union County, with premium notes amounting to \$60,299.15, and cash in treasury and agents' hands amounting to \$761.45, with salaries and losses unpaid of \$261.25. Total fire losses from date of organization to December 31, 1885, \$3242.92. No assessment has been laid except the one referred to above.

The cash premium required is two dollars per thousand dollars of insurance. Policies are issued for five years, with same premium on renewal.

## CHAPTER V.

### THE BOROUGH OF LEWISBURGH.

ABOUT one hundred and fifty years ago from the date of this writing (1886), when the last white settlement in the province of Pennsylvania was on the Big Swatara, in Lebanon County, a white man passed up along the east bank of the West Branch of the Susquehanna, was ferried across the Chillisquaque Creek by Shewano, an Indian, and was on his way to see the great Indian chief Shikellimy, at his home in the curve of that reach of limestone at Miller's farm, near West Milton. Perchance as he rose on the brow of that great Indian burial-mound that once was above the end of the railroad bridge, looking across, he saw the shores clothed with the forest and the bosom of the river studded with a cluster of islands. The Buffalo Creek opened its mouth opposite the foot of what is now St. John's Street, laving with its pure waters the pebbled beach of a beautiful little island, over which the sycamore spread its giant arms and the maple adorned with its soft, green leaf, about which, softly gliding in his light canoe, the Indian speared the salmon, and upon which, for many years afterward, his white brother drew his seine, to gather from it the pearly and silver-sided shad. An unbroken forest of oak, interspersed with some giant pine, crowded down over the whole space until it came near the mouth of Spring Run (now known as Brown's Run). At the descending bank, where the old mill once stood, the forest ended; there spread out a broad savannah to the river, whose shore was lined with giant sycamores from the mouth of the run up to where the forest touched the shore. Here, in the embrasure of the run's mouth, sheeted all over with the drooping water birch and willow, adorned with looped tresses of the pine, lay

<sup>1</sup> By J. Merrill Linn, Esq.





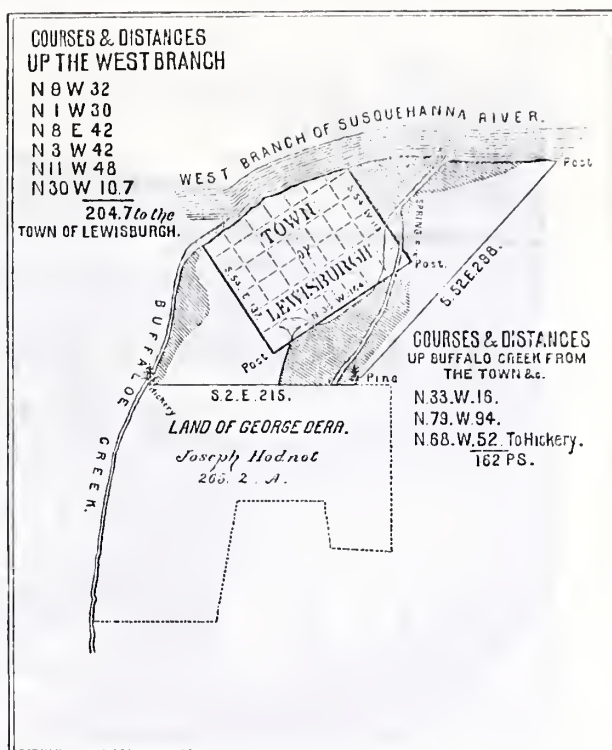
hidden many a canoe; beneath the broad sycamores were pitched many a cone-shaped tepee. The tasseled maize waived their long, bright, green spears from the shore to the upland. Here, where the sycamores once stood and where darts, knives, ear-rings and broken pottery have been found, long before the advent of Ludwig Derr or the white flint of the rifle, the Indian had a settled home. His darts were made of the black flint, brought from a long distance, and their sun-burned pottery from the clay of that point there, which has so long resisted the wash of the river.

Nearly all the territory of Union Co. was bought by Thomas and Richard Penn, along in the purchase made at Fort Stanwix (Rome, N. Y.), on the 5th of November, 1768.

The first surveys made for the proprietaries of Pennsylvania were called manors. It was the policy of William Penn, and continued by his sons as long as they were proprietaries of the province, to reserve out of each purchase from the Indians one-tenth of the lands, to be selected and laid out before the Land-Office was opened for the granting of applications or warrants to individuals, which was intended as the property of him and his successors. One of these, a warrant for a thousand acres, dated the 31st day of January, 1769, signed by John Penn and directed to John Lykens, surveyor-general, was for "five hundred acres at the mouth of the creek known by the name of Lycoming, and the other five hundred acres in any part of the purchase lately made at Fort Stanwix, of the Six Nations, which shall not interfere with any previous warrant."

Here they ordered William Maclay, deputy surveyor, to mark off for them a tract of three hundred and twenty acres, under a special warrant, dated 31st of January, 1769, surveyed 28th of February, 1769. He commences at a white-oak, at Strohecker's Landing; at sixty perches he notices on his field-notes the spring on the university grounds, and he makes the line a mile long to the mouth of the Buffalo

Creek; thence he ran up Buffalo Creek to a hickory which stood where the road reaches the creek at the iron bridge; thence he ran due south two hundred and eight perches to a pine, the stump of which was dug up when the Lewisburgh and Tyrone Railroad was made, north of Eighth Street school-house (it stood about eight feet inside of the line of the purchase made by Purdy and Shipman of Jacob Derr's heirs); thence south fifty degrees east two hundred and ninety perches to the river. Some of the trees



MAP OF LEWISBURGH.

upon this last line still stand near the cemetery. The present borough limits contain all this land except down at the southern corner, where what is known as the Spidler place was taken off by an act of the Legislature.

On the 14th of March, 1762, a warrant had been issued to Richard Peters, Esq., for two thousand acres on the Frankstown Branch of the Juniata.

On the 1st of January, 1769, he received an order for two thousand acres in lieu of the above for his service at the treaty of Fort Stanwix,

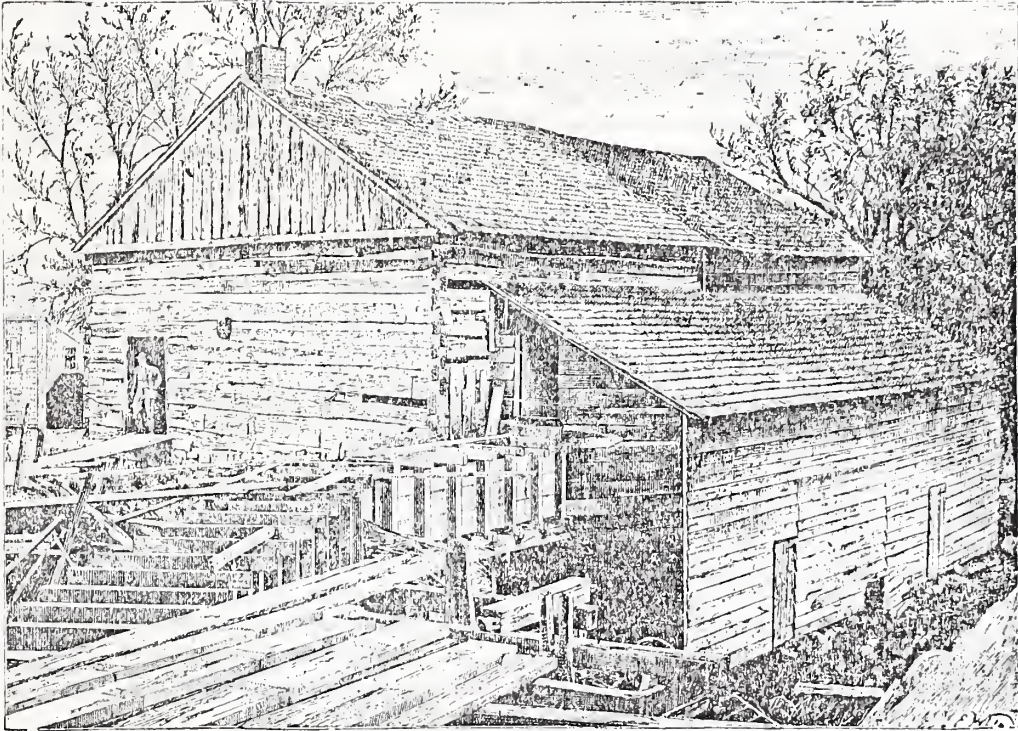




to be laid out in the then late purchase of 1768; and pursuant to this order, the proprietary tract of three hundred and twenty acres, called by the name of "Prescott," was patented to him on the 11th of August, 1772, and on the 17th of November, 1773, Richard Peters makes a deed of conveyance to Ludwig Derr.

Ludwig Derr lived in Heidelberg township, Berks County, the home of Conrad Weiser, the Indian interpreter, in 1756, and this is the first notice of him. He came to Buffalo Valley early in 1769, to look out locations. Charles

Where the upland rose by the rim Ludwig Derr built his mill, erecting an immense dam across from near the end of St. Catherine Street over towards Asbury Donachy's house, its head near Samuel Maus', where the race began, and its flood far back over the meadows between Fifth and Sixth Streets from St. Catherine's north,—one can hardly tell how far, but it is now being rapidly built up. The old mill stood close against the eastern side of Smith & Fry's mill; the race, commencing at Sam. Maus', came across the face of the plateau eastward to



LUDWIG DERR'S MILL.

Lukens, who made the surveys from the mouth of White Deer Creek along the river in October, 1769, mentions in his field-notes that Ludwig Derr was with him, and he evidently squatted on "the proprietaries' tract" at the time, for the next year, the 20th of September, 1770, Charles Wilson, who made the survey of the tract next below, Strohecker's, mentions in his field-notes that Ludwig Derr was living on the proprietaries' tract. He was, perhaps, the first settler in Buffalo Valley; certainly the first settler on the site of Lewisburgh.

near the front of the mill, turned south and poured its gathered flood into the dips of the great water-wheel. Just here at its head, before it ran under the bridge of the old mill road into the aqueduct of the flood-gate, it rounded into a basin, on whose northern edge stood a great oak-tree, sentinel over Ludwig's trading-post, a story-and-a-half house built of heavy oak logs, its roof half-sloped, like a modern mansard, one heavy battened door to the lower story, two-feet-square windows, and a dormer in the half-slope of the roof.





He had built there in 1770, and probably went to building his mill at once; although it is not certain which year it was built, it was running in 1772. That year he bought the Joseph Hodnot tract, just west of the other, whose boundary, speaking generally, is along the western side of the "proprietary tract;" out along the pike as far as Linnville; up the railroad as far as Ellis Brown's; then across by the road leading from Linnville to the Buffalo Valley road; up that road to Shorkley's, and across to the creek; down the creek to the iron bridge. He purchased of John Coxe, merchant, Philadelphia, June, 1772, for one hundred and seventy-five pounds.

When Ludwig Derr wanted to borrow money of the Loan-Office, in 1774, Robert Fruit and Thomas Hewitt, the county commissioners, valued the tract "on which the said Derr now lives, having a grist and saw-mill, dwelling-house and barn, clear upland and meadow, at 1000 pounds Pennsylvania currency" (about \$2,666.60). In 1775 he is assessed with thirty acres of cultivated land, five horses, four cows, two sheep, a grist and saw-mill.

In November, 1771, Walter Clark bought eleven hundred and fifty acres, surveyed to Rev. John Ewing, in trust for himself, Robert Fruit, William Gray, Robert Clark and William Clark, just above the mouth of Buffalo Creek, which they divided into six parts, each taking a part and selling the remaining sixth to Ludwig Derr, July 31, 1773.

In the year 1772 Northumberland County was erected, whose southern boundary was the Mahantango and Juniata, Lake Erie on the west, New York on the north and the head of Lehigh on the east; and among the first grand jurors of the first court of the county Ludwig Derr appears.

Ludwig Derr was evidently a courageous, discreet and popular man. His mill and trading-post was known far and near, and was a stopping-place for travelers. It was the meeting-place of the patriots during the Revolution; yet his trading-post and mill stood, and he stayed with them, when the torch was put to dwelling, post and mill, by the Indians, from Wyoming to the Mahantango.

He signed his own name Ludwig Döer; his wife signed her name Catherine Darr; Richard Miles got his horse shod at "Tarr's Mill" in May, 1773; so that must have been the pronunciation of his name.

. . . . On a hot summer afternoon in August, in the year 1776, a ten-year-old boy, the son of this same Christian Van Gundy, was dabbling his toes in the water from off an old ferry-boat down there at Strohecker's, when he saw the canoes of a party of Indians dart out from between the islands which clustered down below the mouth of the Chillisquaque, glide up along the shore to about opposite where he was; squaws and luggage were put ashore, and the men paddled across to the mouth of the run, disappearing into its shaded recesses. He asked leave of his father to go up to the trading-post. Ludwig had knocked in the head of a barrel of whiskey and had supplied the Indians with tin-cups. They got on a fearful bender. The aborigines had one advantage over his white competitor on a drunk. They had the war-whoop, and the dance, and the scalping horror well cultivated before the introduction of the fire-water. The boy saw the wild frolic of the drunken Indians in its fullest intensity; they whooped and danced; seized each other by the hair and imitated the scalping process, tearing off the scalp with their teeth. In the midst of their wild revel a tall, lithe man strode up the bank, from behind the mill, kicked over the barrel, exclaiming, "My God, Ludwig, what have you done?" Derr replied, "Dey dells me you gif no dreet down on de fort, so ich dinks ich gif um von hier, als he go home in bease." Captain John Brady had been at Sunbury, at Fort Augusta, that day—in fact had been one of the commissioners to treat with them—but there had been no presents made. Later in the day, after they had gone, he thought of Derr's fire-water ranch, and mounting his mare, rode home. He lived on Mr. Jonathan Wolfe's farm, across the river. He saw that they had gotten over there and that the squaws were working the canoes back to that side and were hiding their tomahawks and guns in the thickets of sumac on his own land—a sure sign the Indians were getting drunk. He crossed in a canoe, and he it was who appeared on the scene and ended the frolic. It is said that the Indians remembered this long years after among their grudges against Brady.

Christian Van Gundy kept a tavern at Strohecker's Landing, and his house stood on Derr's land, above the white-oak corner. The remains of it were removed by the excavation for the Susquehanna Railroad. In 1774 he began an ejectment suit against Ludwig for the site of the town. And again in 1781 there were a number of suits about it, which ended in the finan-





cial ruin of Gundy. The old form of ejectment was then used. This suit was entitled in the proceedings of the November term of that year, "Lessee of Christian Van Gundy vs. Thomas Troublesome, lessee of Ludwig Derr, with notice to Christian Hettrick, tenant in possession."<sup>1</sup>

During these eight long years of the Revolutionary War the settlers of this valley were greatly annoyed by the Indians, and many people had gone away. The news of peace in 1784 brought them back in great numbers. Meanwhile Ludwig had dug his race out from Samuel Mans' corner of Fifth and St. Catherine, along the bank, outside of Fifth Street, following the bank north through his own land and dispensed with his dam. The large embankment of this dam and the deep tail-race were still visible in 1846, and later before any houses were built up west of the old race.

Some time after 1804 the right to make a dam was purchased, farther back, on the farm of Hugh Wilson (now Ellis Brown's), and it was described as led from a dam erected and built along a race made through the lands of Hugh Wilson, beginning at a marked black oak near the bank of Spring Run, where the dam is erected to fall into the race mentioned on George Derr's land, which is described as running from the upper side of his tract, where the new race crosses the line, along the old mill-race, through the lands of George Derr and thence through the lots of the town of Lewisburgh.

On the 3d of April, 1797, George Derr, only son of Ludwig and Fanny, his wife, sold the

tract of two hundred and eight acres outside of the town plot to Tobias Lehman.

Tobias Lehman died, and on April 2, 1808, John Hays made a survey by which the property was divided. He left six children,—Henry; Barbara, married to George Bailey; Elizabeth, to John Freedly; Margaret Spiller; Catherine, married to Daniel Neyhart; and Mary, to John Brown. A tract of four acres was cut out for the mill-site and race. John Freedly married the miller's daughter. The next purpart was the one hundred and thirty-two acres between the mill and the race, where it turns west from Fifth Street until it enters the Hodnot tract. This land John Brown became the owner of. Another part, seventeen acres, and still another of fifty-four acres, were bought by Daniel Nyhart. Freedly was a heavy man and subject to vertigo. Stooping down, one summer morning in June, 1815, he fell in and was drowned in the basin before his mill. Henry Smith, a youth of seventeen years, helped pull his body out. In 1809, March 11th, the heirs of Lehman joined in a deed to Freedly for the four acres mentioned above and the mill-race. Freedly died intestate, leaving but one daughter, Elizabeth, who in 1821 conveyed to John Brown the mill-seat, and thus he became the owner, in fee, of all the land through which the race ran.

John Brown, Sr., died August 7, 1845, at the age of sixty-two, and a survey was made for the purposes of partition November 18, 1845, and the report of the inquisition making the partition was finished March 17, 1846. Substantially, purpart A was land between St. John's and Market Streets, eight acres sixty perches, which latter was the race; B was between Market Street and St. Lewis Street, ten acres one hundred perches, fifty of which was the race; C was between St. Lewis Street and the line along Brown Street to river, seventy-four acres fifty-one perches; and D was the mill-seat with twenty acres. The land beyond St. John Street had been previously sold; John Brown, Jr., took the mill-seat; A. J. Foresman, married to one of the daughters, took C, which became the property of the University of Lewisburgh, incorporated by the act of October 5,

<sup>1</sup> Christian Hetrick, a private in Capt. Samuel McGrady's seven-months' men. His party was called out upon the appearance of some Indians upon Buffalo Creek. They did not come up with them, and on Hetrick's return home, a mile and a half above Van Gundy's mill, he was shot, October 6, 1781. When found he had a bullet wound, and was scalped and tomahawked. His widow, whose name was Agnes, married Ephraim Morrison, in 1787, and these facts are from an affidavit made to get a pension for Hetrick's children. Her children were Andrew, born May 1, 1775; Catherine, 15th March, 1777; Elizabeth, 15th June, 1779; Polly, 16th October, 1781. He was one of the first residents upon the site of Lewisburgh, and is buried just above Andrew Wolfe's, where the rocks jut out upon the road, in the corner of the woods.



1846; B and A were taken by Joseph Smith, married to another daughter.

In order to remove the race from Fifth Street, on October 1, 1851, John Brown, Jr., bought from Levi Sterner, and so the race remained until 1882, when it was proposed to build the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburgh Railroad. On August 10, 1882, the Borough Council decided that the use of the race as a water-way entailed expense on the tax-payers, and that the public health would be improved by the abandonment of it. Smith & Fry, on April 7, 1883, sold to the borough for thirty-seven hundred dollars their title to the property. The borough then sold, on May 12, 1883, that part between Third Street and St. John's to William Fegley, in trust for the owners of property along it with certain reservations.

The old mill, already described, was built about 1771. John Brown, Jr., owned the premises until it was purchased by John C. Smith and Jonas A. Fry, April 1, 1869, who, in the summer of 1874, built another mill on the premises. The mill was remodeled in 1884, the old machinery taken out and improved on the roller-system plan. Prior to 1874 the mill was run by water-power, but in 1874 a steam-engine was attached, but since the purchase of the race by the borough steam is used exclusively. Smith's addition to the borough was laid out May 1, 1847, and Wolfe's addition was laid out by Jonathan Wolfe on July 10, 1854. The university extension was laid out by the Rev. A. R. Bell, treasurer of the university, James F. Linn being the surveyor.

Ludwig Derr laid out a town in 1785. In March, 1785, Samuel Weiser, the son of the white man who looked over its beauty fifty years before, laid out a handsome plot. He called the streets from the river back Water, Front, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, and those running from the river westward, beginning at the south, St. George, St. Catherine, St. Lewis, Market, St. John, St. Mary and St. Anthony. The alleys were named after fruit-bearing trees and bushes. The deed of conveyance was in consideration of his services.

The first lot sold is the one on the corner of St. Lewis and Water Streets, to William Wil-

son, on March 26, 1785. On the same day he granted the three lots—the one occupied by J. T. Baker, Esq.—Nos. 42, 44 and 46 to William Gray, Walter Clark and William Wilson, "in trust for the Presbyterian congregation near Lewisburgh, for a Presbyterian meeting-house and burying-ground." The congregation, under an act of Assembly, alleging that many persons were buried on lot No. 48, sold No. 42, and bought No. 48, in the year 1804. The lots were sold slowly; hence, during the summer of 1785, a lottery was instituted. At least one holds title thereby; for John Brown paid three pounds Pennsylvania currency, and drew lot No. 21, corner of Fourth and Market Streets, where Dr. T. H. Wilson lives. In September, 1785, Ludwig went to Philadelphia to sell lots and afterwards nothing is known of him. He had sold some lots, but how many is not ascertained. The average price of these appears to have been about twenty-five pounds. The lots Nos. 50 and 48 he sold in Philadelphia to Proctor, on October 6, 1785,—Wiedensaul's and the parsonage, were sold for \$133.33. Fanny, his son George's wife, said that George, becoming uneasy about him, went to look after him. He looked for him in the market and at his boarding-house, never found him—dead. At that time she was not married to him. She was a sister of Christian Yentzer, a merchant, and she came up here in 1786 and married George in two years afterwards. George was an only son, and inherited all from his father.

He sold the whole town-plot to Peter Borger, excepting about thirteen lots which his father had sold. He reserved the lots through which the race ran, in the southwest corner of the town. This was on December 28, 1788, and on January 2, 1789, Borger conveyed to Baron Carl Ellinkhusen, of the city of Rotterdam, Netherlands, who executed a power of attorney to Borger to sell the same. In June, 1790, Borger made a conveyance of fifty lots to Joseph Mathias Ellinkhusen, the son of Carl, and to Clara, his wife. On September 3, 1790, Carl revoked the license to sell given to Borger, and gave one to J. C. Helborn, a Catholic priest. After this event Borger sold one hundred and thirty lots to Richard and James Potter, of Philadelphia.





The titles became very uncertain, and the improvement of the town was retarded. Suits on the title of Potter's failed by reason of the defective execution of the power of attorney from Ellinkhusen to Borger. There was a test case (*Griffith vs. Black*, 10 *S. & R.*, 160), which, from an old memorandum, appears to have cost the resident lot-holders \$1533.60, and this was paid by John Lawshe, Jr., Andrew Billmyer, George Schnable, William Hayes, Dr. Beyers, Thomas R. Lewis, George Knox, James Black and William Sherrard, proportionally. The last suits were in 1841, in which the writs were quashed.

In November, 1788, just before the sale of George Derr to Borger, William Gray made a resurvey of the town, and his plan indicated the roads then existing, and the lots built upon, with their occupants. On Water Street: Lot No. 343, the lot of Martin Hahn, William Williams. Joseph Sherer lived on No. 146; Halfpenny's brick house opposite the factory. On Front Street: Joseph Evans, cabinet-maker, lived on the now vacant lot corner of Front and St. John. The only house on Market Street was on the vacant lot of Jonathan Wolfe, occupied by Nicholas Smith. David Snodgrass lived on the *Chronicle* lot, and there is a house on Spyker's corner, and opposite, on Marsh's. Dr. Buyer built the house on corner of Second and St. Catherine, where George Troxell lived. On Third street, Harvey's lot, John Hamersly lived. John Ballinger lived in a house behind William Nagle's. There was a house at John Griffin's; Thomas Arnor lived there. One opposite, in which Alexander Steele lived, who had a tan-yard on that square. Edward De Long lived opposite. Flamairns Byers and Wendel Grove lived next, and those were all the people that lived in the town at that time. Flavel Roan owned three lots,—James Walls', John Nesbit's and Henry Frick's,—and had the ferry over Buffalo Creek. George Derr lived at the mill; the old house stood in what is now the garden, just two rods northeast of where Hull's tannery pipe tapped the race. George Knox probably built that tannery somewhere then, as by deed of July, 1787, George Derr conveyed to Knox, for tan-yard purposes, as much water as will

run out of an inch hole at the bottom of the race, two poles from Derr's house.

The "Encyclopædia Americana" of 1790 thus describes the town: "Lewisburgh, or Tarstown, a town in Northumberland County, situated on the west side of the Susquehanna, seven miles above Northumberland. It contains sixty houses." On one old plan is marked "A plan of Louis Borough, . . . laid out by Lewis Doerr, 1785," "Resurveyed November, 1788, by William Gray, D. S." By this survey, "All the lots are sixty-six feet in breadth; those on Water, Front, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth are one hundred and fifty-seven feet six inches in length or depth each, east and west; those on Market Street, between Water and Second Streets, and between Fourth and Fifth Streets, are one hundred and sixty-five feet in depth north and south, and those between Second and Fourth are one hundred and fifty-five feet each; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, which are one hundred and fifty feet in depth each. Market and Third Streets are sixty-six feet wide; all the other streets are fifty feet and all alleys fifteen feet wide." The plan, hanging in the town clerk's office and recorded in Sanbury, is evidently one made about 1791, and is entitled,— "Plan of the town of Lewisborough, laid out by Lewis Derr in the year 1785, now the property of M. J. Ellinkhausen, Esq., of Philadelphia."

Ludwig Derr never intended the land between Water Street and the river to be built upon. His first deed—the Murray Nesbit—has in it a landing-place, opposite to it and of the same breadth, and the lot of Weidensaul's Hotel calls for low-water mark as its eastern boundary. In March, 1786, George and his mother sold the ground between the railroad and the foot of Market Street, below Water Street, and, meanwhile, his mother having died in September, sold the land between Water Street and the river, from St. John's Street, or Halfpenny's factory, to St. Anthony Street, or the Buffalo Bridge, to Flavel Roan and Sankey Dixon.

The residents of Lewisburgh in 1785 were John Bolinger, Henry Conser, Godfrey Deering, Joseph Evans, George Knox, Peter Leonard,





Nicholas Smith and Jacob Welker. In 1786 the additional residents were Thomas Armor, John Hammersley, Flavel Roau, David Snodgrass, Alexander Steele, George Troxell and William Williams; in 1787, Christopher Baldy, James Barrett, John Eaton, Wendell Grove, Gideon McCracken, Allen Scroggs, Frederick Wise and Christian Yentzer.

Of these early residents, Bolinger, Deering and Smith left after one year's residence. Henry Conser removed to Centre County. After sixty years his son, Rev. S. L. M. Conser, a Methodist minister, was stationed at Lewisburgh in 1852 and 1853. Joseph Evans lived in a house on the corner of St. John and Front Streets, now vacant, until 1811, when he died, and Cameron was the next tenant of it. Captain Evans, as they called him, had two sons,—William and Joseph,—and two daughters,—Peggy, died unmarried, and the other daughter married Valentine Miller, the grandfather of John V. Miller. William lived at McClure's and Joseph was the father of Thomas, of the book-store. George Knox had the tannery. One of his daughters married William Keith, November 19, 1801. Nancy was married, August 31, 1809, to Robert Montgomery; and his son George was married, October 21st same year, to Miss Jane McIvory, near Pine Creek. He had a son James and a daughter Belle, who married, as the second wife, William Armstrong, whose son is Hon. W. H. Armstrong, of Easton. The children of Peter Leonard live about Lewisburgh. When Millinburg was laid out, in 1792, Jacob Welker, the tailor, moved to that place. Flavel Roau was born July 31, 1760, the son of the Rev. John Roau and the brother of Mrs. W. Clingau. He died on February 19, 1817, and was buried in the Presbyterian grave-yard, at Lewisburgh, near the pavement a little east of the present church. He lived probably in the old house on the boat-yard lot, near where the blacksmith-shop is, and kept a ferry. That ferry had been leased to Henry Conser in 1784, who sold it to Stephen Duchman, and he to Flavel Roau.

At the first election under the Constitution of 1790, Flavel Roau was elected sheriff of Northumberland County, and was commissioned

October 18, 1791. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1791, and afterwards was commissioner, was general scribe of the valley, clerk of elections and of meetings of return judges, wrote the obituary and marriage notices, and in 1813 became the commissioners' clerk for the county of Union, which he retained until his death. He left a diary, kept between the years 1803 and 1813. It was written in a fine hand, had his observations of the weather twice or three times a day, followed by what he did during the day and where he stayed all night, and contains a graphic description of the times.<sup>1</sup>

He was commissioned notary public of Lewisburgh September 3, 1791, and served in this position until his death. He died a bachelor, and was a well-educated, painstaking and careful man.

William and Alexander Steele had the tannery on Fifth Street. William died in 1806. George Troxell died in 1790. The Troxells of this country are the descendants.

George Troxell, one of the first residents, was one of the first to die. He lived on the corner of Second and St. Catherine, and it is probable that house or part of it is the only one of the original houses of the town. He died in 1790. He left a number of children—George Troxell, married to Mary Hoffman May 15, 1806; Abraham Troxell was married to a sister of

<sup>1</sup> He was teaching school in Derrstown when he began his journal in 1803. He goes with William Hayes and William Wallace to Mrs. Williams' house, where there is a social hop; it was then Andrew Albright's great tavern, a house so large that people came from far and near to see it, old Henry Smith said—where the woolen factory now is. There was a children's ball—sixty children and forty spectators—and then there is a hop at Mrs. Mary Harris', at Hugh McLaughlin's and at Hugh Wilson's; and a ball at Colonel Baldy's, at the Cross-Roads, and John Foster comes down from Penn's Valley, and they must have a ball at the Stone tavern, where Griffin's house now stands, of which Edward Morton is manager. Mr. Graham preaches from Luke xviii. 1, and he posts books for John Driesbach's lottery, and they wind up the month with a hop at Hugh Wilson's, a ball at Colonel Baldy's and a frolic at Billy Ponk's, which is the stone tavern again. He mentions once that Mr. Clark was very sick, and he went to Lewisburgh for the doctor. He did not find the doctor at home, but did find him at the tavern, where he stayed until "all was blue." The sick man got the doctor's attendance in the course of a day or two.



George Yentzer ; one of his daughters, too, was married to John Betz, school-teacher, under whose skillful hands the organ of the Driesbach Church was repaired in the great revival under Frommer, and who, with his wife, were accounted the handsomest couple in Union County ; a daughter of theirs was married to the Hon. George Schnable, whose children were George, and Mrs. Catherine Packer, of Williamsport ; another daughter was married to Andrew Easworth.

William Williams was the first store-keeper. The old store-room stood next to Martin Hahn's, the house of McKinty being in the rear of it. It was torn down by James F. Linn forty years ago. Flavel Roan mentions being at a social hop at Mrs. Williams' in 1804. Christopher Baldy was constable of Buffalo in 1790-93. Commenced a tan-yard at Buffalo Cross-Roads in 1793. A daughter of his, Susan, married Jacob D. Breyvogel, printer, of Sunbury, in 1881. He kept a hotel at Buffalo Cross-Roads in 1802, and was one of the Republican standing committee of that year ; postmaster at Lewisburgh in 1807 ; elected brigadier-general of the First Brigade of militia. His wife, Susanna, died July 27, 1808, and he afterwards, June 11, 1809, married Eve, the widow of Daniel Metzgar, the latter also dying in this year (1808). Flavel Roan chronicles a call on him on the 12th of June, and a young son born to them on the 31st of December. Next to his quotation of the text at Buffalo, he puts in brackets, "I make it a point to always stop at Baldy's." And on the 18th of June, 1810, he mentions General Baldy's flitting in town. He removed to Cayuga Bridge, Seneca County, N. Y., where he continued keeping hotel. Wendell Grove was the brother of Michael Grove, the celebrated Indian fighter, and kept the ferry across the river at the woolen-factory. He was still a resident of the place in 1792. Frederick Wise became sheriff of Union County in 1816 ; married a daughter of John Wierbach and moved to Brush Valley. Christian Yentzer was a merchant, and was in partnership with Derr in a store, under the firm-name of Derr & Yentzer. His sister Fauny, then a girl of eighteen or twenty years of age, above mentioned, married George

Derr, and one was married to Abraham Troxell, which may serve to explain somewhat the tangled web of relationships for which Lewisburgh has been proverbial.

In 1789 Henry Fulton was a merchant of the town, and in May, 1790, Josiah Haines and John Thornburgh started a store. Colonel Matlach, who had been appointed one of the commissioners to survey the Susquehanna for inland navigation, on May 19, 1790, detained his boat at Northumberland to carry Haines & Thornburgh's goods to Derrestown. Out of the unused leaves of their day-book John Hayes made a docket for his business as justice of the peace, beginning May 25, 1790, and ending September 26, 1795. He married Clara Ellinkhusen. Josiah Haines was a member of the Legislature in 1793.

In 1791 James Black came to this town. He belonged to the class of well-to-do people in those days. He kept a store where Murray Nesbit lives, and also conducted Ellinkhusen's ferry. That lot was sold to Francis Guise October 5th, and the deed recited a privilege of a landing on the bank of the river, opposite to and of the same breadth as the lot. George Derr had sold to Cowden & Hepburn the land between Market Street and St. Lewis Street, east of Water Street, and built a store and house, which, remodeled, is now owned by Mr. Wolf. He had a writ of ejectment issued, which reached the Supreme Court in 1798, where it was held that an ejectment would not lie for an incorporeal hereditament. That was the last of it. Mr. Black's store was burned ; he became financially involved. Hugh Wilson bought the lot in 1800 and sold it, May 4, 1810, to Adam Grove, who sold it to Thomas Nesbit May 8, 1822. It is now owned by his son, Thomas Murray Nesbit. The property north of the alley was given to the Black family, and there they kept hotel and boarding-house, retaining their old-time gentility, until the maiden sisters Polly and Hannah dropped into the grave. Among the clerks of James Black in 1797 is William Hayes.

The "Annals of Buffalo Valley" contains the following, relative to William Hayes and his descendants :





"His ancestors, John Hayes and Jane, his wife, with four children, emigrated from Londonderry about the year 1730; settled in Chester County, where his house burned. He then moved to Northampton County, where he kept public-house and store. During the Indian troubles he used to beat a drum on the hill-top, near his house, to warn the settlers of approaching danger. He died in 1788, aged eighty-three. His widow died at Derry, Northumberland County, aged ninety-four, in 1806. Of the four children born in Ireland,—1, William, moved to the State of Virginia at an early period; 2, Isabella, married to Patton, whose descendants live near Bellefonte; 3, John, died near Meadville, Pa.; 4, Mary, married a Gray, afterwards a Steele. Of those born in Pennsylvania,—5, Elizabeth, married Thomas Wilson (grandfather of Francis Wilson, of Buffalo); 6, James; 7, Robert, born in Northampton County in 1742; 8, Francis, who moved to Tennessee; 9, Jane, married a Brown, settled first in Virginia and afterwards moved back to Pennsylvania. Robert married Mary Allison, and moved to Northumberland County in 1790. He lived nine years on a farm near Warrior Run Church, seven years at Derry, and in 1806 moved to the farm in Delaware township, where his son Joseph lately lived. At that time there were seven or eight acres of the place cleared and two indifferent huts on the premises, which were used as a dwelling and school-house. He died in 1819, and his children were,—1, John, whose descendants live at Waterford, Erie County, Pa.; 2, Jane, married to Moses Laird (father of Robert H. Laird, Esq., of Lewisburgh); 3, William Hayes, born in 1776; 4, James Hayes; 5, Joseph Hayes, who was living a few years since at the age of ninety; 6, Mary Walker, who died at eighty-four years of age; 7, Sarah Shipman, descendants residing in Michigan; 8, Elizabeth, married her cousin Brown, living near Franklin, Pa. William Hayes' wife was Mary, daughter of William Wilson, of White Deer, now Kelly township. Children,—Robert and Thomas, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Dr. Seiler, of Harrisburg; Mrs. John Chamberlin; Mrs. Dr. Thomas Murray; James Hayes, late of the auditor-general's office at Harrisburg; Dr. William Hayes, of Muncy. Mr. Hayes was the second postmaster of Lewisburgh, and held the office a long time, in connection with his store, which was the principal one in the valley for many years."

<sup>1</sup> Lieutenant James Hayes served under Colonel Boquet in the French and Indian War, and received for his services a tract of land at the mouth of Beech Creek, in Clinton County, on which he settled, raised a large family and died. He is buried in the Hayes grave-yard, so called from him, at Beech Creek. He is the only one of his brother officers who fulfilled to the letter his contract with the proprietaries by settling upon his allotment.

William Hayes became a leading property-holder and citizen of Lewisburgh and of the county. In 1819 he built the stone house in which Mark Halfpenny lives, and died there February 17, 1843, at the age of sixty-one years.

William Hayes stopped business in the spring of 1829. Robert Hayes kept the store until 1839 and sold it to Thomas Hayes and Peter Beaver. William Hayes bought the tannery of George Knox in 1825. Thomas Hayes had learned the trade with Knox, commenced operating in 1826, and sold to Henry W. Fries in 1840.

Henry Gross came to town in 1840, was clerk for Hayes & Beaver. Thomas Hayes bought out Peter Beaver and the firm was L. Hayes & Co., with Gross as partner, until 1845, Henry Gross went to Aaronsburg, where he kept store until 1853; was in the Custom-House, Philadelphia, three years, and then went into the coal business in Philadelphia, where he now is.

John Black, son of James, became employé of William Hayes, and a boatman at the time when the keel-bottom boats were in use.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Keel-boats*.—They were fifty to sixty feet long, ten to twelve feet wide, pointed at both ends, with a long oar and swivel that could be shifted to either end. They had no deck, but tarpaulin was used in bad weather. Loaded, they floated down the river, but coming up, they were poled. Two planks ran side by side along the centre of the vessel, and with long poles pointed with iron, the polers placed their shoulders to the end and walked the plank.

John Black was born in Lewisburgh, Union County, on the 4th of October, 1796. He helped build the dam at the mouth of the Juniata, and two sections of the canal at Bainbridge. In 1832 he was superintendent of the construction of the York County half of the Columbia bridge, which was burned in 1863. In 1835 and 1838 he rebuilt all the dams and locks on the Conestoga from Lancaster to the Susquehanna River. About the same time he also built the lock and a section of the Tide-Water Canal, the Tide-Water dam at Columbia and the tow-path bridge connecting with the old Columbia bridge. In 1840 he undertook and successfully completed what was then considered a remarkable feat in engineering skill—tearing down the old and building a new bridge on the Pennsylvania Railroad over Mill Creek without causing any delay to travel. He was one of the contractors and chief manager of the construction of the Croton aqueduct, by which New York City is supplied with water. In 1843 or 1844 he went to Canada and built a section and lock of the Beau-



Just below Williams' store-room, next the now vacant lot in front of McKinty's, stood the house of Joseph Mathias Ellinkhusen. The first story was built up with stone; the second floor was on a level with the garden in the rear of the house. Just in front from the shore the Ellinkhusen, or lower ferry, kept by James Black, stretched across the river, by the foot of a little island, just below the mouth of the old cross-cut canal, to the old Steadman Tavern, as it was known in those days, where Flavel Roan at John Lawshe, Sr.'s, always stopped to get a drink on his way to and from Smbury.

The Ellinkhusen house had an uneasy reputation for many a long day; the little girls that went to school in the old Williams' store-room, as they came out, gathered in a little flock to rush by the haunted old house. Mathias Joseph Ellinkhusen was a son of Baron Carl Ellinkhusen, of Rotterdam. He first appears among the residents of 1791. He was evidently in this country in 1783. On a pane of glass in one of the windows of what is known as the Tolland House, Germantown, there is engraved, as by the diamond of a ring, a likeness of Frederick the Great. On the lower margin is inscribed "M. J. Ellinkhuysen, fecit, 1783, Philadelphia." Mr. Toland, the proprietor, had the pane removed and framed. At the time of the Revolution this house was George Miller's, a captain and colonel in the army, and it was occupied by his family. In 1783 the war had closed, and he must have been a guest there, and it was supposed he was a Hessian officer.<sup>1</sup> A deed dated the 12th of January, 1789, for two lots, Nos. 66 and 291,—Ralph Kar Ruff and Mrs. Frick opposite, to Captain Bartholomew

harris ship canal around the rapids in the St. Lawrence. From 1816 to 1849 he was engaged in the construction of the outlet lock and basins of the Lachine Canal at Montreal, and in the construction of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, running from Montreal to Portland, Me., a distance of over three hundred miles. In 1852 he returned to Lancaster and rebuilt the Harrisburg Railroad from Harrisburg to this place. His last public work was done soon after this, when he rebuilt the York Furnace bridge. Since then Mr. Black has been living in retirement, enjoying the rest he had so well earned. He died in 1885.

<sup>1</sup> *Pennsylvania Magazine*, vol. v., p. 247.

Von Heen—entitles him "major," and that was no doubt his rank in the Hessian contingent, and he remained in this county, as many of them did. However, as stated, Peter Borger sold fifty lots to Joseph and Clara, his wife. They came in 1790 with a good outfit of clothing and money, with his trustee, Rev. Charles Hilburn or Helbron.

The principal notice we have of the son and his wife are from the recollections of Mrs. Mary Brady Piatt. Mrs. Ellinkhusen was short in stature, very lady-like in manner and astonished the people by her elegance and passionate fondness for skating. She married John Thornburg, who died young. She afterward married Mr. Moore, and removed to Erie, Pa. Ellinkhusen was a man of very genteel address, and fond of society. His father had given him the town site and a good outfit of clothing and money. Emigration declined, and the convivial habits he had acquired, probably before leaving Europe, shortened his days. Personally he was much esteemed. He was quite an artist, and often drew with pencil striking likenesses of his companions. Sheriff John Brady was a joker. He had found a cannon near Muddy Run, and he told Ellinkhusen that he would present it to him if he would take care of it. On cleaning out the mud which covered the muzzle, two large black snakes came out, greatly to the horror of Mr. Ellinkhusen. He told Brady the circumstance afterward. "Why," said Brady, "they were my pets; I would not have lost them for a hundred dollars;" and Ellinkhusen, no doubt, died in the belief that he had let loose some play-fellows of Brady's. Ellinkhusen and Thornburg were both buried beneath what is now the vestibule of the Presbyterian Church. The annalist recollects well the wild cherry tree that stood near the brick wall inclosing these graves. The tombstone of Ellinkhusen was preserved by the late James F. Linn, Esq., and is in the cellar of the church.

The taxable residents in 1793 were as follows:

James Black, Thomas Caldwell, Francis Deering, Edward DeLong, John Donachy, John Dunlap (ferry), Clara Ellinkhuysen, Joseph Evans, Leonard Groninger, Adam Grove, Wendel Grove, Samuel Heineman,





George Holdship, Lawrence Kemble, George Knox, George Links, Alexander Lewis, Daniel Metzgar, William Poak, David Russel, Joseph Sherer, David Snodgrass, Lewis Swinchart, John Thornburg, Abraham Troxel, Benjamin Wells, Joseph Wells, Christian Yentzer, Dr. Charles Byers (physician), Alexander McBeth, Matthias Shaffer, Hugh McLaughlin, William Steadman (Esquire).

In 1791 a bridge was built across the mouth of Buffalo Creek. The Court of Quarter Sessions directed an allowance of fifty pounds, or one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents. It was without a roof. In 1807 the ice broke in Buffalo Creek and carried off this bridge. It was rebuilt in 1809 by James Moore, Sr., and in 1848 the west half of the bridge was carried away and lodged on the river bridge. It hung that way until 1851, when the old bridge was removed and a new one commenced, and that was burned in 1854, October 15th, when the saw-mills of Frick, Slifer & Co. were burned.

The people of the town were in the Whiskey Insurrection; some of them, at least, erected a pole with a flag and motto "Liberty." It stood on the site of the brick house late of Samuel Wolfe, and was cut down when the troops passed by out to Billmeyer's. Ten years have passed since the town was laid out. The houses numbered thirty-seven, and there was a population of one hundred and twenty-five.

William Steadman had become a merchant, under the name of Steadman and Smith, in the stone store across from Thomas Nesbit's, which had caused the lawsuit with Black. The first post-office was established in Lewisburgh July 1, 1797, and he was appointed.

Henry Spyker became a merchant also. He was a son of Peter Spyker, who was president of the courts of Berks County in 1780. The Spykers, Christs, Kadermans, etc., came over with Conrad Weiser to New York, in 1710, from a place called Herrenberg, in Würtemberg, Germany. In 1729 they all removed together to Tulpehocken, where Henry Spyker was born, 29th August, 1753. He was adjutant, in 1776, of a militia regiment on duty at Amboy, N. J., where he heard the thunder of the battle on the 25th, 26th and 27th. His manuscript journal is yet in the pos-

session of his granddaughter, Mary Spyker, at Lewisburgh, together with many valuable papers, a complete file of almanacs from 1756 down. He was paymaster of the militia from October 1, 1777, to July 27, 1785, during which he disbursed £122,817 7s. 6d., and accounted satisfactorily for every cent. He was afterwards member of Assembly for Berks, 1788 to 1790. In 1797, when Jonathan was twelve years old, just the age of Lewisburgh, he removed to Lewisburgh, where he engaged in store-keeping for a few years; was then appointed a justice, which office he exercised until within a few days of his death. He used to tell of two Germans of the valley, who came to his office to make some sale and have a note written, and when through, the party who was to have the note told the other to keep it, and he could then know when it was due and come and pay him.

On 5th of August, 1795, Henry Spyker commenced building the first brick house ever erected in Lewisburgh (still standing), on the corner of Front and St. Catherine Streets, and owned by James S. Marsh. John Melfert, of Tulpehocken, was the contractor. Most of the brick were brought from some point down the river, and a few were made on Thomas Wilson's place, now a part of George Wolfe's, near the fair-ground. Abraham Troxell did the hauling.

This is the house where the large chimney with its crane was built, so that apple-butter could be boiled there, and the people of the house saved the trouble of carrying it to the garret. Christian Reed built a barn for him in 1791, and he charges him with sixteen gallons of whiskey, used at the work during July and August. Spyker was commissioned a justice of the peace for East Buffalo March 9, 1799.

Thomas Caldwell kept a store on lot of Dr. Harrison; John Metzgar opposite the Cameron House and Dr. Byers. John Pollock opened a store in 1795.

General Potter hauled his iron from Centre Furnace to Lewisburgh to be shipped in keel-boats. They hauled their whiskey from Potter's.

Hon. Andrew Albright came to Lewisburgh





in 1798 and opened a tavern where Halfpenny's factory now stands, where he resided until he was elected sheriff; commissioned October 24, 1803, when he removed to Sunbury. He was member of Assembly in 1808. His wife died March 9, 1810, and he subsequently married the mother of Mrs. John G. Youngman, of Sunbury. He was appointed associate judge in 1813 in place of General Wilson, deceased, and had just been elected to the State Senate when he died. He was noted for his integrity, and was very popular throughout our valley. He owned Colonel Slifer's upper farm on Buffalo Creek when he died. He left no children, but brothers Henry, Jacob, Godfrey, and a sister, Susanna, married to Philip Backman. An obituary in the *Sunbury Enquirer* of that date concludes: "Society has been deprived of a valuable member, and a wife of an amiable husband. In private life he sustained the character of an honest man and Christian, and was universally beloved. He has held various public and responsible offices, with honor to himself and advantage to his fellow-citizens." He died on Tuesday, November 24, 1822, at Sunbury, after an illness of three months, in his fifty-third year. He was born at Litz, February 28, 1770. His father's name was Andrew; his mother, Elizabeth Orth, of Lebanon. His first wife was a daughter of Melchoir Rahm, a very prominent man in Dauphin County.

He built a long, two-story, weather-boarded house, painted red, long after known in the parlance of the town as the "Red Roost." It was so large a house that people came from a distance to see it. He was postmaster in 1802, and it is related that in that year, the night of December 23-24, a fire occurred at Nesbit's, on the east side of the river in the night. It was noticed by Andrew Albright. The night was fearfully cold, and, observing no one stirring at the house, he mounted his horse and swam him, through the floating ice, across the river, awakened the family, and thus saved them from destruction. Barnaby McMaster, the weaver, lost his loom and all he had, barely escaping with his life and family.

It was at this house that Stewart was said to have stayed the night before his duel with John

Binns, which took place across the river, "at the end of the fence behind Lawshe's house, opposite Derrstown."<sup>1</sup>

Daniel Franklin kept the hotel next, who died of a sore leg, Flavel Roan says, and shortly after, his widow, Jean Franklin, married Charles Seagraves, who thereafter kept it.

For many years before it was torn down to give way to the grist-mill it was the habitat of a number of tenants, whose quarrels among themselves, and with the tenants of a long two-story building opposite, inhabited in the same way, gained for them the names of the Red and White Roosts.

In November, 1853, Nesbit, Hayes & Ficht-horn tore away the "Red Roost" and erected the first steam flouring-mill on the site, called Eagle Mill. This was burned and re-erected, and afterwards purchased by William Brown, who sold it to Abraham Frederick, who, in turn, sold it to Mark Halfpenny. The latter's woolen-mill at Laurelton had been burned June 11, 1866. He purchased the Eagle Mills, with the "White Roost" opposite, and fitted it up as a woolen-mill, with machinery comprising two sets of forty-eight-inch cards, two hand-mules, (three hundred and sixty spindles each), ten narrow and three broad looms, and machinery necessary for the manufacture of flannels, etc., and an annual capacity of about seventy-five thousand pounds of wool. In 1870 the firm of M. Halfpenny & Sons was formed by the admission of W. E. Halfpenny and W. S. Halfpenny, and in 1874 the firm of M. Halfpenny & Co. was formed of M. Halfpenny, W. A. Scheyer and W. I. Halfpenny, and the annual capacity increased to one hundred and twenty thousand pounds of wool.

The factory was burned in 1878, May 17th, and with it the "White Roost" went up in smoke.

The present structure, built the same year, of brick, has a main building, two stories, fifty-four by one hundred and fourteen, with two wings, forty by forty-eight and thirty by sixty; one-story boiler and dye-house, twenty by seventy, having machinery consisting of three sets of 48-

<sup>1</sup> Linn's "Annals," 349.



inch cards, eight automatic jacks, two thousand one hundred and sixty spindles, fifteen Crompton broad looms, and all the machinery necessary for the manufacture of fancy cassimeres. The present capacity is ninety thousand yards six-quarters cassimeres; they employ fifty hands. Frank Halfpenny was admitted to the firm in 1878.

Of the inhabitants of Lewisburgh, we may notice that in 1801 John Lawshe, Jr., is keeping the "Pennsylvania Arms," which remained known as the Black Horse—the horses rampant of the State coat-of-arms being thus recognized—until it was torn down to give way to the private residence of William Cameron, Esq., on the corner of Second and Market.

November 1, 1801, Mrs. Jean McClure died; buried on the 5th in the Presbyterian yard, Lewisburgh. She left fourteen children, one hundred and ten grandchildren, one hundred and forty-eight great-grandchildren and four great-great-grandchildren,—total two hundred and seventy-six. Thirty-six of them attended the funeral. She was of an amiable, benevolent and friendly disposition, and might be called a true Christian.<sup>1</sup>

In 1802 Isaac Latslaw, John Metzgar and Albright, at the ferry, were keeping hotels; John Brice; John Donachy, weaver; Daniel Franklin; Thomas Hartley, carpenter; Barney McKinty; David Russell, mason. In 1803 John Ely, George Gueker, John Moore, blacksmith. In 1805 the log school-house or academy was built on the present site of the parsonage of the Presbyterian Church. It was one story, about twenty feet square. In 1813 Jonas Butterfield kept school there. This was occupied as a High School under various teachers, and as an academy under James McClure a while, and until the brick academy on the corner of Front and St. Mary's Streets was built. McClure went to Millinburg. In 1840 Rev. Hugh Pollock, from Belfast, arrived and took charge of the academy, made vacant by the removal of James McClure to Millinburg. In 1844 John Robinson became the principal; in 1846, the Rev. Samuel Shaffer, who pur-

chased it of the stockholders. It afterwards passed into the hands of John Randolph, and has now subsided into a double dwelling-house.

*Additional residents.*—1806, John Conser, Samuel Cosgrove, George Kremer, Jacob Rengrew, Christian Wolfe, latter. 1807, George Bellman, clock-maker. 1808, Henry Billman, George Clark, John Friedly, Thomas Gay, Conrad Horning, George Kremer, store in Chamberlin's building; John Martin, carpenter; Peter Myers, Daniel Rees, inn-keeper; John Sergeant, tailor; Charles Sitgreaves, saddler; Joseph Stillwell, school-teacher; Michael Stroub, weaver; Henry Wagner. 1809.—Dr. Ethan Baldwin, (Roan says of the doctor, "He is a Democrat and full of ostentation.") John Espey, Daniel Neyhart, Robert Smith. 1810.—Joseph Bower, John B. Gordon, dyer; Alexander Hutchinson, Mathew McClure, John Bross. November 10th, McQuhae & Hepburn open a new store.

Daniel Doudle was an acquaintance of Governor Snyder in his boyhood, and in maturer years he would sometimes pay the Governor a visit at Selin's Grove, and thus formed an acquaintance with George Kremer. George Kremer was a nephew of Governor Snyder, and came to reside with him when a mere lad. After George moved to Derrstown and established himself in business and a bachelor's hall there, Daniel extended his visits thither, and became so much pleased that he resolved to forsake York altogether and remain with George. Accordingly, he sent for his money, a considerable stock of dollars, and took up his abode in Derrstown. He and George agreed very well, for George humored him in all his whims, but he quarrelled sadly with old Peggy Miller, the house-keeper. Sometimes he would come in a towering passion to George with, "Now, George, I can't live with the old devil any longer. Just send me off to Selin's Grove to Simon, and he will send me to York." "Well, well," said George, "Roan (Clark) or John shall take you and your money in the cart to Selin's Grove as soon as you like." "Do you think," Daniel would reply, "I would trust myself with the damned rascals? They would murder me for my money before we got half-way to Selin's

<sup>1</sup> *Kennedy's Gazette.*





Grove." Then an argument would commence on the honesty of Rom and John, which generally lasted until Daniel, in his rage against these two, had forgotten his wrath toward old Peggy. At length Daniel fell into the hands of an old Methodist woman, who, by her exhortations, made considerable impression on him. After spending an evening at Mother Grove's, Daniel came home with a face so solemn and important that the whole family noticed it, and, knowing where he had been, the clerks followed him on his retreat to bed and peeped and listened at his door. Daniel locked his door, looked carefully around, undressed (taking off his hat the last of all, as was his custom), kneeled by the bedside and commenced thus: "O, Lord God;" then ensued a long pause. Up rose Daniel, exclaiming, "It is too damned cold to pray here!" and jumped into bed. Whether Daniel made another effort to pray is uncertain. He once acted god-father for one of his friend's children. The clergyman asked the name of the child. Daniel, understanding him to ask *his* name, promptly replied: "Daniel Doodle, to be sure. Don't you know me any more?" Daniel, at this time eighty years of age, usually dressed himself once a day in state, in a blue silk-velvet coat, white vest, ruffled shirt, brown silk-velvet small-clothes, and turned-up shoes, and paraded himself down to the river-bank and back, to exhibit himself to the ladies. He lived to be one hundred and one or one hundred and two years of age, dying in August, 1828, at Mr. Kremer's, near Middleburg, where his bones rest with those of his friends, Frederick Evans and George Kremer. Certainly three more singular men were never so intimately associated in life and rest so close together in the solemn silence of death. Kremer came to Lewisburgh in 1806, and the impression one gets of him from Flavel Rom's journal, who often speaks of him, of meeting and going home with him, and whom he always calls "Citizen Kremer," is that he has imbibed the wildest notions of French democracy. He removed from Lewisburgh to his place near Middleburg in 1827.

Among other characters of this date were Billy Nicholas, a carpenter of White Deer, and

old Mr. Mook, the Revolutionary soldier. Saturday was the usual day to assemble in Lewisburgh, and, getting pretty drunk, old Mook asserted he could "hex a bullet" at an hundred yards. Mook held a silver bullet in his hand and began powwowing. Billy shot from the porch of Metzgar's tavern, knocked the bullet out of Mook's finger, skinning the latter considerably, thus disabusing Mook's mind of the idea that he could "hex."

1812.—Joseph Collins, tailor; Robert Donaldson, Evans & Kremer, store; Charles Kemmerer, tailor; Widow Langs, William McQuhae, Andrew Miller, William Wilson, store-keeper.

Alexander Graham came to Lewisburgh. He was born at Magherafelt, Ireland, July 17, 1783; died at Lewisburgh August 23, 1839; married to Maria Margaret Spyker, daughter of Henry Spyker, who was born at Tulpehocken, Berks County, July 5, 1786, and died at Lewisburgh March 18, 1863.

They left ten children,—Thompson; Margaret, who married Dr. James F. Grier; Henry L.; Caroline, married to Robert Hayes; Henrietta, married to John Elliot; Mary, married to Rev. P. B. Marr; Thomas; George W.; Rosetta, married to J. Greer Boggs; Lucinda, married to Dr. Thomas Van Valzah, and again to Charles M. Elder.

In 1823, Thomas R. Lewis kept a hotel at the sign of "the Lewisburgh Stage," on Market Street, at Shaffle's drug-store.

In 1826 the old market-house, which stood in the square, was taken down. Kremer sold out his stock of goods to Samuel Roush, who removed them to Millinburg. Kremer moved to the Stees place, adjoining Middleburg. Joseph Hutchin opened store in Kremer's building.

Jonathan Wolfe lived while a boy at Mishael Lincoln's, working for twenty-eight dollars a year. He had gone to school to James Aiken. Hutchinson had a quarrel with his clerk, when Aiken suggested Jonathan, and Hutchinson sent for him. This was in 1827. He remained there and went to Philadelphia in 1829. There he got largely acquainted with business men. Samuel Wolfe, his brother, who had married a



daughter of John Lawshe, had rented Kremer's room in 1833, and they went into partnership as S. & J. Wolfe. After several years Samuel bought the Derr mill of Green, sold his interest to Samuel Hursh, and it was Wolfe & Hursh, two years. Then Samuel went in with Schnable. Hursh sold to Jonathan; then Lewis Iddings came in and it became Iddings & Reber. Samuel engaged in business at the river, and was one of the most noted merchants of the day; in his fairest day he was cut off, September 15, 1840, and at nearly the same time Grantham Lawshe, his partner, died.

When Kenedy was appointed postmaster, in 1849, he had the Kremer room. Thornton & Baker dissolved as druggists, and Baker moved in with Kenedy, and finally Kenedy took his office out and the drug business was established. In 1853 Wolfe became agent of Adams Express Company, which position he still retains.

The first church that was organized was the Methodist, in 1812. A Union church building was erected on the old foundry lot. The history of the foundry details the fate of the building and of the churches, their success.

The county of Union was erected in 1813, George Kremer being in the Legislature. The following is a description of the place in that year: Henry Beck came to Lewisburgh from Earl township, Berks County, March 30. Then Frederick Freedley owned Brown's mill; George Knox had Hull's tan-yard; Henry Spyker lived in the brick house at the river; Robert Smith, a boatman, where James S. Marsh lives; Mathias Shaffer, in a two-story house, where M. Halfpenny now lives; Richard McClure, where his grandchildren do now; William Evans, where Joseph Housel now lives; on the opposite side lived Evans' sister. These were all on Front Street. Garman kept ferry at the stone house, now Martin Hahn's; John Sargent had a nail-factory, where F. Davis now lives; Andrew Shearer kept at Weidensaul's; William McQuhae had a store on the southeast corner; George Kremer's was the only store-house on the river, where the water-works are now; Jas. Black had a distillery, and kept store just above the latter, and where Norton's coal-yard now is; White Roost, now M. Halfpenny's, was oc-

cupied by Billman; the old Albright tavern by William Poak. At the mouth of Buffalo Creek there were three houses, owned and occupied by John Pross, Valentine Miller, etc. Leisecuring, a potter, lived opposite John A. Mertz's; Mrs. Nicely's lot was occupied by John Lawshe, Sr., the "Green Tree"; J. B. Linn's, by John Metzgar; Esquire Cameron's, the Black Horse, was kept by John Lawshe, Jr.; George Kremer had a store where Jonathan Wolfe now lives. Second Street was then vacant down to Joseph Glass' lots, lying in common, and pine-trees growing on them. The brick house of Joseph Glass was built by Henry Beck in 1823; Joseph Bennett lived where the Union National Bank now is; on part of Peter Beaver's lot Henry Burget kept a tavern; George Metzgar lived where Charles Sturgis has his jewelry store, and had a hatter-shop; an old log house, in from the street, next Jonathan Wolfe's, was occupied by John Montgomery; old Mr. Kimmell kept store in the next house; William Hayes kept store where Peter Nevius' widow now lives. Dr. Beyers lived on the corner of Third and St. Catherine. No house from there to Market. Alexander Graham lived and kept store on Dr. Harrison's corner. There were no houses on Third Street north. On the Billmyer lot, depot lot, etc., was a large pond, where they often shot ducks. On Fourth and St. Louis, Betsy Ammon's house was built this year. There was an old house at the race at St. George, and one at the east end of Fourth, occupied by Strickland; Dr. Wilson's lot was occupied by Mr. Espy, who kept tavern; on William Moore's (now Paul Geddes'), Thomas Poak kept bachelor's hall and a brewery; William Shearer lived in a house lately standing on Cherry Alley (removed by Cyrus Driesbach), and followed weaving; Caleb Fairchild had a blacksmith-shop on the east side, north of St. John's Street; north was a stone house, occupied by Daniel Rees as a tavern. G. Beyers' was occupied by a family named Seydel; next was Sam Grove, a boatman; Adam Grove lived on Thomas Nesbit's (deceased) lot; he was the youngest of the Grove brothers, Indian fighters, and followed boating; James Geddes living on the corner of Fourth and St. Anthony, and had a saddler-shop;





next, north, John Norton, and the next Burget's house, which Henry Beck moved into. On the opposite side lived John Moore, famous many years as a blacksmith; George Snider, father of Widow Strohecker, lived where John Bieber lately resided; there was an old tan-yard on the property.

The streets were resurveyed in the spring of 1813, and a slight angle made to suit the buildings. James Geddes and Thomas Fisher carried on a tannery. Peter Nevins, Joseph McCool and Andrew Best were their apprentices. John Musser lived at the Slifer mansion farm. High's mill, at the fording, was then abandoned. George Derr had built another mill, where Joseph W. Shriner's now is. In repairing it, some years ago, Mr. Shriner found an old stone, with date of 1778 carved upon it, no doubt the date of Gundy's mill, a few rods above it. On Derr's farm lived Abram Troxell and William C. Davis; John Guyer, on the Shuck place; Thomas McGuire kept tavern at the old ferry, now George F. Miller, Esq.'s; Jonas Butterfield kept school in the Market Street school-house, now Presbyterian parsonage; Breyvogel kept where the Lutheran parsonage now stands; Charles Cameron lived on Front and St. Mary's. Among those who enlisted in the regular army, Dr. Beck recollects Valentine Miller, George Christ, Dennis O. Boyle, John Buck and Alexander Hutchinson. Abram Fry lived at the boat-yard; Granny Phillips kept cakes and beer next the Revere House, on late Judge Schnable's lot; John McFadden kept tavern where Charles Penny now lives. John Rees, John Beyers and James Forrest succeeded Jonas Butterfield as school-teachers.

June 1st the inhabitants of the town met and resolved that the president, secretary and directors should serve free gratis, and this agreement was to remain in full force forever. The same day John Hayes' account for surveying the town was examined and allowed. One item was a gallon of Geneva whiskey, one dollar.

POSTMASTERS.—William Steadman, July 1, 1797; Richard Sherer, January 10, 1798; Andrew Albright, 1802; Christopher Baldy, 1807; Alexander Graham, 1817 to August 13, 1839,

his death; William Murray, 1840; Alexander McClure, August 21, 1848; A. Kennedy, January, 1849; Henry W. Crotzer, October, 1851; George W. Forrest, 1861; A. Scott Sheller, May, 1878.

THE LEWISBURGH BOARD OF TRADE was organized November 20, 1885, to promote the business and commercial interests of the place. At the organization there were twenty-three members and S. W. Schaeffer, president; William Jones, Secretary.

THE LEWISBURGH BRIDGE.—On the 26th of March, 1814, the charter of the bridge over the West Branch of the Susquehanna at Lewisburgh was granted by the Assembly, under the corporate name of "The President, Managers and Company for erecting a Bridge over the West Branch of Susquehanna at the Town of Lewisburgh," and John Driesbach, Jacob Brobst, William Hayes, William McQuhae, James Geddes and Andrew Reedy, were appointed commissioners to open subscription books.

On the 15th of March, 1816, a supplement was passed, authorizing the Governor to subscribe four hundred shares for the State, and on the 19th of June the company was organized. July 4th a contract was made with Reuben Fields for the erection of the bridge, for fifty-two thousand six hundred dollars. There was afterwards allowed him two thousand four hundred dollars in addition to the contract price.<sup>1</sup>

James Lee, the old tavern-keeper at Northumberland, gives the history of the contract and building of the bridge in his testimony in a suit between Burr & McCay (reported 6. Barr, 148):

"In May, 1816, Theodore Burr was at my house, in Northumberland, and I asked him whether he proposed attending the letting of the Lewisburgh bridge. He said he had enough bridges on hand, and recommended Reuben Fields as a first-rate builder, who worked with him on the Harrisburg bridge. I went to Harrisburg, got an introduction to Mr. Fields, who came to Lewisburgh the week following to look at the points for material contiguous to the site. A few days before the letting he bought up a plan and draft for the bridge. Theodore Burr advised Fields and

<sup>1</sup> The managers with whom the contract was made were William Hayes (President), George Kremer, Dan Caldwell, James Geddes, Jacob Musser, George H. Brown.





myself to build on that plan. We presented the plan to the company on July 3, 1816, together with our proposals. The day following Mr. Hepburn drew the contract between the Lewisburgh Bridge Company, Fields and myself, and on the 7th we commenced excavating the foundation for stone-work. In September we had got up two piers, and the two abutments half-way. Mr. Fields came up that fall and commenced the wood-work. Early the next spring one of the reaches was up, and another part raised on the east side."

On the 3d of May, 1823, there was a meeting of the stockholders. George Kremer was elected president, and the first dividend of \$1.50 per share of fifty dollars declared.

The superstructure was up and it was passable for teams November 1, 1817. The first toll was taken on the 8th of February, 1818. The bridge was under the management of merchants, was almost a free bridge, and the town was largely benefited by the trade of the other side of the river. The stock owned by the State was purchased by Mr. Cameron, and he became the principal owner. The system was changed and the stock made to pay, and the town lost all that trade.

A determined opposition was made by Nathan Mitchel, in 1816, by establishing a ferry, but it had to succumb. The bridge stood all the raps of high waters and ice floods until the year 1865. On Saint Patrick's day, 17th of March, there was a flood that spread a lake all over the eastern side of the river, and a channel ran down along where the row of farm-houses were. About four o'clock in the afternoon of Friday two spans of the Milton Bridge came floating down, and, with an awful crash, struck the Lewisburgh Bridge, carrying off three spans. A ferry was established, which was carried on by John and Charles F. Hess until the new bridge was built, which was opened for travel.

For the building of a new bridge the shares in the old were purchased, franchise and all, for the sum of five thousand dollars. An amended charter was procured, enabling them to make it a wagon and a railroad bridge. The superstructure was built by the Keystone Bridge Company for the sum of \$16,226.44; the piers and other expenditures added about \$80,000, so

that a general estimate of the expense of building the bridge would be about the sum of \$130,000. This sum was raised by a subscription of about \$96,000 to the capital stock and the balance was paid out of their income. The construction of the Lewisburgh, Bellefonte and Tyrone Railroad was commenced at once, and the track laid across, connecting Lewisburgh with the railroad. The advent of the first locomotive was witnessed by the assembled people of the town, all the bells rung and all the steam whistles were blown.

The contract for the masonry was awarded in September, 1867, and the bridge was open for travel in October, 1868. Ground was formally broken by James Kelly, the oldest-born citizen in the place, striking the first pick, and a graceful speech from Colonel Eli Slifer, the president, on the 1th of September, 1867. James Kelly had worked at the building of the first bridge, just fifty years before that. The bridge is built on what is called the Howe truss, and the length of the superstructure is twelve hundred and eighty-three feet, and cost thirty-seven dollars per foot. The old bridge was eleven hundred feet long, and the total cost of construction was \$59,000. The amended charter under which the company is now acting was passed the 19th of February, 1868.<sup>1</sup>

CROSS-CUT CANAL is a canal from the main West Branch Canal to the river at Lewisburgh, a distance of about a half-mile, opening by a lock into the river, below which is a dam built by William Cameron, which raised the water sufficiently to float boats to the wharves along the river.

It is almost disused in 1886, owing to the increased facilities of transportation by railway.

As early as the year 1771, the Susquehanna River is declared a navigable stream and commissioners are appointed to clear it and make it navigable. This was superseded by the act of the 31st of March, 1785, and, in 1790, Colonel Matlack, Major Adlum and Samuel MacLay were the commissioners. They explored the water-ways to Lake Erie.

<sup>1</sup>Pamp. Laws, page 177.



The produce of the country from that time on for forty years went down in arks and the goods came into the country by wagons. There were, however, long, narrow boats, sixty feet long by five or six wide, which were poled up the Susquehanna.

In 1827 the people began to talk about canals, and a meeting was held at Lewisburgh, and when it was shown that the system of canals would be extended up the West Branch, a committee was sent to endeavor to have it on this side of the river.

The engineer said it would cost three hundred and forty thousand dollars more on this side than the other; it was located there and the construction was let at Milton on the 1st of October, 1828. In the same year, near its close, the turnpike was surveyed from Lewisburgh to Mifflinburg. A committee appointed by the citizens met and drafted a petition to the Legislature for the Cross-cut.

The first boats passed through the Cross-cut to Lewisburgh on the 7th of December, 1833. Let us see the difference in the cost: Twenty tons of merchandise by wagon cost \$600, by the canal \$200—\$1.50 and 50 cents. per cwt. Before the Reading came it cost about 28 cents per cwt., and it now averages 12 to 15 cents per cwt.

THE INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH.—There was an act passed March 31, 1812, incorporating the streets, etc., of Lewisburgh. The first election held under this act for directors of streets, lanes and alleys of the town of Lewisburgh was held at the house of Andrew Billmeyer, on Saturday, the 17th day of October. Henry Spyker, John Martin, John Lawshe, John Gordon and William McQuhae were elected.

October 23d the directors elected John Lawshe president and Henry Spyker secretary. James Geddes was appointed supervisor, Andrew Sherrard constable, George Knox overseer of the poor. The first ordinance passed was one requiring the opening of the streets, the most of which were fenced in and cultivated at that time. They were finally opened in

1813, except in the case of Dr. Charles Beyer, who, May 5, 1813, represented that he had not rails to fence with, and if he opened the streets he had inclosed in his lots, it would be to the great damage of his grain; and the directors, agreeing that this was so, let him off, upon his agreement to pay two bushels of wheat and two of rye, immediately after harvest, for the use of the corporation, after which they were to be opened.

Under this act there was no burgess, the directors electing a president. Subsequently, March 21, 1822, it was incorporated as a borough (*Pamphlet Laws*, page 68). The election place was fixed at Randall Wilcox's, who kept the Black Horse, and John Nesbit and Alexander Nesbit were appointed to superintend the first election, Alexander Blair was the last burgess under this act.

By the act of 1851, March 11th (*Pamphlet Laws*, page 158), the number of Councilmen was fixed at six, instead of five, two to serve respectively one, two and three years, the burgess to give the casting vote on a tie, and four to constitute a quorum.

The following is a list of burgesses from that time:

1851. Alex. H. Blair.	1869. J. B. McLaughlin.
1852. Jonathan Wolfe.	1870. J. B. McLaughlin.
1853. Thomas Reber.	1871. J. C. Smith.
1854. Peter Hursh.	1872. J. C. Smith.
1855. William Moore.	1873. John V. Miller.
1856. George A. Frick.	1874. William Cameron.
1857. J. Schroyer.	1875. Joseph Musser.
1858. William H. Chamberlin.	1876. John E. Morgan.
1859. William Frick.	1877. G. W. Walls.
1860. James Hayes.	1878. O. R. Vorse.
1861. James Hayes.	1879. O. R. Vorse.
1862. Samuel H. Orwig.	1880. Joseph Musser.
1863. M. Driesbach.	1881. John K. Kremer.
1864. Chas. C. Shankley.	1882. W. W. Wolfe.
1865. J. L. McLaughlin.	1883. W. W. Wolfe.
1866. J. B. McLaughlin.	1884. D. P. Higgins.
1867. J. B. McLaughlin.	1885. John C. Smith.
1868. H. P. Sheller.	1886. Thomas G. Evans.

The borough was divided into two wards (act of April 1, 1854, *Pamphlet Laws*, page 271), and the third was erected 7th April, 1870 (*Pamphlet Laws*, page 1011).





THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—No regular fire company existed in the borough prior to 1831, the previous measures for protection against fires being on a limited scale. In the year above noted a subscription-list was circulated for the benefit of a fire company and three hundred and forty-five dollars was raised by that means.

On the 28th of December, 1836, the Council first acted in this matter, ordering that a tax be levied for the purchase of five ladders, four poles and fire-hooks. Three years later, February 9, 1839, three petitions were presented to the Common Council, asking aid for the then existing Lewisburgh Fire Company, but no action appears to have been taken at that time; but on March 5, 1839, the Council appropriated four hundred and fifty dollars to aid in purchasing a fire-engine, and authorized Robert Hayes to examine the "United States" or any other engine for sale in Philadelphia. He recommended the purchase of the "United States," and April 6, 1839, the Council instructed its treasurer to secure it for three hundred dollars, if possible. The next appropriation was made in May, 1842, when fifty dollars was voted to aid the Lewisburgh Fire Company.

March 31, 1851, the Council decided to loan the engine to the Lewisburgh Valiant Fire Company, and in May, that year, bought a trumpet for the use of the same company. October 1, 1849, the Council leased for five years a building on Fifth Street for an engine-house.

The next action of importance was taken January 26, 1874, when the Council entered into an agreement with the Silsby Manufacturing Company, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., to purchase a Silsby No. 2 steam-engine, to be called the "William Cameron," twenty-five hundred feet of hose and three hose-carts, for the sum of nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-five dollars. At this time William Cameron was the chief burgess, and very generously paid the entire amount out of his private funds as a donation to the borough.

The Town Council undertook to properly

house the costly gift. They bought a lot on Fourth Street, south of Market, corner of Fourth Street and Pine Alley, from John Walls, for twelve hundred and fifty dollars, conveyed August 6, 1877, and the same day made a contract with Joseph Musser to build a house for twenty-three hundred and forty-three dollars, which was completed by the close of the year. It is a two-story brick building, thirty by thirty-five feet, surmounted with a tower sixty-five feet high from the ground, in which is a clear-toned bell. The assembly-room of the companies manning the apparatus is as neatly furnished as any in the central part of the State. The engine has a throwing capacity of six hundred gallons per minute. Water is continually kept hot in the boiler by a heater in the cellar of the building, so that it can render service on a few moments' notice.

The company organized to man the engine in 1831 (which was a small machine worked by a crank, and called the coffee-mill) disbanded after a few years. The "Valiant Fire Company," organized in 1851, did not keep up its organization more than a few years, the engine which it manned being heavy and clumsy. For a number of years there was no regularly organized company in the borough, and several efforts to organize companies were not successful on account of the lack of interest in such matters.

On the 2d of March, 1874, the present department was organized to take charge of and man the steamer "William Cameron" and its attendant apparatus, purchased January 24, 1874. Officers were chosen as follows: Chief, John V. Miller; First Assistant Chief, Daniel Myers; Second Assistant Chief, T. N. Reber; Third Assistant Chief, E. L. Painter; President, W. O. Shafer; Vice-President, T. E. Halfpenny; Treasurer, J. Wesley Cornelius; Secretary, D. P. Higgins; Assistant Secretary, W. N. Wensel; Trustees, W. N. Winset, J. P. McClure and S. H. Noll; Foreman of Engine Company, Geo. E. Long; Assistant Fireman of Engine Company, W. E.



Yoder; Foreman of Hose Companies, J. P. McClure; First Assistant Foreman of Hose Companies, W. J. Angstadt; Second Assistant Foreman of Hose Companies, J. C. F. Brown; Third Assistant Foreman of Hose Companies, F. N. Housel.

Of the sixty-eight men belonging to the department, ten men and a foreman belong to each hose company, and the remainder belong to the engine company proper.

The department is efficiently manned and has demonstrated its usefulness not only at home, but at the great fire in Milton, in May, 1880, and at Williamsport, in August, 1883. At each of these places it was warmly commended, and at the latter place received a generous purse from Payne, Cochran & Co. for its zeal in quelling the destructive element.

THE LEWISBURGH GAS COMPANY.—An act of the Assembly, approved January 31, 1856, empowered William Cameron, Peter Beaver, William Frick, John Walls, George F. Miller, Byron Ammon and Eli Slifer to form the above company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars; but an effort to raise this amount by subscription met with so little encouragement that the incorporators disposed of their interests, in the summer of 1858, to Birkenbine & Mears, of Philadelphia, but restricting the maximum price of the gas the firm intended to produce. In October, 1858, they began the erection of the works and excavating for the mains. The building was put up at the east end of St. Catharine Street, and mains were laid up that street to Third, along Third to Market, down Market to Front, and from Market to Fourth Streets. The plant was completed at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars; and the first gas was distributed from it and used in the borough on the night of January 28, 1859. After operating the works a few years, Birkenbine & Mears sold out to John Cowell, of Williamsport, and in the summer of 1866 Jonathan Wolfe became the owner of the plant. On the 27th of November, 1866, the present company was organized, with thirty-six stockholders,

having a board of seven directors, and of which John Walls was chosen president and has so continued to the present. Dr. William H. Marr is the present manager. Soon after the accession of the present company, mains were extended through the principal streets not before supplied and to the college buildings, and, from time to time, other pipes have been laid in response to the demand for them. About two million five hundred thousand cubic feet of gas are at present manufactured and consumed.

LEWISBURGH WATER COMPANY.—On the 26th of May, 1883, a partial organization of the above company was effected, when an application was made to the Legislature for an act of incorporation, which was granted and approved May 30th the same year. After this the election of officers took place, when Eli Slifer was chosen president, George S. Matlock, secretary, and Alfred Hayes, treasurer.

The plans drawn by S. C. Bates and Joseph C. Nesbit were accepted, and, in the summer of 1883, an engine-house was erected at the foot of Market Street, from which a main, ten inches in diameter, was laid five hundred feet into the river to the place known as the Salmon Hole. A stand-pipe, twelve feet in diameter and one hundred and thirty-six feet high, was erected near the engine-house, from which mains were distributed through nearly all the principal streets of the borough. The plant was completed at a cost of about thirty-seven thousand dollars, and the main filled for the first time November 17, 1883, and the stand-pipe eleven days later.

The present machinery consists of two fifty horse-power boilers and two duplex pumps, either one of which will pump fourteen hundred and eighty-six gallons per minute. In 1881 an average of thirty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-seven gallons of water was pumped daily, which was increased to an average of fifty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-four gallons in 1885. At that time there were five miles of pipes and forty-five hydrants on the streets. Ordinarily the pressure of water in the stand-pipe is about fifty pounds to the square















